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THE
HISTORICAL MAGAZINE,
AND
NOTES AND QUERIES
CONCERNING THE
ANTIQUITIES, HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY
OF
AMERICA.

VOL. VII.

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P R E F A C E .

THE publisher, in closing the seventh volume of the only Magazine exclusively devoted to History in the country, is happy to announce that in the new volume the subscribers will find the work increased in size, not only by the addition of new pages, but also by giving some of the matter in smaller type.

Occasional illustrations will also be given, chiefly of portraits of eminent American personages, or reproductions of old views, scenes, and the like, of historical interest.

Articles of a high character and general value on American History, Biography, Genealogy, Bibliography, and Literature, will be given in the ensuing volume, embracing among others a series of articles by distinguished writers on American historians, giving biographical and critical sketches of the most illustrious from colonial times to Bancroft and Motley.

The reports of Historical Societies will endeavor to keep the public thoroughly informed of all done by the many vigorous associations now in the country, and the departments of Notes and Queries be open to all for investigation of obscure points, the rescuing of curious facts, or any legitimate inquiry.

Our present volume is one not without its value as a contribution to the history of America, giving many important papers read before Historical Societies, early and curious diaries, journals, and correspondence, with papers written expressly for our columns.

We do not suppose that we have met all anticipations, certainly not our own, yet, as Tacitus remarks, "seeing that we are but men, it is something to have made the attempt," or as our own poet gracefully hath it,—

" Labor with what zeal we will,
Something still remains undone,
Something uncompleted still
Waits the rising of the sun."

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While returning thanks to our various contributors in all parts of the country, we cordially invite further matter, either in the form of important unpublished documents, or in the result of their own researches.

To the Historical Societies we look not only for their reports in season and with regularity, but for a continuance of the exertions so liberally made heretofore to extend our circulation and usefulness.

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THE
HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

VOL. VII.]

JANUARY, 1863.

[No. 1.

General Department.

THE SETTLEMENT OF MAINE BY GOV.
GEORGE POPHAM IN AUG., 1607.

BY L. H. SIGOURNEY.

BEFORE the Mayflower's lonely sail
Our northern billows spann'd,
And left on Plymouth's ice-bound rock
A sad-eyed pilgrim band,—

Ere scarceé Virginia's forests proud
The earliest woodman hew'd,
Or grey Powhatan's wondering eyes
The pale-brow'd strangers view'd,—

The noble Popham's fearless prow
Essay'd adventurous deed—
He cast upon New England's coast
The first colonial seed,—

And bade the holy dews of prayer
Baptize a heathen sod,
And 'mid its groves a church arise
Unto the Christian's God.

And here, on green Sabino's marge,
He closed his mortal trust,
And gave this savage-peopled world
Its first rich Saxon dust.

So, where beneath the drifted snows
He took his latest sleep,
A faithful sentinel of stone
Due watch and ward shall keep,—

A lofty fort, to men unborn,
In thunder speak his name,
And Maine, amid her thousand hills,
New England's founder claim.

HARTFORD, CONN.,
Sept. 3, 1862.

HIST. MAG. VOL. VII. 2

SUBSTANCE OF AN ORATION

BY HON. JOHN A. POOR.

WE commemorate to-day, the great event of American history. We are assembled on the spot that witnessed the first formal act of possession of New England by a British colony, under the authority of a royal charter. We have come here, on the 255th anniversary of that event, to rejoice in the manifold blessings that have flowed to us from that act, to place on record a testimonial of our appreciation of the value of that day's work, and to transmit to future generations an expression of our regard for the illustrious men who laid the foundation of England's title to the continent, and gave a new direction to the history of the world.

We meet under circumstances of deep and peculiar interest. The waters of the same broad Sagadahoc move onward in their majestic course to the ocean; the green summit of the beautiful Seguin still lifts itself in the distance—standing sentinel and break-water to beat back the swelling surges of the sea; the flashing foam of the Atlantic still washes the rocky shores of the Peninsula of Sabino, and the secure anchorage of this open bay receives the tempest-tossed bark, as on the day that the "*Gift of God*," the gallant fly-boat of Raleigh Gilbert, helped into port the good ship "*Mary and John*," freighted with the hopes of a new empire. Behind us rises the green summit of yonder mount, around whose sides soon clustered the habitations of the intrepid POPHAM and his devoted companions; and the same rocky rampart that then encircled this proud bay, stands unmoved amid the changes of 255 years. *All else is changed.* The white sails of many a gallant ship now cover this broad expanse of

water; a towering light-house rises high above the summit of Seguin, throwing the rays of its Fresnel lens far out into the darkness, and along these rocky shores; habitations of men dot every point of the surrounding landscape, while the stout steamer, unlike the ship of olden time, *gladly* encounters the rude waves of the ocean—

“Against the wind, and against the tide,
Still steady, with an upright keel.”

But the heart of man has changed less than all, in these 255 years. It still bows submissive to Almighty God, and lifts its voice in prayer and praise, as when in the solemn service of his ritual their pious preacher uttered these memorable words:

“At what time soever a sinner doth repent him of his sins from the bottom of his heart, I will blot all his wickedness out of my remembrance, saith the Lord.”

“I will go to my Father, and say to him, Father, I have sinned against heaven and against thee: I am no more worthy to be called thy son.”

All this was permanent and enduring. The same duty and dependence upon God are upon us all. We seem to see before us the faithful Richard Seymour, clad in the habiliments of the priesthood, as we hear the same accents of prayer and praise that he uttered, when before him knelt the faithful Popham and his hardy comrades, whose deep responses were borne upward to the mercy-seat. We listen to-day to the same strains of music, and to the same lessons that first burst forth from human lips on the shores of this great continent! That same sense of sinfulness that then found utterance in the language of the liturgy, finds expression in our hearts to-day; and may it please the Father of mercies so to mould all hearts, that these words of penitential confession shall find willing utterance from all lips, and these words of prayer and praise, raised in devout aspiration from all hearts, be continued from generation to generation through all time, till there shall be one fold and one shepherd, and this mortal reach immortality at the final consummation of all things.

The greatness of an event is to be meas-

ured by the influence it exerts over the destinies of mankind. Acts of sublime moral grandeur, essential for the education of the race, may surpass in real magnitude the most brilliant achievement of material success, and the silent eloquence of truth do more to conquer the fierce spirit of war than the most imposing triumphs of warlike ambition. The ignominious execution of the Teacher of our religion, in a remote and obscure province of the Roman empire, was an event of so little interest at the time as to be overlooked by the great writers of Roman history. The rise of the Christian sect in Judea was noticed by the younger Pliny in his letter to the Emperor Trajan within the next hundred years, but no human vision could then have foreseen that their despised doctrines would, within the next few hundred years, have become enthroned in the home of the Cæsars, and given law to the civilized world.

When Hannibal led his disciplined troops from the shores of Africa, through the perilous passes of the Pyrenees and across the Alps, into Italy, and slew more in number of the Roman youth than the entire force of his army, we instinctively admire this sublime exhibition of martial genius and energy. When at last, he failed to conquer Rome, only from the lack of succor from his own countrymen, whose jealousy of his success destroyed their country, we respect that indignant sense of justice that bequeathed his bones to a foreign resting-place, lest his unworthy countrymen should in after times be honored by the homage done to his remains. We weep at every fresh recital of the splendor of his achievements and the magnitude of his misfortunes, as we reflect that the history of future times hung suspended on the issue of that campaign. We are willing to rejoice, that at last his ungrateful nation was blotted from the earth, and Carthage lives only as a dishonor to history, while his name stands foremost among warriors and heroes.

When the brave and accomplished Champlain returned to France, after a residence of three and a half years in Acadia, having explored all these shores, and given them the names they now bear, and placed the

symbols of the authority of his sovereign from Cape Breton to Cape Cod, confidently anticipating the future greatness of his race and nation in this their secure home in the finest portion of the world, he found that the charter granted to De Monts, under which he held and occupied, the country, had been revoked, and that the most hopeful plan of empire ever revealed to human eyes, had been marred if not destroyed. With generous valor he sought a new home amid the snows of the St. Lawrence, and in 1608 planted the flag and the power of France upon the shores of that mighty river, where his bones now lie, in the midst of the race he there planted. But the folly of the great King Henry of Navarre could not be overcome by any heroism on his part; for the stronger foothold of Sir Ferdinando Gorges had meanwhile been planted on the shores of this open sea, from Sagadahoc to Plymouth, and the flag of France was compelled to withdraw across the Sagadahoc, never more to return thither after 1607, and finally lay in the dust before that cross of St. George, which first floated from the rocky ramparts of Quebec on the 18th of September, 1759, and the power of France was swept from the continent forever. But all hearts instinctively honor the immortal Champlain. The sympathy of all generous minds ever flows forth at the utterance of his name. His monument still exists in sight of an admiring posterity, more enduring than this stone we have this day raised in honor of another, and it shall forever remain in perpetual beauty while the waters from the lofty summits of the Adirondack, mingling with those of the Green Mountains, shall fill the deep recesses of the lake that bears the honored name, *Champlain*!

But it is our duty to speak to-day of another and greater than Champlain; not greater in purpose, but in the results achieved for humanity and his race, and more entitled to our sympathy from the blessings we owe to his labors—the man that gave North America to his nation, and died without even the poor reward that followed his great rival.

That colossal empire which Champlain planted on the St. Lawrence, and watched

over till the close of his life, which eventually held four-fifths of the continent, was unable to regain its possessions on these Atlantic shores; and from this cause alone, it finally fell beneath the power and sagacity of England's greatest war minister, Pitt, who gave to the heroic Wolfe, in his youthful prime, the noblest opportunity for fame that has yet fallen to a leader of armies. But the hero who gave the continent to England, was neither Pitt nor Wolfe, but another and greater than either, the illustrious and sagacious knight whose manly daring and persevering energy upheld the drooping cause of colonization in its darkest hours against individual jealousy and Parliamentary injustice; and saw, like Israel's great lawgiver, from the top of the mountain, the goodly land that his countrymen should afterwards possess, though he was not allowed to enter it. All honor, this day, to Sir Ferdinando Gorges. His praise is proclaimed by Puritan voices, after more than two hundred years of unjust reproach. His monument stands proudly erect among the nations, in that constitutional government of these United States which sheds blessings on the world. His name, once perpetuated in our annals, was stricken from the records of the State, and no city, or town, or lake, or river, allowed to bear it to future times. But a returning sense of justice marks the American character, and two hundred years after his death it is heard once more in honorable renown. Busy hands, guided by consummate skill, are now shaping into beauty and order a work of enduring strength and national defence, that does honor to his name, and, rising in sight of our chief commercial city, more beautiful in situation than any that graces the Egean coast or smiles from the Adriatic shores—the metropolis, too, of his ancient "Province of Maine,"—proclaims Sir Ferdinando Gorges, *Father of English Colonization in America*. And in after times, when his race shall become not only masters of the continent, but of the earth, and his mother tongue the universal language, History shall perpetuate the deeds of his genius, and Song shall make his name immortal.

The question that the European nations were called upon to solve at the commencement of the 17th century, was, who should hereafter occupy and possess the broad belt of the temperate zone of the New World, from the Atlantic to the Pacific seas. All previous explorations were preliminary efforts towards this one great object, but the question remained open and undecided. The voyages of the Northmen to these shores, interesting to the curious, are of no historic value, because not connected with the colonization of the country,—unless it shall hereafter appear that Columbus obtained from them information as to the extent of the Western Ocean. At the time of discovery by Columbus, the only races inhabiting the New World, north of Mexico, were tribes of wandering savages, incapable of accepting or acquiring habits of civilized life. An extinct race had left their mounds in the West, and their deposits of oyster beds along the shores of the Atlantic, and passed from traditionary story.

The adventurous Magellan in 1520 proved, by the *first* voyage round the world, the extent of the new continent, and in 1579, Sir Francis Drake, the first Englishman that circumnavigated the globe, in that daring voyage which excited the admiration of his countrymen, gave the name of New England to the Pacific shores of the continent, which name Captain John Smith afterwards, to strengthen the title to the country, affixed to the Atlantic slope. But till the beginning of the 17th century, North America, north of Florida, remained unpeopled by Europeans. The Spaniards, the Portuguese, the French, the Dutch, and the English, had all made voyages of discovery, and laid claims to the country. As early as 1542, it was parcelled off to the three powers first named—Florida, belonging to Spain, extending as far north as the 33d parallel of latitude; Verrazzan or New France, from the 33d to the 50th parallel; and Terra Cortereal, northward to the Polar Ocean, thus named in honor of Gaspar Cortereal, a Portuguese, who explored the coast in the year 1500. The Spaniards were in pursuit of mines of gold and silver, the Portuguese in quest of slaves, and the French

with hopes of profit in the fur trade, but crude and indefinite ideas of colonization.

Spain and Portugal originally claimed the New World by grant from the pope. England, practically abandoning all claim from the discoveries of Cabot on the Atlantic, and Drake on the Pacific coasts, laid down, in 1580, the broad doctrine, that prescription without occupation was of no avail; that possession of the country was essential to the maintenance of title. "*Prescriptio sine possessione haud valet.*"

Before this time the attention of England had been turned to the northern parts of America, with a view to colonization. As early as March 22, 1574, the queen had been petitioned to allow of the *discovery* of lands in America "*fatally reserved to England, and for the honor of Her Majesty.*" Sir Humphrey Gilbert's charter "for planting our people in America," was granted by Elizabeth, June 11, 1578; and in 1580, John Walker and his companions had discovered a silver mine in Norumbega. The explorations of Andrew Thevett, of John Barros and John Walker, alluded to in the papers recently printed from the British State-paper office, under date of 1580, we find nowhere else recorded. The possession of Newfoundland by Sir Humprey Gilbert was abandoned on his loss at sea, and it was not till 1584 that the first charter to Sir Walter Raleigh was issued, by Elizabeth, Raleigh named the country VIRGINIA, in honor of his queen. Of the two colonies sent out by him, one returned; the other perished in the country, leaving no trace of its history, and no record of its melancholy fate. Thus at the period of Elizabeth's death, in 1603, England had not a colonial possession on the globe.

Sir Richard Whitbourne had made voyages to Newfoundland in his own ship in 1588, and in 1600 there was a proposition to the queen for planting a colony in *the Northwest of America*, in which can be unmistakably traced the agency of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, who it now appears was also concerned in the voyage of Gosnold in 1602, of Pring in 1603, and of George Weymouth in 1605, the earliest ones of which we have any authentic record. That eloquent passage

in Gorges' "Briefe Narration," in which he gives "the reasons and the means of renewing the undertaking of plantations in America," deserves our highest praise; and it excites feelings of the warmest gratitude towards him, for it is a modest and touching statement of his own heroic efforts in the cause of American colonization.

But the Hollanders and the French were equally aroused to the importance, and inflamed with the purpose, of seizing upon these shores. The vast wealth of the Dutch, their great commercial success prior to this time in both the East and West Indies, gave them the advantage. Champlain, with greater knowledge of North America than any of his rivals, had accompanied Pont Grave to the St. Lawrence, by direction of the king, in 1603, when, on his return to France, he found Acadia granted to De Monts, a Protestant, and a member of the king's household, under date of November 3, 1603, extending across the continent, between the 40th and 46th degrees of north latitude.

In the spring of 1603, De Monts, accompanied by Champlain, Pont Grave, Pontrincourt, and the learned and accomplished historian L'Escarbot, sailed from Dieppe for the occupation of the New World. They planted their colony at St. Croix, within the limits of our own State, in 1604, and in the spring and summer of 1605, explored the coast under the lead of Champlain, from Campseau to Cape Malabar, twelve miles south of Cape Cod, "searching to the bottom of the bays," the same year that Weymouth explored this most excellent and beneficial river of Sagadahoc. To make sure of the country, Champlain, Champdore, and L'Escarbot remained three and a half years, fishing, trading with the natives, and occupying at Boston, Piscadonet, Marchin, or Koskebec, Kinnibequi, Pentagoet, and all east to Campseau and Cape Breton. Returning to France in 1607, they found the charter of De Monts revoked on account of the jealousy of his rivals, and a small indemnity from the king their only reward for these four years of sacrifice and unremitting toil. This short-sightedness of the great Henry of Navarre cost France the domin-

ion of the New World. For on the return of Weymouth to Plymouth in 1605, with four savages from Pemaquid, Sir Ferdinando Gorges gathered from them full particulars of this whole region, its harbors, rivers, natural characteristics, and features, its people and mode of government.

Associating with himself the Earl of Southampton, Gorges, relying upon these circumstances as a means of inflaming the imagination of his countrymen, petitioned the king for a charter, which he obtained under date of April 10, 1606, granting to George Popham and seven others the continent of North America, from the 34th to the 45th degree of north latitude, extending from ocean to ocean, and including all islands of the sea within one hundred miles of the shore. This charter is the basis on which rests the title of our race to the New World. It provided for a local government at home, intrusted to a Council of Thirteen, with two companies, one of North and the other of South Virginia, for carrying into execution the plans of colonization in the country. The venerable Sir John Popham, chief-justice of England by the appointment of Elizabeth, a man of vast wealth and influence, became the patron of the company; and his son, Sir Francis Popham, was appointed by the king, with Sir Ferdinando Gorges, one of the Council of Thirteen, under whom, as the Council of Virginia, the work of colonization was to be carried forward. From the great fame of Chief-justice Popham, and his interest in the matter, the colony sent by the North Virginia company was popularly known as Popham's colony; though his name was not in the charter, or included among the council. "The planting of New England in the North, was by Chief-justice POPHAM," said the Scotch adventurers, in their address to the king, September 9, 1630, recently brought to our notice from the British State-paper office. In a work entitled "Encouragement to Colonies," by William Alexander, Knight, in 1625, he says: "Sir John Popham sent the first colony that went, of purpose to inhabit there near to Sagadahoc." But until the comparatively recent publication of Strachey, the history of the colony was almost

unknown. Three unsuccessful attempts at planting a colony were made in 1606.

On the 31st of May, 1607, the first colony to New England sailed from Plymouth for the Sagadahoc, in two ships—one called the "*Gift of God*," whereof George Popham, brother of the chief-justice, was commander; and the other, the "*Mary and John*," commanded by Raleigh Gilbert—on board which ships were one hundred and twenty persons, for planters. They came to anchor under an island, supposed to be Monhegan, the 31st of July. After exploring the coast and islands, on Sunday, the 9th of August, 1607, they landed on an island they called St. George, where they heard a sermon delivered unto them by Mr. Seymour, their preacher, and so returned aboard again. On the 15th of August they anchored under Seguin, and on that day the "*Gift of God*" got into the river of Sagadahoc. On the 16th, after a severe storm, both ships got safely in, and came to anchor. On the 17th, in two boats, they sailed up the river—Capt. Popham in his pinnace, with thirty persons, and Capt. Gilbert in his long-boat, with eighteen persons, and "found it a very gallant river, many good islands therein, and many branches of other small rivers falling into it;" and returned. On the "18th, they all went ashore, and there made choice of a place for their plantation, at the mouth or entry of the river, on the west side (for the river bendeth itself towards the nor-east and by east), being almost an island, of good bigness, in a province called by the Indians, 'Sabino'—so called of a Sagamo, or chief commander, under the grand bashaba." On the "19th, they all went ashore where they had made choice of their plantation, and where they had a sermon delivered unto them by their preacher, and after the sermon the president's commission was read, with the laws to be observed and kept.

"George Popham, gent., was nominated president. Capt. Raleigh Gilbert, James Davies, Richard Seymour, preacher, Capt. Richard Davies, Capt. Harlowe, were all sworn assistants; and so they returned back again."

Thus commenced the first occupation and

settlement of New England, and from which date the title of England to the New World was maintained. At this place they opened a friendly trade with natives, put up houses and built a small vessel, during the autumn and winter.

On the 5th of February, 1608, George Popham died, and his remains were deposited within the wall of his fort, which was named Fort St. George.

It is well known that the Popham colony returned to England in 1608, in the ship they had built on this peninsula, the first specimen of naval architecture constructed on this continent, named the "Virginia of Sagadahoc."

But this possession of the Popham colony proved sufficient to establish the title. The revocation of the charter of De Monts gave priority to the grant of King James, covering the same territory, and this formal act of possession was ever after upheld, by an assertion of the title by Gorges. It was sufficient effectually to hold the country against the French. When Argall, in 1613, destroyed the French settlement at Mount Desert, the French minister demanded satisfaction at the hands of the British nation. But no notice was taken of this demand, because the French could show no claim of title. Again in 1624, M. Tillieres, the French ambassador, claimed the territory of New England as a portion of New France, and proposed to yield all claim to Virginia, and the country as far south as the Gulf of Mexico; overlooking entirely the title of Spain to Florida, which had always been recognized as extending to the 33d parallel of north latitude. France had at this time become aware of the importance of securing the title and possession of these shores. King James called on Sir Ferdinando Gorges to prepare a reply to the claims of the French monarch. "Whereunto," says Gorges, "I made so full a reply (as it seems) there was no more heard of their claim." From the abstract of this reply, recently printed in the Calendar of British State Papers, it would seem that no notice was taken of the Leyden flock, who were then at Plymouth; but Sir Ferdinando Gorges placed the claim of his government on the

ground of the charter of 1606, and the formal occupation of the country under it, with a continued claim of title.

In 1631, Champlain, the greatest mind of his nation ever engaged in colonial enterprises, and the most cautious of all his countrymen, second only to Gorges in the results he achieved, in his memoir to his sovereign, as to the title of the two nations, says: "King James issued his charter twenty-four years ago, for the country from the 33d to the 45th degree. England seized the coast of New France, where lies Acadia, on which they imposed the name of New England."

The Dutch West India Company, in their address to the States General, in 1632, say: "In the year 1606, His Majesty of Great Britain granted to his subjects, under the names of New England and Virginia, north and south of the river (Manhattoes), on express condition that the companies should remain one hundred miles apart. Whereupon the English began, about the year 1607, to settle by the river of Sagadahoc. The English place New England between the 41st and 45th degrees of north latitude."

Garneau, in his "History of Canada," speaking of the destruction of Mount Desert and Port Royal, in 1613, says: "England claimed the territory to the 45° of north latitude." This was seven years before the date of the New England charter. This claim was founded on possession; for England stoutly maintained, from the time of Elizabeth onward, that without possession there was no valid title to a newly discovered country.

This view of history is overlooked by Puritan writers, and those who follow their authority. That protection of the British nation which enabled the Puritans of Massachusetts Bay, and the humble followers of Robinson, to establish, unmolested, homes in the New World, under organized forms of government, was grudgingly acknowledged by them, and the man who secured to them these blessings, and watched over them with the same jealous care as of his own colony, they always stigmatized as their great enemy, because, among other acts of

humanity, he allowed the mild and conscientious men, who could not yield implicit obedience to their fierce doctrines, and more barbarous laws, to escape into Maine, and there remain unharmed. When Cromwell granted to Sir Thomas Temple the country east of Sagadahoc, at the time that the persecution of the Quakers was at its greatest height, with the design of affording them a place of refuge, beyond the limits even of the Province of Mayne, which they had just conquered by violence, the anger of Massachusetts Puritans fell upon the head of the Protector, himself a Puritan, and an Independent of the strictest sect at home. But time allows no allusion to-day to historic detail, except what is essential to the vindication of the truth of history. The fact that the 19th of August, Old Style, is the true date of the foundation of England's title to the continent, is all we are called upon to establish.

The Maine Historical Society, whose duty it is made, by the charter establishing it, "to collect and preserve whatever may tend to explain and illustrate the civil, ecclesiastical, and natural history of this State and the United States," was pleased to approve of the act of two of its members, then in the service of the State, who petitioned the authorities of the General Government, that this great work of national defence then about to be undertaken, should be named FORT POPHAM, in honor of George Popham, the governor, who led the first British colony into New England, under the charter of April 10, 1606, and who, discharging the duties of his office as president, and presenting a report in the form of a letter, to the king, dated at Fort St. George, Dec. 13, 1607, here laid down his life,—the first man of the English race whose bones were laid beneath the soil of New England.

It would ill comport with the dignity of this occasion to fail to speak of him whose name is now imperishably connected with the history of our State and nation. To his family and the events of his life others may more appropriately refer. We allude to him as a public man, and to his claims to public gratitude and respect. His chief distinction is, that he was one of the eight

persons named in the great charter of April 10, 1606, and that he led to these shores the first colony under that charter. In it he is styled *gentleman*, and he must have been a man of consequence and position from the fact that he was one of its grantees. After his death, Gorges, in a few brief lines, thus sums up his character: "He was well stricken in years, and had long been an infirm man. Howsoever, heartened by hopes, willing he was to die in acting something that might be serviceable to God, and honorable to his country." A glorious consummation of a long life, devoted to duty, to his country, and his God.

This fort, so conspicuously placed, bearing appropriate testimonials, thus becomes a fitting monument to perpetuate the events of the early history of New England, and transmit to future times the memory of those illustrious men who laid the foundation of English colonies in America; to which the laws, the institutions and civilization of England were transferred, and from which has sprung the glorious fabric of American Constitutional Government.

Standing here to-day, in sight of the spot where Popham, two hundred and fifty-five years ago, took upon himself the office of president, and near the place where, on the 5th of February following, he died,—it seems our privilege to be admitted into his presence-chamber, as for the last time he had summoned around him his faithful assistants and companions, and gave commands for the future. The scene is worthy of a painter's pencil and a poet's pen. The ever faithful and heroic Raleigh Gilbert,—“a man,” says Gorges, “worthy to be beloved of them for his industry and care for their well-being,”—the future president of the colony, is by his side. The pious Richard Seymour administers to him words of comfort and consolation.

In the far distant future, not two hundred and fifty years from this, the period of time that has intervened since his death, but in that period of more than 3000 years to come, like that from the death of Israel's lawgiver to that of Popham, these stones which are here builded, shall mark the place of his

sepulture, and the myriads of thronging pilgrims, led by eager curiosity to tread the soil of this peninsula of Sabino, hereafter made classic by song and story, shall pause and read, on that stone, the record of this day's work; and when we, who are now here, shall have passed away, and beyond the reach of story or tradition, Popham's name shall live in the history of the mighty race who have changed this continent from one vast wilderness to a marvel of refinement and beauty, fitted for the enjoyment of civilized man.

His sagacity and ability are best evidenced by the fact, that after the experience of 255 years, the highest military skill has confirmed the wisdom of his choice of a place of settlement, by the adoption of it as the proper site of the great work of defence for the Kennebec river.

To this spot multitudes shall annually repair, for this region was a chief point of interest to the early navigators and colonists of both France and England. The French historian L'Escarbot, speaking of this river in 1609, says of it, “*it shortened the way*” to the great river of Canada. Gosnold's landfall, in 1602, was at the mouth of the Sagadahoc; Pring in 1603 made it the chief point of his discoveries; and the great voyage of Weymouth was to “the most excellent and beneficyall river of Sagadahoc.” Here the English remained in 1608 and 1609, as related by the French Jesuits. Here Vines pursued his vocation, and hither all the fishing-vessels came, because the finest fish were taken in this region. The salmon of the Kennebec are to this day known in all our cities.

The Council of New England, on the 24th of July, 1622, set apart “two great islands in the river of Sagadahoc to be reserved for the public plantation,” and “a place between the branches of the two rivers” “*for a public city.*” Though the strife of races and of nationalities has kept back the settlement of this whole region, and the still more disastrous conflicts of rival grants and hostile occupation destroyed for generations all plans of improvement, who shall dare to say that these plans shall not be realized?

A COLORED MAN'S REMINISCENCES OF MR. MADISON.

AMONG the laborers at the Department of the Interior is an intelligent colored man, Paul Jennings, who was born a slave on President Madison's estate, in Montpelier, Va., in 1799. His reputed father was Benj. Jennings, an English trader there; his mother, a slave of Mr. M., and the granddaughter of an Indian. Paul was a "body servant" of Mr. M. till his death, and afterwards of Daniel Webster, having purchased his freedom of Mrs. Madison. His character for sobriety, truth, and fidelity, is unquestioned; and as he was a daily witness of interesting events, I have thought some of his recollections were worth writing down, in almost his own language. J. B. R.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

About ten years before Mr. Madison was President, he and Col. Monroe were rival candidates for the Legislature. Mr. Madison was anxious to be elected, and sent his chariot to bring up a Scotchman to the polls, who lived in the neighborhood. But when brought up, he cried out, "Put me down for Col. Monroe, for he was the first man that took me by the hand in this country." Col. Monroe was elected, and his friends joked Mr. Madison pretty hard about his Scotch friend, and I have heard Mr. Madison and Col. Monroe have many a hearty laugh over the subject, for years after.

When Mr. Madison was chosen President, we came on and moved into the White House; the East Room was not finished, and Pennsylvania Avenue was not paved, but was always in an awful condition from either mud or dust. The city was a dreary place.

Mr. Robert Smith was then Secretary of State, but as he and Mr. Madison could not agree, he was removed, and Col. Monroe appointed to his place. Dr. Eustis was Secretary of War—rather a rough, blustering man; Mr. Gallatin, a tip-top man, was Secretary of the Treasury; and Mr. Hamilton, of South Carolina, a pleasant gentleman, who thought Mr. Madison could do nothing wrong, and who always concurred in ev-

ery thing he said, was Secretary of the Navy.

Before the war of 1812 was declared, there were frequent consultations at the White House as to the expediency of doing it. Col. Monroe was always fierce for it, so were Messrs. Lowndes, Giles, Poydrass, and Pope—all Southerners; all his Secretaries were likewise in favor of it.

Soon after war was declared, Mr. Madison made his regular summer visit to his farm in Virginia. We had not been there long before an express reached us one evening, informing Mr. M. of Gen. Hull's surrender. He was astounded at the news, and started back to Washington the next morning.

After the war had been going on for a couple of years, the people of Washington began to be alarmed for the safety of the city, as the British held Chesapeake Bay with a powerful fleet and army. Every thing seemed to be left to Gen. Armstrong, then Secretary of War, who ridiculed the idea that there was any danger. But, in August, 1814, the enemy had got so near, there could be no doubt of their intentions. Great alarm existed, and some feeble preparations for defence were made. Com. Barney's flotilla was stripped of men, who were placed in battery at Bladensburg, where they fought splendidly. A large part of his men were tall, strapping negroes, mixed with white sailors and marines. Mr. Madison reviewed them just before the fight, and asked Com. Barney if his "negroes would not run on the approach of the British?" "No, sir," said Barney, "they don't know how to run; they will die by their guns first." They fought till a large part of them were killed or wounded; and Barney himself wounded and taken prisoner. One or two of these negroes are still living here.

Well, on the 24th of August, sure enough, the British reached Bladensburg, and the fight began between 11 and 12. Even that very morning General Armstrong assured Mrs. Madison there was no danger. The President, with General Armstrong, General Winder, Colonel Monroe, Richard Rush, Mr. Graham, Tench Ringgold, and Mr. Duvall, rode out on horseback to Bla-

densburg to see how things looked. Mrs. Madison ordered dinner to be ready at 3, as usual; I set the table myself, and brought up the ale, cider, and wine, and placed them in the coolers, as all the Cabinet and several military gentlemen and strangers were expected. While waiting, at just about 3, as Sukey, the house-servant, was lolling out of a chamber window, James Smith, a free colored man who had accompanied Mr. Madison to Bladensburg, galloped up to the house, waving his hat, and cried out, "Clear out, clear out! Gen. Armstrong has ordered a retreat!" All then was confusion. Mrs. Madison ordered her carriages, and passing through the dining-room, caught up what silver she could crowd into her old-fashioned reticule, and then jumped into the chariot with her servant-girl Sukey, and Daniel Carroll, who took charge of them; Jo. Bolin drove them over to Georgetown Heights; the British were expected in a few minutes. Mr. Cutts, her brother-in-law, sent me to a stable on 14th-street, for his carriage. People were running in every direction. John Freeman (the colored butler) drove off in the coachee with his wife, child, and servant; also a feather bed lashed on behind the coachee, which was all the furniture saved, except part of the silver and the portrait of Washington (of which I will tell you by-and-by).

I will here mention that although the British were expected every minute, they did not arrive for some hours; in the mean time, a rabble, taking advantage of the confusion, ran all over the White House, and stole lots of silver and whatever they could lay their hands on.

About sundown I walked over to the Georgetown ferry, and found the President and all hands (the gentlemen named before, who acted as a sort of body-guard for him) waiting for the boat. It soon returned, and we all crossed over, and passed up the road about a mile; they then left us servants to wander about. In a short time several wagons from Bladensburg, drawn by Barney's artillery horses, passed up the road, having crossed the Long Bridge before it was set on fire. As we were cutting up some pranks a white wagoner ordered

us away, and told his boy Tommy to reach out his gun, and he would shoot us. I told him "he had better have used it at Bladensburg." Just then we came up with Mr. Madison and his friends, who had been wandering about for some hours, consulting what to do. I walked on to a Methodist minister's, and in the evening, while he was at prayer, I heard a tremendous explosion, and, rushing out, saw that the public buildings, navy yard, ropewalks, &c., were on fire.

Mrs. Madison slept that night at Mrs. Love's, two or three miles over the river. After leaving that place she called in at a house, and went up stairs. The lady of the house learning who she was, became furious, and went to the stairs and screamed out, "Miss Madison! if that's you, come down and go out! Your husband has got mine out fighting, and d— you, you shan't stay in my house; so get out!" Mrs. Madison complied, and went to Mrs. Minor's, a few miles further, where she stayed a day or two, and then returned to Washington, where she found Mr. Madison at her brother-in-law's, Richard Cutts, on F-street. All the facts about Mrs. M. I learned from her servant Sukey. We moved into the house of Col. John Taylor, corner of 18th-street and New York Avenue, where we lived till the news of peace arrived.

In two or three weeks after we returned, Congress met in extra session, at Blodgett's old shell of a house on 7th-street (where the General Post-office now stands). It was three stories high, and had been used for a theatre, a tavern, an Irish boarding-house, &c.; but both Houses of Congress managed to get along in it very well, notwithstanding it had to accommodate the Patent-office, City and General Post-office, committee-rooms, and what was left of the Congressional Library, at the same time. Things are very different now.

The next summer, Mr. John Law, a large property-holder about the Capitol, fearing it would not be rebuilt, got up a subscription and built a large brick building (now called the Old Capitol, where the secesh prisoners are confined), and offered it to Congress for their use, till the Capitol could

be rebuilt. This coaxed them back, though strong efforts were made to remove the seat of government North; but the Southern members kept it here.

It has often been stated in print, that when Mrs. Madison escaped from the White House, she cut out from the frame the large portrait of Washington (now in one of the parlors there), and carried it off. This is totally false. She had no time for doing it. It would have required a ladder to get it down. All she carried off was the silver in her reticule, as the British were thought to be but a few squares off, and were expected every moment. John Susé (a Frenchman, then door-keeper, and still living) and Magraw, the President's gardener, took it down and sent it off on a wagon, with some large silver urns and such other valuables as could be hastily got hold of. When the British did arrive, they ate up the very dinner, and drank the wines, &c., that I had prepared for the President's party.

When the news of peace arrived, we were all crazy with joy. Miss Sally Coles, a cousin of Mrs. Madison, and afterwards wife of Andrew Stevenson, since minister to England, came to the head of the stairs, crying out, "Peace! peace!" and told John Freeman (the butler) to serve out wine liberally to the servants and others. I played the "President's March" on the violin, John Susé and some others were drunk for two days, and such another joyful time was never seen in Washington. Mr. Madison and all his Cabinet were as pleased as any, but did not show their joy in this manner.

Mrs. Madison was a remarkably fine woman. She was beloved by every body in Washington, white and colored. Whenever soldiers marched by, during the war, she always sent out and invited them in to take wine and refreshments, giving them liberally of the best in the house. Madeira wine was better in those days than now, and more freely drank. In the last days of her life, before Congress purchased her husband's papers, she was in a state of absolute poverty, and I think sometimes suffered for the necessities of life. While I was a servant to Mr. Webster, he often sent me to

her with a market-basket full of provisions, and told me whenever I saw any thing in the house that I thought she was in need of, to take it to her. I often did this, and occasionally gave her small sums from my own pocket, though I had years before bought my freedom of her.

Mr. Madison, I think, was one of the best men that ever lived. I never saw him in a passion, and never knew him to strike a slave, although he had over one hundred; neither would he allow an overseer to do it. Whenever any slaves were reported to him as stealing or "cutting up" badly, he would send for them and admonish them privately, and never mortify them by doing it before the others. They generally served him very faithfully. He was temperate in his habits. I don't think he drank a quart of brandy in his whole life. He ate light breakfasts and no suppers, but rather a hearty dinner, with which he took invariably but one glass of wine. When he had hard drinkers at his table, who would put away his choice Madeira pretty freely, in response to their numerous toasts, he would just touch the glass to his lips, or dilute it with water, as they pushed about the decanters. For the last fifteen years of his life he drank no wine at all.

After he retired from the presidency, he amused himself chiefly on his farm. At the election for members of the Virginia Legislature, in 1829 or '30, just after General Jackson's accession, he voted for James Barbour, who had been a strong Adams man. He also presided, I think, over the Convention for amending the Constitution, in 1832.

After the news of peace, and of General Jackson's victory at New Orleans, which reached here about the same time, there were great illuminations. We moved into the "Seven Buildings," corner of 19th-street and Pennsylvania Avenue, and while there, General Jackson came on with his wife, to whom numerous dinner-parties and levees were given. Mr. Madison also held levees every Wednesday evening, at which wine, punch, coffee, ice-cream, &c., were liberally served, unlike the present custom.

While Mr. Jefferson was President, he

and Mr. Madison (then his Secretary of State) were extremely intimate; in fact, two brothers could not have been more so. Mr. J. always stopped over night at Mr. Madison's, in going and returning from Washington.

I have heard Mr. Madison say, that when he went to school, he cut his own wood for exercise. He often did it also when at his farm in Virginia. He was very neat, but never extravagant, in his clothes. He always dressed wholly in black—coat, breeches, and silk stockings, with buckles in his shoes and breeches. He never had but one suit at a time. He had some poor relatives that he had to help, and wished to set them an example of economy in the matter of dress. He was very fond of horses, and an excellent judge of them, and no jockey ever cheated him. He never had less than seven horses in his Washington stables while President.

He often told the story, that one day riding home from court with old Tom Barbour (father of Governor Barbour), they met a colored man, who took off his hat. Mr. M. raised his, to the surprise of Old Tom; to whom Mr. M. replied, "I never allow a negro to excel me in politeness." Though a similar story is told of General Washington, I have often heard this, as above, from Mr. Madison's own lips.

After Mr. Madison retired from the presidency, in 1817, he invariably made a visit twice a year to Mr. Jefferson—sometimes stopping two or three weeks—till Mr. Jefferson's death, in 1826.

I was always with Mr. Madison till he died, and shaved him every other day for sixteen years. For six months before his death, he was unable to walk, and spent most of his time reclined on a couch; but his mind was bright, and with his numerous visitors he talked with as much animation and strength of voice as I ever heard him in his best days. I was present when he died. That morning Sukey brought him his breakfast, as usual. He could not swallow. His niece, Mrs. Willis, said, "What is the matter, Uncle James?" "Nothing more than a change of *mind*, my dear." His head instantly dropped, and he ceased

breathing as quietly as the snuff of a candle goes out. He was about eighty-four years old, and was followed to the grave by an immense procession of white and colored people. The pall-bearers were Governor Barbour, Philip P. Barbour, Charles P. Howard, and Reuben Conway; the two last were neighboring farmers.

EARLY RECORDS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

No. I.

Letter from Samuel Adams to the Selectmen of Boston.

Boston, May 14th, 1773.

GENTLEMEN: I must beg the favor of you to present my unfeigned Regards to the Town, and acquaint them, that by reason of bodily Indisposition, I am unable to discharge the Duty they have been pleased to assign me as *Moderator* of their Meeting, which is to be held this day by Adjournment. I am much obliged to the Town for the honor done me, and esteem it a very great misfortune, whenever it is not in my Power to render them services proportionate to my own inclination.

With all due respect I remain
Gentlemen,

Your Friend
& Fellow Citizen,
SAMUEL ADAMS.

To the Selectmen
of the Town of
Boston.

No. II.

Thos. Cushing to Elbridge Gerry.

Boston, Sept. 29, 1773.

SIR: I am desired to notify you that the Committee of Correspondence, of which you are a member, are to meet at the Representatives Chamber, on Wednesday the 20th of October next, at Ten o'Clock A. M., to Consider of some matters of Importance, and more especially to Consider whether it will be expedient for the Committee to write to the Committees of Correspondence in the other Governments, to Consult & agree upon one form of Conduct with re-

spect to any requisitions for aid that may be made upon the Colonies in Case of a War. Your attendance, at y^e time & Place before mentioned, is earnestly requested.

Your most humble Serv^t

THOMAS CUSHING.

To
Mr. ELBRIDGE GERRY, }
Merchant,
at Marblehead. }

P. S. It is thought it will not be best to mention abroad the particular occasion of the meeting.

No. III.

John Lowell to Rev. Mr. ———.

NEWBURYPORT, Feb'y 21st, 1774.
Monday Afternoon.

REV^d SIR: My Friend, Capt. George Cabot, will be at Hampton falls To morrow, with an intention of being married to my sister Betsy. He wishes that you may be at Home & perform the Ceremony. He also desires the Pleasure of your Company at Dinner at Saburn's.

I am

Your Friend & hble Servt,
J. LOWELL.

No. IV.

John Pickering, Jr., to Josiah Bartlett.

PORTSMO., June 21, 1774.

SIR: In consequence of letters of the greatest importance from our Sister Colonies, proposing a Congress of Deputies from the Colonies, Friday next is appointed for the Committee of Correspondence for the House of Representatives, to meet at Capt. Tilton's in this Town, at four o'clock P. M. As the matters then to be considered and determined by the Committee, are very interesting and momentous, it is hoped that every member will be very punctual in his attendance.

By order of the Committee
JOHN PICKERING, Jⁿ^r.

No. V.

John Wentworth to John Hancock.

EXETER, 21st April 1775.

SIR: Upon the melancholly Intelligence of Hostilities being committed by the Reg-

ular Troops upon our Brethren in your province, the provisional Committee thought proper Immediately to call a Convention, in order to consult in what manner they might afford Seasonable Succour, to your province, but before Convention could meet, our men had taken the alarm and marched, many of them unprovided with ammunition and provisions. Not being able to obtain certain Intelligence whether they are or may be needed, or can be supplied by our Brethren there with those necessaries, this Convention have therefore appointed a Committee of their Body to wait on your Congress for that purpose, and to obtain Information what further measures you may Think proper to be pursued for the General good.

I am, Sir,

Your most obed^t Hum. Serv^t

JNO. WENTWORTH.

To the Hon^{ble} JOHN HANCOCK, Esq^r.

No. VI.

William Williams to the Connecticut Delegation in Congress.

HARTFORD, 23 May, 1775.

GENT.: I beg liberty to inform you that we just now rece'd the News of the approbation of the Hon^d Congress in y^e possessing ourselves of the important Post of Ticonderoga &c, with vast Pleasure & Satisfaction.

We yesterday had the News that Col. Arnold had taken the armed Sloop & other Craft in Lake Champlain, without any loss, & that Col. Allen had made an unsuccessful attack on Ft. St. Johns. The first we greatly rejoice in, & as to the latter we wish it had never been attempted, for many reasons. It seems to us, & every one here, that it would be of vast Importance to retain the Post, that important Key of Ticonderoga, and must humbly ask Leave to suggest whether it might not be well for the Venerable Congress, our at present superior Legislature, to reconsider the matter of giving up that Post. We being persuaded of its utility, should with infinite alacrity exert every Nerve to preserve it.

Your Zeal, Union & Resolution, at this most critical Day, under the Almighty Bless-

ing of Heaven, will I humbly yet confidently believe, prove the Salvation of America.

I am with great Esteem & Respect,

Gent, your most obed^t & very

Hum. Servant,

W^m WILLIAMS.

To the Hon ELIPHALET DYER Esq.

&c. Delegates for Connecticut at
ye General Congress, Philadelphia.

No. VII.

Eliphalet Dyer and Roger Sherman to William Williams.

(In answer to the preceding.)

PHILADELPHIA May 31st 1775.

Sr: We received your favor of the 25th Instant, wherein you express your Concern with respect to the resolve of the Congress as to the removing the Canon, Stores, &c, from Ticonderoga to the South end of Lake George. What was then ordered, was very much on a sudden from apprehensions that Gov^t Carleton, then having possession of the Lake, & of the armed Sloop of 70 Tons on y^e Lake, whereby it might be in his power soon to retake the fortress & the valuable stores & artillery there, but we soon heard of the success of Coll. Arnold in taking the Sloop & destroying the battoes &c, which would give some considerable delay to Gov^t Carleton in bringing any forces down the lake, which much altered the opinion of the Congress on that head, besides their being much more convinced since, of the Importance of that post, or of others in that quarter, to secure against the Incursions of y^e Canadians into the frontiers of the Country. And now, for fear New York may be too slow in raising men for the defence of that part of the Country, they do heartily approve of the Steps taken by the Colony of Connecticut, & have now recommended to the Colony immediately to forward such a number of additional Troops as they think necessary to secure that Important post. For the present, about 1000 men have been mentioned by some of the Congress, to be sent from Connecticut, of which they are to judge how many, as it is left with them. They have ordered the Provincial Congress at New York to see that Battoes & Boats are prepared on y^e

Lakes, & provisions to be forwarded with all Dispatch. At the same time they expect that all surplus Cannon, Stores, &c at Ticonderoga & Crown Point, not necessary for use & defence there, or thereabouts, be sent down to some place of security, as soon as possible. If New York should raise a sufficient number of men for the purpose, it is likely our men will be relieved by them, when they can be forwarded there.

I have just received a letter from Mr. Wales dated New York. Tell him I am much obliged to him for his Intelligence, and many usefull hints therein given, but the Express now waiting, cannot give him an answer at this time. Affairs have a good aspect at present in Congress. We are slow, but hope sure & firm, but in cases that happen (as those from the Northward) by Expresses waiting & impatient, and where we are obliged to act too much on a sudden, but as we have time to deliberate and gain a True understanding, the disposition I dare say is to act the best for the whole. Am oblidged to write in utmost hurry & am Sr. with most sincere respect

Your h^{ble} Serv^t

ELIPH^t DYER

Care must be taken that
our men are provided
for, from New York. }

ROGER SHERMAN

No. VIII.

Colonel Joseph Trumbull to Eliphalet Dyer.*

CAMP AT CAMBRIDGE, 11th July 1775.

HON^{ED} SIR: The General's Express that ought to have left this Four days ago, is not yet gone. I therefore set down to give you some description of our Situation here, & that of the Enemy. The Enemy are situated on Bunker & Breed's Hills, both on the Peninsula, where the late Town of Charlestown stood, & within reach, & under the Cover of the Guns from the Batterys in the Town of Boston & the Ships in the Harbour, & of a Number of Floating Battery's which they have Built, that carry 2 guns in their Bows, 2 in their Sterns, & one on each Side. Our People are Situated from Charles River, about 200 Rods below

* Colonel Joseph Trumbull, of Connecticut, was a son of Governor Jonathan Trumbull the elder, and a brother of Colonel John Trumbull, the painter.

College, where we have a Redoubt, which begins the Line, then about 60 Rods from that, another Redoubt, & lines continued near 100 Rods—then at Charlestown Road, on the West Side of the Road, at the foot of Prospect Hill, another Redoubt, & strong fortification. Then on Prospect Hill is *Putnam's Post*, a very strong fortification, then between that & *Winter Hill*, a Redoubt.—On Winter Hill a strong Citadelle & Lines, over to Charlestown Road to Mistick,—then in Mr. Temple's Pasture a strong Redout that commands to Mistick River. So that we have a compleat Line of Circumvallation, from Charles River to Mistick River, our main Fortress on Prospect Hill, the Enemy's main Fortress on Bunker's Hill, within Cannon Shot of each other. A Hill between these two Posts a little to the Eastward of Prospect Hill, called *Cobble Hill*, I expect will soon cost us a *Squabble* which shall have it, our People or theirs; nor do I expect it will be many days before the Contest begins which will probably bring on a general Engagement. If they let us alone four or five days more, we shall be well prepared, & shant care how soon they come—the sooner the better. At Roxbury side, the Enemy have dug across the Neck & let the Water thro', & our People in Town have Intrenched across the outer end of the Neck, & are strongly Fortified there, & on the Hill by the Meeting House—so strong that I believe every man in Boston & at Bunker's & Breed's Hills must fall, before they could force a passage that way into the Country. Genl Burgoyne sent a Trumpet yesterday, with a Letter to Genl Lee, wishing a composition of these unhappy Differences, &c—& says the Parliament will certainly give up all Right or Pretence of Taxation, if that will do; & wishes a conference. This Letter is sent to Pro: Congress for their opinion, & further to appoint a Person (whom they) can confide in, to attend the Conference, & hear (what) passes, if they Judge it best to have a Conference. Majr Gates is arrived & we are getting into order & regularity very fast. Last Night our People at Roxbury fired the remainder of Brown's Buildings on Boston Neck, & have

drove the Enemy's Guards Back to their Lines. I am, most respectfully Yours,
JOS: TRUMBULL.

Fessenden arrived Express from Philadelphia last Night.

To The Hon^{ble} ELIPHALET DYER, Esq.
at Continental Congress,
Pr. Express. Philadelphia.

No. IX.

Governor Jonathan Trumbull,* of Connecticut,
to General Wooster.

LEBANON 10th August 1775.

SIR: I received yours at 11 O'clo. A.M.—have given orders for 300^{lbs} Powder to be brought to you by the Boat that waits for it.

At 12 O'clo. an Express arrived from Genl Washington with a letter from him dated Aug^r 9th 1775, Wherein he mentions that—“From some late intelligence out of Boston, and Sundry Circumstances, there is great Reason to suspect that the Ministerial Troops intend either to make a Diversion to the Southward, or wholly to Remove. If they should do either, it is most probable New York is the place of their Destination. I therefore think it most advisable that the Troops of your Colony who have not yet marched, or may easily be recalled, should wait for further Orders.”

You'l make the best use of this Intelligence—Inform me early of what you do, and of the apparent Designs of the Ships at Gardiner's Island, and to what Place they Send the Stock they Take.

I am with Great Truth and Regard,

Sir, Your obedient

humble Servant

JONTH TRUMBULL.

THE HON^{BLE} MAJ^R GENERAL WOOSTER.

(Addressed)

ON THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

To the Hon^{ble}

DAVID WOOSTER Esquire Major
General of our Forces for the Defence of
American Liberty

at Oyster Ponds, or
Elsewhere.

Connecticut }
JONTH TRUMBULL. }

* The elder Gov. Trumbull—“Brother Jonathan.”

No. X.

The Provincial Congress of New York to General David Wooster, of Connecticut.

SIR: The Congress are not now Sitting—We are under the necessity of applying to you for the loan of Two hundred w^t of Gun Powder.

Please Sir, to deliver to the order of Ezra L'hommedieu & John Foster Esq^r two hundred w^t of Powder on account of this Colony, for which the Congress here will send you an order & see it replaced as soon as possible. I am Sir Your humble Serv^t

P. V. B. LIVINGSTON, President.*
Aug^t 5th, 1775.

N.B. The Congress are since met & request you immediately to send off Four Companies of your Troops to march to the East End of Long Island, to assist the Inhabitants there in preventing the Stock from being taken off by the King's Troops for the use of the Army at Boston.

To Major General WOOSTER
at the Camp
Harlem.

No. XI.

General Nathaniel Woodhull to Colonel Herd.

IN PROVINCIAL CONGRESS
N. YORK Feb'y 17th, 1776.

SIR: The Congress hereby acknowledge the Receipt of your Letter of the 16th Ins^t and in answer thereto, inform you, that as the Danger which was suspected of Depredations being made on Staten Island is now removed, they sincerely thank you for the Services you have with so much alacrity devoted to your Country, and therefore dismiss you from that Duty.

Please to Send us by the first convenient opportunity, such Information as you have had respecting any Person or Persons, who have supplied the Barges with live Stock,

* When was the Provincial Congress of New York organized, and who was its first President? Gen. Nathaniel Woodhull was elected President August 28, 1775, and, I believe, continued in office until his death, in Sept. 1776, and from the date of this letter (August 5th, 1775), Livingston would seem to have been his immediate predecessor. Had he any predecessor as President, and was any successor to Woodhull elected, before the State Constitution went into operation, with George Clinton as Governor, in 1777?

and of the Threats you intimate as thrown out by others.

We are most respectfully—Sir,
Your very humble Servants.

By order,
NATH^A WOODHULL, *Presid^t*
COL. HERD.

No. XII.

John Hanson, Jr., to the Committee of Safety at Annapolis.

FRED TOWN, March 10th 1776.

GENTLEMEN: Agreeable to order, we have sent by the Bearer, Lawrence Pringle, all the Musquets we have, that is in order, being Eighty four, & also fifteen hundred Gun flints.

Mr. Pringle will lay before you an account for Waggonage, which we hope will be paid.

I am Gentlemen, in behalf of the Committee
Your most h^{ble} Serv^t

JOHN HANSON JR, *Chairman.*

No. XIII.

Archibald Bullock to General Charles Lee.

SAVANNAH July 2d 1776.

SIR: As the Gentlemen that were deputed to wait upon you, in order to confer on the best measures for the defence of this Province, are not returned, I have sent to his Excellency, the President, a copy of a letter I have just received from Lieut. Colonel McIntosh. I have desired he would communicate the Contents to you. I have not the least doubt of your perfect knowledge of the whole scheme of ministerial operations against this Continent, & that you are well informed of our helpless situation. The Importance of this Colony to the American Cause is very great, & therefore I'm persuaded we shall claim part of your attention. Your presence here would give a most happy & favorable Complexion to our affairs. The Post Boy is waiting & I can only wish that the Lord of Hosts, the God of Armies, may be your guide & protection.

I am Sir, respectfully, Your
most obedient, & very humble Serv^t

RICH^D BULLOCK.

On Colony Service,
To His EXCELLENCY GENERAL LEE, }
at Charles Town.

Societies and their Proceedings.

CANADA.

MONTREAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—*Montreal, Dec. 9, 1862.*—Several gentlemen of numismatic tastes have founded a Society to encourage the study of coins, medals, &c. The Society held its first meeting on the above date, and elected the following officers:

President—A. J. Boucher. *Vice-president and Curator*—Stanley C. Bagg. *Treasurer*—L. A. H. Latour. *Secretary*—J. A. Manseau.

It is proposed to collect, by purchase and donation, a Cabinet of coins and medals. The subscription of members is five shillings currency.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Chicago, Nov. 18, 1862.*—The annual meeting was duly held; W. L. Newberry, Esq., President, in the chair.

The additions to the Library, for the past month, included 212 bound books; 902 unbound, and pamphlets; 10 old and rare newspapers; 41 files of newspapers; 118 files of serials; 6 manuscripts; 17 maps and charts; 12 prints; 6 collections of miscellanies; and one addition to the Cabinet. Total, 1325, from 46 contributors.

The monthly correspondence (embracing nineteen letters received, and sixty-nine written) was exhibited, including a letter of acknowledgment from the Board of Regents of the N. Y. State Library. Letters accompanying donations were read from the Hon. C. B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, and T. L. Forest, Esq., of Washington; from the Secretary of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, at Chillicothe, Ohio; and from Mr. L. J. Doty, of the State Executive office at Albany, N. Y.

From Z. Eastman, Esq., United States Consul at Bristol, Great Britain, was received a communication on the facilities for the purchase of valuable works in that country.

Mr. H. R. Boss, a printer, and founder of

a fund to endow a proposed "Printers' Library," in connection with this Society's collections, suggested a modification in the conditions of that fund, limiting the works to be secured to those of bibliography and typography, which was referred for consideration to the Committee on the Library.

The Secretary was directed to return the Society's grateful acknowledgments to such institutions and editors of newspapers and magazines, as had gratuitously forwarded their serial publications the past year.

William Blair, Esq., Treasurer, submitted his annual report, exhibiting a balance in the treasury, which, with unpaid and available dues, exceeded two hundred dollars, after the payment of all demands on the treasury. It reported an extraordinary subscription, exceeding \$1500, made the past year.

On motion, the Society's thanks were returned to Mr. Blair, for his faithful and energetic administration of the Society's finances.

The Secretary was requested to prepare a report of this Society's transactions, to be submitted to His Excellency the Governor of the State, in compliance with an act of the General Assembly of 1861, donating fifty copies of all documents printed by the authority of the State, on condition of such report, to be made biennially.

The Secretary reported, that the memorial adopted at the last meeting, to be submitted by the President and Secretary to the various railway corporations whose roads centre in this city, in relation to its "Railroad collections," had been duly forwarded.

Mr. McCagg, on behalf of the committee on proposed constitutional amendments, then presented a report, with a form of amendment, providing for resident life-membership, on the payment by any resident member, of the sum of three hundred dollars. The report was postponed for further consideration, to the next meeting.

Nov. 22.—In pursuance of the adjournment of the annual meeting, the Society re-assembled at the office of Messrs. Scammon, McCagg & Fuller, which was numerously attended.

The Secretary submitted a proposed report to the Governor, which was adopted, and ordered to be printed.

After revising the Society's roll of members, as required annually by the constitution, the following were elected to compose the Society's organization for the coming year:

OFFICERS.

President—Walter L. Newberry, Esq.
Vice-presidents—Hon. W. B. Ogden, G. Manierre. *Treasurer*—Dr. F. Scammon.
Recording Secretary and Librarian—Rev. William Barry. *Corresponding Secretary*—E. B. McCagg, Esq.

COMMITTEES OF BUSINESS.

Constitution and By-Laws—Messrs. I. N. Arnold, V. H. Higgins, J. Y. Scammon, J. Manierre, T. Hoyne. *Publication*—S. W. Fuller, W. Barry, E. B. McCagg. *Finance*—W. L. Newberry, W. H. Brown, L. H. McCormick. *Library*—E. B. McCagg, S. C. Griggs, E. W. Jones. *Nominations*—H. G. Loomis, W. Blair, B. W. Raymond. *Investments*—J. Y. Scammon, H. T. Dickey, E. B. McCagg.

COMMITTEES OF RESEARCH AND CORRESPONDENCE.

Aboriginal History, &c.—W. B. Ogden, H. T. Dickey, E. B. McCagg. *European Discovery, &c.*—W. Barry, M. D. Ogden, S. W. Fuller, B. F. Culver. *Ecclesiastical History*—W. Barry, Rt. Rev. Bp. Duggan, R. W. Patterson, R. H. Clarkson. *Science, Art, and Industry.*—F. Scammon, H. A. Johnson, J. H. Foster, J. Carter. *Literature*—C. Bentley, E. B. Talcott, H. G. Miller. *City of Chicago*—H. Farnum, G. F. Rumsey, W. Blair, J. H. Dunham. *Fine Arts*—E. B. McCagg, E. H. Sheldon, M. Skinner, W. Barry, I. N. Arnold, G. F. Rumsey, W. S. Gurnee.

The proposed constitutional amendment, providing for life-memberships, was adopted; and a committee on "Investments" appointed.

The committee on the Constitution and By-Laws was authorized, with the President, to apply to the General Assembly for a modification of the Society's charter, re-

quired by the establishment of such memberships.

The meeting was then adjourned, to re-assemble at the house of Mr. J. Y. Scammon, on the evening of December 8th, for the hearing of the annual address and report.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—*Boston, Dec. 4, 1862.*—The monthly meeting was held on the above date; Mr. Colburn, V. P., in the chair.

The Secretary, having returned from England, resumed his duties, and presented to the Library a catalogue of the collection of coins arranged for the International Exhibition of this year. An interesting medal belonging to Charles Sprague, Esq., of Boston, was exhibited, accompanied by a long description. It is of silver, size 36. On the obverse are the Virgin Mary and Child, pointing to the shield of the bishopric of Hildesheim, the whole surrounded by sixteen shields of arms; ins., *Capitulum Hildesien.* Reverse, bishop's throne and a view of the cathedral, also surrounded by sixteen shields; ins., *Sedes Vacans, 1761.* It was struck on the death of Bishop Clement Augustus. The shields contain the arms of the 32 canons of the chapter. The initial T on the obverse designates the engraver, John Thiebaud, of Augsburg. The Secretary exhibited a few of the coins which he obtained in England. Among them was the beautiful gold piece of 20 francs, struck to commemorate the victory of Marengo, bearing a classical head and the inscription, "*L'Italie délivrée à Marengo;*" also the curious Dutch medal on the evacuation of Rhode Island in 1778, and a wonderfully fine New York cent of the "Nova Eborac" type. The last was pronounced the most perfect ever seen in Boston. He also exhibited two bronze medals struck within the walls of the International Exhibition at London. The meeting, which was a very interesting one, broke up soon after 5 P. M.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—*Boston, Dec. 3, 1862.*—A month-

ly meeting was held this day, at 3 o'clock, P. M., Rev. Martin Moore, V. P. for Mass., in the chair. The Librarian reported, since the last meeting, the following donations: seventeen bound volumes, eighty-six unbound pamphlets, sermons, &c.

Rev. C. D. Bradlee, the Corresponding Secretary, reported that he had received letters from several persons accepting membership.

Wm. B. Trask, Esq., the Historiographer, read an interesting memoir of Hon. James M. Porter, corresponding member, who died at Easton, Pa., Nov. 11, 1862, in the seventieth year of his age. He was Secretary of War under President Tyler, and held the office of judge in two different districts in Pennsylvania. He was a brother of ex-Governor David R. Porter.

Mr. Dean announced that Henry B. Dawson, Esq., of Morrisania, N. Y., a corresponding member of the Society, was soon to put to press a series of volumes on Constitutional Laws and History, to consist of the Federalist, the Anti-Federalist, and a History of the Constitution, to be completed in 6 or 7 vols., 8vo; and that he was also engaged in preparing a uniform edition of his minor works, both of which series were to be published by subscription. Mr. Dean recommended them to the attention of members.

Rev. Joseph A. Copp, D.D., of Chelsea, read a very interesting paper on the character of Gen. Charles Lee, of the Revolution, bringing in incidentally the question—Was he a traitor?

His conclusion was, that, judging the man from the whole record of his life, and the singular facts of his character in entirety, he was not a traitor to the American cause, and that the recently discovered document, professing to be a scheme for the conquest of America—addressed by Lee to Lord Howe—must somewhere have an explanation compatible with such a conclusion. Thanks were voted to Dr. Copp, and a copy requested for the Society.

Col. Swett read a copy of a letter of Gen. Lee's to Hon. Robert Morris, dated Brunswick, July 3, 1778.

Mr. Trask called the attention of the So-

ciety to the fact that immense quantities of old newspapers, pamphlets, manuscripts, &c., were being unshelved and brought to light for paper material, and expressed the fear that large quantities of valuable historical matter had been, and were likely to be lost; and concluded by offering a resolution that each member of the Society be requested to use his influence to save from destruction such books and documents, at least, as have a bearing upon our local history. It was suggested that members, when practicable, visit paper-mills and places where paper stock is bought, and select and purchase from their collections every thing of historical interest. The resolution was unanimously passed.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*New York, Dec. 2, 1862.* The stated meeting of this Society was held as above; Hon. Luther Bradish, President, in the chair.

The President announced the receipt of donations from Mr. Benjamin Moran, of the U. S. Legation at London, with a special acknowledgment of the kindness and consideration of the diplomatic agents of the Government to this Society.

The Librarian reported upon the donations to the Library during the previous month, among which were many of curious interest and value. Among them was a "Fac-simile, privately printed for John William Wallace, Esquire, of Philadelphia, from originals now in possession of Arch St. Meeting and of Mr. Nathan Kite, of the First Proposals made in America (so far as known December 1, 1862) to print the Holy Bible in English," &c., &c.

The communication from Mr. Wallace accompanying this donation gave a very interesting account of the discovery of these documents by Mr. Kite, who published a notice of the proposed Bible in one of the religious journals in Philadelphia, in 1843. It has, however, entirely escaped the vigilance of our Biblical antiquarians until the present reproduction of the entire documents, and their historical illustration by

Mr. Wallace, to whom, as well as to Mr. Kite, those who are curious in such matters will acknowledge a special obligation. Mr. Wallace's communication will be published, and we will only add in this place the concluding paragraph:—

"From the whole case, it is plain that Cotton Mather was not the first person who proposed to print the Holy Bible in English on this continent, as up to the date of the discovery I mention, the learned everywhere have supposed that he was; but that Bradford was long before him, and, so far as at present is generally known, the very first person who attempted this vast enterprise in the New World. If, too, he meant, as seems inferrible, to reprint the Book of Common Prayer, then, too, he was the very first person, past doubt, who attempted that labor in America."

After reading the communication of Mr. Wallace, for which the thanks of the Society were very cordially tendered to him, Mr. Moore, with some remarks on the peculiar interest which attaches to the name and fame of "Old Bradford," who filled so important a part in the events of the first century of the English rule in New York, proposed a "Public Commemoration of the Birthday of William Bradford, on its Two Hundredth Anniversary, in the year 1863," and at the request of the mover, the proposition was referred to the Executive Committee. Mr. Moore also referred to the fact, already alluded to in the columns of the public press, that the stone in Trinity Churchyard, over Bradford's grave, is perishing through the influence of time, if not neglect, and said it is understood that measures are being taken with a view to its preservation and the erection of a fitting memorial of the first printer in New York, and the introduction of printing into the Middle Colonies.

Several new members were elected, and a large number were proposed for election.

The paper of the evening, prepared by Mr. Alexander C. Anderson, of Cathlamet, Washington Territory, on "The Indians of the Northwestern Coast of America," was read by Mr. George Gibbs, formerly Librarian of the Society.

Mr. Bancroft followed the reading of the paper with some remarks expressing his sense of the interest and value of Mr. Anderson's researches, as well as those of Mr. Gibbs, which are in course of publication under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution, and offered a resolution of thanks to both gentlemen for the reading of the paper, and requesting a copy for the archives of the Society.

Dr. D. J. Macgowan, being introduced to the Society by the President, made a few brief remarks with reference to his travels and discoveries in the East, and referred to a project which he was about to bring to the notice of the Government for a "Scientific and Industrial Exploration of the Unknown Portions of Eastern Asia."

A committee was appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

Mr. De Peyster announced the recent decease of Mr. Richard K. Haight, a member of the Society, and one of its most liberal benefactors, and presented suitable resolutions of respect for his memory, which were adopted unanimously, and the Society adjourned.

BUFFALO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Buffalo, Dec. 2, 1862.*—A monthly meeting of this Society was held on the evening of the above date; Millard Fillmore, President, in the chair, and G. H. Salisbury acting as Secretary.

G. H. Salisbury, Corresponding Secretary, reported various letters received.

A communication, comprising 28 pages, has also been received from Christian Wold, of this city, addressed "To the Historical Society of Buffalo, and the Inhabitants then occupying this Region, in the year 1962," designed to be preserved in the archives of the Society, and read on its *one hundredth anniversary*.

An interesting article appeared in the *Buffalo Morning Express*, of Nov. 20th, respecting the building of the first works for the harbor of Buffalo, and enumerating the marine craft of the infant port, in 1820. It was written by Capt. James Sloan, of Black Rock, who was personally engaged in the work on the piers.

Many donations have been received since the last meeting.

Wm. Dorsheimer, from the Committee on Lectures, reported that it was contemplated to have a free course of Historical Lectures, at American Hall, once in two weeks, during the winter, or for such period as it may appear advisable. The following gentlemen have consented to read papers for that purpose: Lewis F. Allen, Rev. Walter Clark, Oliver G. Steele, Guy H. Salisbury, Geo. W. Clinton, Henry W. Rogers, and possibly some others. A poem may be expected during the course. The first paper will be read by Lewis F. Allen, entitled "Personal Reminiscences of Men and Events," on Thursday evening, Dec. 18th. It is desired that citizens generally, with their families, whether members of the Society or not, attend these readings, that the public may be as fully informed as possible of the nature and workings of the institution.

After the election of resident members, the following gentlemen were proposed as corresponding members, and were unanimously elected: Wm. Peacock, of Mayville, N. Y.; Alial T. Foote, of New Haven, Ct.; Richard P. Marvin, of Jamestown, N. Y.; Guy H. McMasters, of Bath, N. Y.

A committee was appointed, consisting of the President, Treasurer, and Corresponding Secretary, with power to obtain a lease of rooms for the use of the Society.

On motion of Geo. W. Clinton, the Corresponding Secretary was directed to procure, as far as practicable, without cost to the Society, specimens of all postal and revenue stamps in use in the United States, and also of the various "shinplasters," or substitutes for money, which have been, or may be, in circulation during these war times, for preservation in some suitable manner.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

THE ARCHIVES AT SIMANCAS.—The collection of Spanish archives at Simancas was founded by Charles V., in consequence of the uprising of the Commons against himself and his Flemish mercenaries, which was crushed at the battle of Villala.

The Commons, as in many other risings, caught the fancy that the records of the crown were a sort of royal title-deeds, the destruction of which would free them from the regal claim of rent and taxes. Town after town saw bonfires of the state-papers, and only such as had been kept in convents and private houses escaped the flames. The emperor shared in some degree this fancy of his Commons. Soon, therefore, after Padilla's death, and the dispersion of the armed bands, Charles ordered the remaining papers to be brought together, and by means of a papal brief, enjoining every one who knew of the hiding-place of official writings to surrender them, he brought a large collection of what had been spared into one place. To secure these treasures against fire and force on the part of any fresh Padillas and Maldonados, Charles, by a royal decree of February 19th, 1543, assigned the castle of Simancas, in the neighborhood of his palace at Valladolid, as their permanent place of rest. Philip II., and his successors for many ages, added to the store; and though wars and revolutions have often swept the country, and the capital itself has been removed to Madrid, the great collection of Spanish state-papers remains at Simancas to this very day.

CANT WORDS.—The following are a few of the now prevalent cant words and their signification:

Sound on the Goose.—That a person agrees in opinion on certain essential points with the person making the above averment.

Can't keep a hotel.—That he cannot be nominated or elected to the office for which he may be a candidate.

You can't come it.—You cannot effect or accomplish your object.

I can't see it.—This phrase is said to have originated with Lord Nelson, who, at Copenhagen, kept his blind eye on the signal to cease firing, and, when informed of such a signal, kept replying, "I can't see it," till he had done the execution he desired.

LONG ISLAND WINE.—The following is a copy of the privileges granted to Paul Richards, as an encouragement to his undertaking:

"WHEREAS Paule Richards an inhabitant of this city of New Yorke, hath made knowne unto mee his intent to Plant Vines at a certain Plantation that hee hath upon Long Island, called the Little fiefte, which if it succeed, may redound very much to the future benefit and advantage of the Inhabitants within this Government; And in regard it will require much Labour, and a considerable charge to provide Vines, and to prepare the Ground, and make it fitt for production of Wines; for an Encouragem^t to the said Paul Richards in his proceedings therein, I have thought fitt to Grant unto him, these followings Priviledges (vizt.)

That all Wines of the Growth of such Vines as the said Paul Richards shall Plant, or cause to bee Planted at the place aforesaid, shall bee free from any Kinde of Impositions for ever, if sold in Grosse, and not by Retaile.

That the said Paule Richards, his heires Executo^r or assignes, shall have the Priviledge to have such Wines sold by Retaile, in any one House in New Yorke, for the Terme of Thirty Yeares to come, from the time of the first selling of his Wines, free from all Imposts or Excise.

That every Person that shall hereafter for Thirty yeares to come, Plant Vines in any place within this Government, shall upon the first yeares Improvement, pay unto the said Paule Richards, his heires Executo^r or assignes, five Shillings for every acre so Planted as an acknowledgment of his being the first undertaker and Planter of Vines in these parts; for the Confirmation of the Priviledges above specified, I

have hereunto put my hand and seale. Given at ffort James in New Yorke this 10th day of January 1664. RIC^d NICOLLS."

Deed Book ii., 87, in office of Sec. of State, Albany.
E. B. O'C.

THE TRANSLATOR OF CHASTELLUX (vol. i., 55, 90; ii., 88; iii., 252; vi., 371, 382).—Dr. Robert Watt, in his *Bibliotheca Britannica*, gives the name of J. KENT, Esq., as that of the translator about whose identity so much has been written; and I see no reason to doubt his accuracy. Lest I should be accused of "solving the problem by substituting one unknown for another," I will add my memorandum concerning the person now named. I suppose him to have been JOHN KENT, who was one of the numerous claimants to the authorship of the Letters of Junius. Mr. Wade, in a note appended to his name in that long list, says of him, that "he wished to pass for Junius, but [was] only a penny-a-liner, or, according to Almon, a newspaper editor at a weekly stipend." Almon's reference to him is in these words: "There were a few persons, and but a very few, who affected to suppose that a Mr. JOHN KENT was Junius. This idle conceit took its rise from his own insinuations, prompted by his vanity. During some years he wrote paragraphs and short essays in the daily newspaper called the *Gazetteer*, but never made any figure; and was a kind of editor of that paper, at a small weekly stipend. No person who well knew him could entertain the suspicion for a moment." Junius himself referred to him in one of the private letters to Mr. Woodfall (No. 5, July 21, 1769), as follows: "Your Lycurgus is a Mr. Kent, a young man of good parts upon town." It appears further from Woodfall's Junius, that "Lycurgus was a frequent writer in the *Public Advertiser* during the spring and summer of 1769, and opposed the ministry, but with less violence than most of his contemporaries."

With regard to the discovery of Ebeling's memorandum, I will venture to add the suggestion, that when Ebeling wrote it in his copy, the translator, if all that was said of him was true, might very well have been

living "at Morly, near Paris," or anywhere else out of England, and under an assumed name, which also might very well be "Grieve."

G. H. M.

ARE THE WEST POINT GRADUATES LOYAL?—It is the design of this paper to give publicity, with as little comment as possible, to certain statistics which have been prepared by the author with much painstaking and labor, in reference to the loyalty of the graduates of the Military Academy at West Point—a subject which has been under discussion often during the progress of this rebellion.

The effect of the secession movement upon the Army of the United States was shown by the unusual number of resignations of officers which followed immediately the election of Mr. Lincoln, and were continued, in some degree, throughout the year 1861. An analysis, therefore, of the resignations and dismissals from the Army, of graduates of the Military Academy, which occurred during the period from November, 1860, to the end of the year 1861, will give a fair estimate of the comparative loyalty of the graduates. By examining carefully the Army Register for 1862, we find that the number of graduates from the Military Academy who resigned, were dropped, dismissed, or cashiered, during the above-mentioned period, was 203. We shall proceed to analyze this number of resignations, and consider—

I. Resignations by Northern Graduates.

—The term Northern is applied here to graduates from the *free States*, and Southern, to those from the slaveholding States.

In the above total number—203—of resignations, dismissals, &c., during the period to which we have referred, there were graduates natives of the following States who are now

IN THE REBEL ARMY.	
New York	6
Pennsylvania	4
Massachusetts	2
New Jersey	2
Vermont	1
Northern graduates resigned, &c., 1860-'61, in the Rebel Army	15

* By EDWARD CHAUNCEY MARSHALL, author of "The History of the United States Naval Academy."

SYMPATHIZERS WITH SECESSION.

Graduates resigned 1860-'61, not known to be in the Rebel Army:

New York	2
Illinois	1
Maine	1
Northern sympathizers	4

Total Northern disloyal graduates, 1860-'61..... 19

The names of the Northern graduates who resigned, from November, 1860, to the end of the year 1861, and are now serving in the Rebel Army, are as follows, viz.:

NORTHERN GRADUATES RESIGNED 1860-'61, IN THE REBEL ARMY.

Adj.-gen. Samuel Cooper (Rebel "General") New York.	
Capt. William Steele, Dragoons	do.
Capt. Martin L. Smith, Top. Eng. (Rebel Brig.-gen.)	do.
Capt. Franklin Gardner, Infantry	do.
1st Lieut. Walter H. Stevens, Engineers...	do.
1st Lieut. Joseph C. Ives, Top. Eng's.....	do.
Brevet Maj. George Deas, Asst. Adj.-gen..	Penn.
Capt. Josiah Gorgas, Ordnance Dept.....	do.
Brev. Maj. J. C. Pemberton, Art'y (Rebel Maj.-gen.)	do.
Brev. 2d Lieut. Chas. R. Collins, Top. Eng.	do.
Brevet Lieut.-col. Danl. Ruggles, Infantry (Rebel Brig.-gen.)	Mass.
1st Lieut. Caleb Huse, Artillery	do.
1st Lieut. Philip Stockton, Cavalry	N. Jersey.
1st Lieut. William G. Gill, Artillery.....	do.
Major Isaac Lynde, Infantry	Vermont.
2d Lieut. Frederick L. Childs, Artillery, appointed from North Carolina, born in Maine. (Being a Southern appointment, this is enumerated with the Southern resignations.)	

To these it may be interesting to add the following names, although these names are of necessity omitted in making up the statistics which are given in this paper:

NORTHERN GRADUATES RESIGNED BEFORE NOVEMBER, 1860, IN THE REBEL ARMY.

Capt. Samuel G. French, Art'y, res'd 1856 (Rebel Brig.-gen.)	N. Jersey.
2d Lt. Arch'd Gracie, Inf., resigned 1856..	do.
Capt. D. Leadbetter, Eng's, resigned 1857 (Rebel Brig.-gen.)	Maine.
1st Lt. A. G. Blanchard, Inf., resigned 1840 (Rebel Brig.-gen.). (A citizen of Louisiana since 1840.)	Mass.
Major Wm. H. Chase, Eng's, res'd 1856 ..	do.
1st Lt. D. M. Frost, M'd Rifles, res'd 1853 (Rebel Brig.-gen.)	New York.
1st Lt. J. K. Duncan, Art'y, resigned 1855 (Rebel Brig.-gen.)	Penn.
Brev. Maj. Roswell S. Ripley, Art'y, res'd 1859	Ohio.
2d Lt. Francis A. Shoup, Art'y, res'd Jan. 1860	Indiana.

II. Resignations of Southern Graduates.

—Of the total—203—of resignations, dis-

missals, &c., from the Army, of West Point graduates, from November, 1860, to the end of the year 1861, there were natives of the following States and Territories, viz.:

Virginia	53
Kentucky	14
Georgia	14
North Carolina	20
Maryland	7
District of Columbia	5
South Carolina	20
Mississippi	4
Florida	3
Louisiana	2
Tennessee	15
Arkansas	2
Alabama	6
Missouri	6
New Mexico	1
Indian Territory	1
Southern graduates resigned, &c., Novem- ber, 1860-'61	173

There were also graduates who resigned, &c., at this time, who were born in the North, but had been appointed from Southern congressional districts, viz.:

North Carolina	3
District of Columbia	1
Maryland	1
Southern appointees resigned, &c., Novem- ber, 1860-'61	5
Total Southern graduates resigned, &c., Novem- ber, 1860-'61	178

III. *Southern Graduates who remained loyal.*—Against the fact that 19 Northern graduates resigned during the period referred to in this paper, from motives which were favorable to secession, an offset should be made of another fact, that the large number of 133 graduates, who were born in slaveholding States, remained loyal, and are in arms for the Union. These graduates are natives of the following States and Territories, viz.:

Kentucky	26
Virginia	32
North Carolina	5
Georgia	2
Maryland	27
Missouri	7
Tennessee	6
District of Columbia	19
South Carolina	3
Florida	8
Alabama	2
Louisiana	1
Indian Territory	1
Southern graduates remaining loyal	133

IV. *Whole number of graduates who re-*

mained loyal.—To ascertain this number, it is necessary for us to go back to the year 1860, before any movement towards the secession of the Southern States had been made. The country was then in the enjoyment of peace. The army was undisturbed by dissension; its condition in 1860 was its normal condition, and this is represented in the Army Register for January 1, 1861.

A very *careful count*, made by the author of this paper, in the Register for January, 1861, reveals the fact that there was in the United States Army, in 1860, a total of 747 graduates of the Military Academy. To these should be added the classes of cadets who graduated at West Point in June, 1861, numbering 73—and we obtain a total of 820 graduates. This number represents the total of West Point graduates in the Army who were subjected to the disintegrating process of rebellion. From this total we must subtract the number (203) of graduates resigned, dismissed, &c., from November, 1860, through the year 1861, and the result is 617 graduates who remained in the Army loyal men. But four Northerners resigned to accept commissions with the volunteers; and this gives a total of 621 loyal West Point graduates.

Recapitulation.

Total of graduates in the Army, 1860-'61	820
Northern graduates disloyal, 1860-'61:	
In Rebel Army	15
Sympathizers with secession	4— 19
Southern graduates remained loyal, 1860-'61	133
Disloyal graduates resigned, &c., Nov., 1860-'61:	
Northerners	19
Southerners	178— 197
Loyal graduates who remained in arms for the Union	621*

These statistics are believed by the author to be positively reliable. They have been prepared with the greatest care from the official Army Registers of the United States, as well as from other accurate *data*. They furnish the following incontrovertible

* Add 2 (Northerners resigned and not favorable to secession) and 623 with 197, is equal to 820. This total of loyal graduates does not, of course, include those who resigned before November, 1860, many of whom are now serving with the volunteers. Fifty-three of the above-mentioned loyal graduates are natives of the seceding States.

Inferences.

1. The number of the loyal West Point graduates in this war is in an excess (621 out of 820) largely disproportionate to the natural effect of sectional divisions and the supposed influences of birthplace.

2. The great majority of the graduates who resigned from motives favorable to secession (178 out of 197) were natives of the slaveholding States.

3. The loyalty of Southern graduates (in number 133), if we consider the circumstances under which it has been displayed, is in the highest degree creditable and remarkable.

4. The proportion of 621 graduates who remained loyal to 197 who are disloyal, and of whom the larger number (178) were natives of slaveholding States, should give us renewed confidence in this noble nursery of soldiers, which was the child of the Revolution, and was planned and formed by George Washington, Timothy Pickering, Henry Knox, and Alexander Hamilton—the purest and best of the patriot sires of the Republic.

A LIBERTY-TREE GONE.—The Newport, R. I., correspondent of the *Providence Journal* writes:

We have lost one of our old landmarks—the Liberty-tree, so called, at the upper part of the town, at the junction of Farewell and Thames streets. This tree, with the land on which it stood, was given by William Read, in 1776, to four trustees, “to be set apart for the use of the Sons of Liberty, and that the same stand as a monument of the spirited and noble opposition made to the Stamp Act in the year 1765 by the Sons of Liberty in Newport, Rhode Island, and throughout the continent of North America, and to be considered as emblematical of public liberty,” &c. &c.; and also for a very singular use, viz.—as set forth in the deed, from a copy of which I take these extracts:—“And furthermore, the said *Tree of Liberty* is destined and set apart for exposing to public ignominy and reproach all offenders against the liberties of their country, and abettors and approvers of such as

would enslave her.” In 1850 the tree became blighted, and died. The trustees wished to remove it and set out another in its place, but were prevented by those who considered it sacrilegious to remove it. But a few days since the remains were taken down by the order of the city authorities, and just now, when most we need it, we have no place on which “to expose to public ignominy the offenders against the liberties of our country.”

LETTERS OF GEN. WASHINGTON TO LUND WASHINGTON, ESQ.—

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 22, 1862.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

I send you extracts from three of General Washington's letters. They will be found exceedingly interesting, and I offer them for publication.

CASSIUS F. LEE, JR.

COL. MORRIS's, on the Heights of Harlem,
80th September, 1776.

DEAR LUND: Your letter of the 18th, which is the only one received and unanswered, now lies before me. The amazement which you seem to be in at the unaccountable measures which have been adopted by — would be a good deal increased if I had the time to unfold the whole system of their management since this time twelve months. I do not know how to account for the unfortunate steps which have been taken but from that fatal idea of conciliation which prevailed so long—fatal, I call it, because, from my soul, I wish it may prove so, though my fears lead me to think there is too much danger of it. This time last year I pointed out the evil consequences of short enlistments, the expenses of militia, and the little dependence that was to be placed in them. I assured — that the longer they delayed raising a standing army the more difficult and chargeable would they find it to get one, and that, at the same time that the militia would answer no valuable purpose, the frequent calling them in would be attended with an expense that they could have no conception of. Whether, as I have said before, the

unfortunate hope of reconciliation was the cause, or the fear of a standing army prevailed, I will not undertake to say; but the policy was to engage men for twelve months only. The consequence of which, you have had great bodies of militia in pay that never were in camp; you have had immense quantities of provisions drawn by men that never rendered you one hour's service (at least usefully), and this in the most profuse and wasteful way. Your stores have been expended, every kind of military (?) destroyed by them; your numbers fluctuating, uncertain, and forever far short of report—at no one time, I believe, equal to twenty thousand men fit for duty. At present our numbers fit for duty (by this day's report) amount to 14,759, besides 3,427 on command, and the enemy within stone's throw of us. It is true a body of militia are again ordered out, but they come without any conveniences and soon return. I discharged a regiment the other day that had in it fourteen rank and file fit for duty only, and several that had less than fifty. In short, such is my situation that if I were to wish the bitterest curse to an enemy on this side of the grave, I should put him in my stead with my feelings; and yet I do not know what plan of conduct to pursue. I see the impossibility of serving with reputation, or doing any essential service to the cause by continuing in command, and yet I am told that if I quit the command inevitable ruin will follow, from the distraction that will ensue. In confidence I tell you that I never was in such an unhappy, divided state since I was born. To lose all comfort and happiness on the one hand, whilst I am fully persuaded that under such a system of management as has been adopted I cannot have the least chance for reputation, nor those allowances made which the nature of the case requires; and to be told, on the other, that if I leave the service all will be lost, is, at the same time that I am bereft of every peaceful moment, distressing to a degree. But I will be done with the subject, with the precaution to you that it is not a fit one to be publicly known or discussed. If I fall, it may not be amiss that these circumstances be known, and declaration made in

credit to the justice of my character. And if the men will stand by me (which by the by I despair of), I am resolved not to be forced from this ground while I have life; and a few days will determine the point, if the enemy should not change their plan of operations; for they certainly will not—I am sure they ought not—to waste the season that is now fast advancing, and must be precious to them. I thought to have given you a more explicit account of my situation, expectation, and feelings, but I have not time. I am wearied to death all day with a variety of perplexing circumstances—disturbed at the conduct of the militia, whose behavior and want of discipline has done great injury to the other troops, who never had officers, except in a few instances, worth the bread they eat. My time, in short, is so much engrossed that I have not leisure for corresponding, unless it is on mere matters of public business. . . . I am, with truth and sincerity, dear Lund, your affectionate friend,
GO. WASHINGTON.

Another letter dated—

FALLS OF THE DELAWARE,
Southside, December 10, 1776.

DEAR LUND: I wish to Heaven it was in my power to give you a more favorable account of our situation than it is. Our numbers, quite inadequate to the task of opposing that part of the army under the command of Gen. Howe, being reduced by sickness, desertion, and political deaths (on or before the first instant, and having no assistance from the militia), were obliged to retire before the enemy, who were perfectly well informed of our situation till we came to this place, where I have no idea of being able to make a stand, as my numbers, till joined by the Philadelphia militia, did not exceed three thousand men fit for duty. Now we may be about five thousand to oppose Howe's whole army, that part of it excepted which sailed under the command of Gen. Clinton. I tremble for Philadelphia. Nothing, in my opinion, but Gen. Lee's speedy arrival, who has been long expected, though still at a distance (with about three thousand men), can save it. We have brought over and destroyed all the

boats we could lay our hands on upon the Jersey shore for many miles above and below this place; but it is next to impossible to guard a shore for sixty miles with less than half the enemy's numbers; when by force or stratagem they may suddenly attempt a passage in many different places. At present they are encamped or quartered along the other shore above and below us (rather this place, for we are obliged to keep a face towards them) for fifteen miles. . . .

From the same letter, dated—

December 17, ten miles above the Falls.

. I have since moved up to this place, to be more convenient to our great and extensive defences of this river. Hitherto, by our destruction of the boats, and vigilance in watching the fords of the river above the falls (which are now rather high), we have prevented them from crossing; but how long we shall be able to do it God only knows, as they are still hovering about the river. And if every thing else fails will wait till the 1st of January, when there will be no other men to oppose them but militia, none of which but those from Philadelphia, mentioned in the first part of the letter, are yet come (though I am told some are expected from the back counties). When I say none but militia, I am to except the Virginia regiments and the shattered remains of Smallwood's, which, by fatigue, want of clothes, &c., are reduced to nothing—Weedon, which was the strongest, not having more than between one hundred and thirty to one hundred and forty men fit for duty, the rest being in the hospitals. The unhappy policy of short enlistments and a dependence upon militia will, I fear, prove the downfall of our cause, though early pointed out with an almost prophetic spirit! Our cause has also received a severe blow in the captivity of Gen. Lee. Unhappy man! Taken by his own imprudence, going three or four miles from his own camp, and within twenty of the enemy, notice of which by a rascally Tory was given, a party of light horse seized him in the morning after travelling all night, and carried him off in high triumph and with every mark of indignity, not even suffering him to get his

hat or surtout coat. The troops that were under his command are not yet come up with us, though they, I think, may be expected to-morrow. A large part of the Jerseys have given every proof of disaffection that they can do, and this part of Pennsylvania are equally inimical. In short, your imagination can scarce extend to a situation more distressing than mine. Our only dependence now is upon the speedy enlistment of a new army. If this fails, I think the game will be pretty well up, as, from disaffection and want of spirit and fortitude, the inhabitants, instead of resistance, are offering submission and taking protection from Gen. Howe in Jersey. . . .

I am, your affectionate friend,

GEO. WASHINGTON.

To LUND WASHINGTON, Esq.

HEADQUARTERS, MIDDLEBROOK, May 29, 1779.

DEAR LUND: Your letter of the 19th, which came to hand by the last post, gives a melancholy account of your prospects for a crop, and a still more melancholy one of the decay of public virtue. The first I submit to with the most perfect resignation and cheerfulness. I look upon every dispensation of Providence as designed to answer some valuable purpose, and hope I shall always possess a sufficient degree of fortitude to bear, without murmuring, any stroke which may happen, either to my person or estate, from that quarter. But I cannot, with any degree of patience, behold the infamous practices of speculators, monopolizers, and all that class of gentry which are preying upon our very vitals, and, for the sake of a little dirty pelf, are putting the rights and liberties of the country into the most imminent danger, and continuing a war destructive to the lives and property of the valuable part of this community, which would have ceased last fall as certain as we now exist, but for the encouragements the enemy derived from this source—the depreciation of the money (which in a great measure is the consequence of it) and our own internal divisions.

I am, sincerely and affectionately, your friend and servant,

GEO. WASHINGTON.

LUND WASHINGTON, Esq.

PRICE OF SUBSTITUTES IN 1663.—Jan Ariansen Van Gent, a young man, agreed to serve as a substitute in the war against the Esopus Indians, for thirty-eight skepels of winter wheat, in addition to the ordinary pay of a soldier, and “the plunder to turn up.”

E. B. O’C.

HALF-BREEDS—BOIS BRULÉS.—Why are half-breeds so called by the Canadians? The idea is an Indian one. To them the half-breed is a log partly burnt, black at one end, white at the other. The Chippe was call them accordingly Wissakodéwinini, half-burnt wood man; from Wissakodewan, there is a burnt wood, and inini, man.

QUERIES.

WHEN DID WILLIAM BRADFORD COME TO AMERICA?—The article signed M. B., in the December number, makes William Bradford, the printer, arrive in 1682, whereas a letter in vol. iv., p. 52, makes it probable that he did not come till 1685. Has any thing certain been ascertained on this point? Was his coming in 1685 a second and permanent one, or really his first? K.

HANSON.—On the 10th December, 1774, a pension was granted to John Hanson, Esq., of £300 a year, for nine years, payable out of the quit-rents of Province of New York; and after the expiration of that term the amount was to be increased to £500 sterling per annum, during his life. The Revolution cut off this pension; but who was John Hanson, and for what services was he pensioned on the New York revenue? O’C.

MATHEWS’ OREGON OBSERVATORY.—An old resident in Oregon informed me that a Mr. Mathews, of Philadelphia, was sent out many years ago, he believed by Mr. Astor, to establish an observatory at Tongue Point, not far from the mouth of the Columbia river, and that he afterwards returned to the States. Can any of your readers give further information respecting him? G. G.

MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION WHICH FORMED THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.—I can find no record of the dates of the respective decease of the following named members (actual or *appointed and declined to serve*) of the Federal Convention of 1787:

William C. Houston and John Neilson, of *New Jersey*.

James McHenry, Daniel Carroll, and Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, of *Maryland*.

Willie Jones, of *North Carolina*.

William Pierce and William Houston, of *Georgia*.

They were all, I believe, members of the Continental Congresses, and in a greater or lesser degree “men of mark” in their day and generation. Can any of the readers of the *Hist. Mag.* refer me to any published account of any of them which may contain the reliable facts and dates of their respective lives and deaths? Or in cases where no such accounts have been published, the correct date of the decease of any one of them will be acceptable. C.

CONVENTION AT ALBANY IN 1754.—In *Harper’s Magazine*, for November, 1862, Mr. B. J. Lossing has given a very interesting historical paper on the “First Colonial Congress,” or, as it is more generally called, the “Albany Convention of 1754.” He does not, however, go into any details as to the *personnel* of the Convention, merely giving a list of the members, in a note at foot of one of his pages. This list is, I believe, complete, but is slightly inaccurate in the names of two individuals, mentioned as “Richard Wibbird,” of New Hampshire, and “Samuel Willis,” of Mass. Bay. The former spelled his name “*Wibird*,” as his autograph now before me shows. The document is a settlement of accounts between him and the celebrated Sir William Pepperell, in which the name occurs three times, and is uniformly spelled *Wibird*; and the name of the member from Mass. Bay was Samuel *Welles*, not “Willis.” For this I also have his own autograph authority, in an account against the Province of Massachusetts Bay, dated Boston, March 22, 1742–3.

This much by way of a "Note." Now for my "Queries." The delegates from New York to that Convention were JAMES DE LANCEY, WILLIAM JOHNSON, WILLIAM SMITH, JOSEPH MURRAY, and JOHN CHAMBERS. De Lancey figured largely in the colonial history of New York, and was the well-known Lieutenant and Acting-Governor of the colony at the time the Convention met. Johnson was, I suppose, the celebrated Indian Agent, Sir William. There were *two* "William Smiths," both eminent men of that day in New York, and both in public life when this Convention was called. William Smith, the father, had been Recorder of the city of New York, was subsequently a judge of the Supreme Court of the province, and died in 1769. His son, William Smith, was the author of the History of New York, chief-justice of the colony, a Tory in the Revolution, and afterwards Chief-justice of Canada.

Query—Which of these two—the father or the son—was the delegate to the Convention at Albany in 1754? And *who* and *what* were Joseph Murray and John Chambers? Is there any record of any public service on the part of either, other than his having been a member of this Convention? When and where did they die, and are any of the descendants of either now living, in New York or elsewhere? c.

December, 1862.

ORIGIN OF FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATIONS.—It was formerly the practice, in certain parts of the province of New York, before the Revolution, for parties to issue forth on the eve of the New Year, and on the two subsequent days, and go from house to house "firing guns, pistols, rockets, crackers, squibs, and other fireworks," in the streets and other thoroughfares. Have we not here the origin of our Fourth of July celebrations, and was not the New York custom merely transferred, at the suggestion of Mr. Adams, to the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence? Ω

"A Sketch of the Cherokee and Choctaw Indians," printed at Little Rock, in 1837, with the author's name given as above, but find no officer of that name in Gardiner's Dictionary. Is the name fictitious? and if so, who was the real author?

NEW JERSEY INVENTOR.—Nearly a hundred years ago, *i. e.*, in 1764, Aaron Miller, of Elizabethtown, N. J., invented, as he sets forth, "with great labour and expense, a compass for surveying of lands to greater exactness than heretofore discovered." Who was Aaron Miller, and in what did the superiority of his instrument consist? Ω

JONCKER. This word is said to be a contraction of Jongheer, and to mean, young gentleman; whence the present town of Yonkers. I have two papers before me, in one of which Jan Cornelissen, of Rotterdam, is distinguished as "Joncker," and in the other, Maritie Jansen, of Rotterdam, his daughter, is likewise "*Jonker* genaemt," or named Jonker. Is the title or appellation generally applicable to women? o'c.

REPLIES.

EXTENT OF THE BISON COUNTRY (vol. vi., p. 380).—From all my reading I had, like Mr. Fillmore, concluded that the bison was not found in the lake region, and was never as far west as New York. The authorities cited by "E" do not alter my opinion, as not one professes to give any evidence of the fact of the bison being found within the limits of the State, and no general statements in extended histories or cyclopædias can be evidence. The only approach to authorities is the anonymous writer in the Paris documents whose paper covers too much ground to be positive proof on an incidental point like this.

The Jesuit "Relations" do not describe the animal. The *vache sauvage* of the earlier "Relations" is clearly not the bison. Marquette describes the *pisikis* or bison as a

CAPT. JOHN STUART, U. S. A.—I have

new animal, and seems to be the first to see it from the north on the Mississippi, as Cabeza de Vaca was the first to see it from the south in the prairies west of the same river. The bison was found in Illinois in Marquette's time, and about 1750 was found in southern Ohio, as Smith's journal of his captivity expressly states, but not on the lake, as he no less expressly states.

Its range seems to have been the prairie land on both sides of the Ohio river, but not as far as Pittsburgh; for Smith, who lived in western Pennsylvania, never saw a bison till he was taken by the Indians to the Scioto, and Rev. D. Jones found it first at the mouth of the Great Guyandotte.

As early writers extended their respective colonies indefinitely westward, a statement that buffaloes were found in New France, New Netherland, Virginia, or Florida, must not be cited as proof of their having been found in the present limits of Canada, New York, Virginia, or Florida. J. G. S.

THE PATRIOTIC BARBER OF NEW YORK (vol. vi., p. 379).—"Mosholu" is referred to Moore's "Diary of the American Revolution," vol. i., p. 146. G. H. M.

VERMONT (vol. ili., p. 366).—The American origin of this word is not a certainty. In 1789, in Paris, "the Abbé de Vermont" was "reader to the queen," and had "great influence."—*Arthur Young's Travels in France*, p. 108. B.

Notes on Books.

The Stamp Collector's Manual. Being a complete Guide to the Collectors of American and Foreign Postage and Dispatch Stamps. Compiled by A. C. Kline. Philadelphia: Kline, 1862. 48 pp.

THE latest mania is that of collecting postage-stamps, though we should speak more

respectfully of what were so recently "current coin of the realm." How extensive some collections of stamps are, may be inferred from this manual, which describes more than fifteen hundred varieties. As a guide to collectors it will be of great utility, the descriptions being, so far as we can judge, accurate.

The History of King Philip's War. By the Rev. Increase Mather, D. D. Also a History of the same War. By the Rev. Cotton Mather, D. D. To which are added an Introduction and Notes, by Samuel G. Drake. Albany: Munsell, 1862. 4to, 282 pp.

THIS volume, neatly printed, uniform with Mr. Munsell's series, is well worth the getting up. Increase Mather's book was almost unattainable, and a new edition, with notes embodying the knowledge acquired by Mr. Drake, in his long study of Indian matters, is a real acquisition. The two narratives are blended, though in different type, but are still not as distinct as if they had been printed consecutively.

The Introduction is full of interest and information.

The Book Hunter, &c. By John Hill Burton. With additional Notes by Richard Grant White. New York: Sheldon & Co., 1863. 12mo, 411 pp.

ALL book-lovers owe the publishers a debt of gratitude for their elegant reprint of this charming book of book-gossip, anecdote, and satire. Reprinted in England from Blackwood, it has been a welcome guest; and here, though reprinted in Blackwood, it will come as fresh as ever to the book hunters, and even to that unfortunate class who esteem books, as one of the characters in this volume pityingly expressed it, "for their insides." The book treats of the book hunter, his functions, and his club. The Vision of Mighty Book Hunters, the Hobby, the Gleaner, and other parts, are all charming, and, tiring at last of books and hunters, he tells of some things he had read in books.

Mr. White has added notes, correcting errors and wrong impressions as to Ameri-

can items, and adding some pleasant information analogous to the text, but refrained from writing a parallel book. His notes show his well known learning and ability, but contain some slips, of printer probably, that need correction (*e. g.*, as to the authors of the *Federalist*). But we trust that the publishers will be so well rewarded as to bring out a volume of American reminiscences of book hunters, coin hunters, autograph hunters, and postage-stamp hunters, with something on our privately-printed books, our books *en petit nombre*, our Society publications, our '76 club, Bradford club, and that club of one man (? a shilleleh) the Zenger club, as well as of our recent presses, whereof the Riverside, as this volume testifies, is something of exquisite taste and finish.

Life of Andrew Jackson. Condensed from the author's Life of Andrew Jackson, in three volumes. By James Parton. New York: Mason Brothers, 1862. 479 pp.

MR. PARTON has done a most acceptable work in presenting us with the life of Jackson in this shape, which in its price will suit the means, and in its extent the reading appetite, of the mass of the people. The "Life of Jackson," by Parton, is a work of such thorough investigation and such freedom from bias, that it presents a complete portraiture of the President who, next to Jefferson, most indelibly stamped the impress of his character on the government and the country. In the present convenient shape the work will find its way to the college, the academy, and the general libraries.

Harper's Pictorial History of the Great Rebellion in the United States. Parts 1 & 2. New York: Harper & Bros., 1862.

THIS new history, profusely illustrated with portraits, battle-scenes, views, is written with ability and care. It opens with a view of the country from the colonizations, and develops the steps which led to the erection of the present government. It takes the broad ground that the States never were independent sovereignties, that the Consti-

tution of the United States was adopted by the people not by the States, and that the sovereignty resides in the general government. It regards slavery as the one element of discord and misfortune, and to it attributes the terrible results with which we are so familiar. The narrative of the war, from the siege of Fort Sumter, is given with spirit and clearness, and though the opinion of the author on the question of slavery is evident, censure is freely given where deserved, North or South. The chief statements are supported by important documents, given in full in the notes, and in the Introduction are given the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.

Half-century Discourse. The First Church in Buffalo. Delivered on the evening of Feb. 2, 1862. By Walter Clarke, D. D. Buffalo: Theo. Butler, 1862. 8vo, 92 pp.

WILL be noticed in our next.

Collections of the Ulster Historical Society. Vol. I., Part 3. Kingston: 1863. Pp. 179-241.

WE receive this part with a sigh of regret for the loss of one so eminent for his historical zeal, and so gallant at his country's call, the late Col. G. W. Pratt. This part, printed apparently some time since, recalls the loss, for it speaks of him as still living. In itself, it is a valuable contribution. It contains: 1. The Proceedings of the Society to October, 1861; 2. An article on the Huguenots of New Paltz, by Rev. C. H. Stitt; 3. The Ulster Regiment in the Great Rebellion, by Wm. Lounsbury; 4. Origin and meaning of the word Shawangunk, by Rev. C. Scott; 5. The Indian Forts of 1663, by the same; 6. Ulster County Records. The account of the Ulster Regiment is such a one as we would fain see from every county in the State, and must absolutely demand of those which have Historical Societies. The article by Mr. Stitt is quite interesting; and we have read with pleasure those of Mr. Scott. We once tried to trace out satisfactorily the history of the

Shawnees, and became so bewildered that we think he never attempted it before giving his explanation of Shawangunk. Is it not a fact, that our names of tribes are names given by their neighbors, and names of localities names given by residents?

Documentary History of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America. Connecticut, 1, 2. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., LL. D., William Stevens Perry, A. M., Editors. New York: James Patt, 1862. 64 pp.

THE present numbers of this valuable work begin the history of the Episcopal Church in Connecticut, a curious chapter in religious annals, where the descendants of those who had revolted from the Church of England on account of the tyranny of prelacy, revolted to it again, in consequence of the tyranny of the new sect. The early struggles of Episcopalianism in Connecticut, when its professors were liable to punishment, the protection of Col. Heathcote, the persecution at Stratford, and the various letters of the missionaries, make these contributions of great interest.

National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans, from original paintings by Alonzo Chappel. With biographies by E. A. Duyckinck. New York: Johnson, Fry & Co. Nos. 17-24.

THE sketches in these numbers embrace Schuyler, Morgan, Wayne, Knox, Barry, Steuben, Lafayette, Sherman, Hopkinson, Oliver Ellsworth, King, Marshall, Gouverneur Morris, R. R. Livingston, Joel Barlow, and James Madison, with portraits of Van Buren, R. Morris, Perry, Moultrie, Fillmore, Schuyler, Hopkinson, Porter, Douglas, Greene, Barney, Hancock, Adams, Story, Cass, Montgomery. The sketches are classic pictures of the life and character of the several worthies of our land, whom Mr. Duyckinck successively holds up before us, and the selection of them is as happy as the execution of the literary portion. The portraits, all being at full length and well

engraved, also give this gallery a high and enduring value.

History of the War for the Union, Civil, Military, and Naval. By E. A. Duyckinck. Illustrated by Alonzo Chappel. New York: Johnson, Fry & Co. Nos. 9-14.

THIS work, already so well received and appreciated by the public, continues the account, in these numbers, down to the close of the battle of Bull Run. Its divisions of the subject are well made, and the history of the movements in the several Border States, the exertions of the loyal States, the proceedings in Congress, and the acts of the Government in conducting the war and in foreign intercourse, no less than the military and naval operations, are all treated with judgment, impartiality, and clearness, rendering it a work which will doubtless be more prized hereafter than even at present. It is handsomely published, and these numbers contain portraits of Halleck, Sigel, and Foote, with spirited views of the battles of Williamsburg, Fort Donelson, and Roanoke.

Miscellany.

W. GOWANS has just issued Miller's "Account of New York in 1695," with notes, already announced, and forming No. 3 of his "Bibliotheca Americana."

MR. WILSON'S Biographical Sketches of Illinois officers, is announced as ready, by James Barnet, Chicago.

THE *Ohio State Journal*, which we recently forgot to credit with the list of Ohio Governors, speaks highly of the "History of Knox County," in that State, by A. Banning Norton; but we do not find the name of the publisher. We should be pleased to see a copy, to make it better known to our readers.

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General Department.

INDIAN RELICS

RECENTLY FOUND IN CHARLESTOWN, R. I., WITH
BRIEF NOTICES OF THE NYANTIC TRIBE OF
INDIANS.

[Read before the R. I. and New York Historical Societies.]

BY USHER PARSONS, M. D.

The veneration of the Indian tribes for their dead is well known to every reader of their history. Piety and affection, respect and remembrance, may have more costly and splendid modes of obituary exhibition in civilized life; but it is questionable, says Mr. Schoolcraft, if there be more sincerity, more true regret, more unaffected sorrow, than there is often found among esteemed individuals of these simple bands. They were deficient in mechanical skill in wood and stone, but they have rarely been excelled, perhaps never, by erratic tribes, in the kind care and decent enwrapment and interment of their deceased. Nothing that the dead possessed has ever been deemed too valuable to be interred with the body. The most costly dress, arms, ornaments and implements are deposited in the grave.

This Indian custom was particularly prevalent in Rhode Island. In Providence and other places various articles have been found, in company with the skeletons of Aboriginal Indians, as stone axes, knives wampumpeage, mortar pestles and chisels. But a very large and rich collection of Indian relics was obtained recently from the grave of an Indian Princess, daughter of Sachem Ninigret, who governed the tribe of Nyantics, situated near the

sea-shore midway between Connecticut and Narraganset Bay, and in the present town of Charlestown. At the solicitation of some members of this distinguished and eminently useful society, I shall this evening exhibit and describe some of these relics, prefacing the subject with a few remarks on the Indian tribes in Rhode Island, formerly called Narraganset, and also on their Dutch neighbors, who first settled in Manhattan.

The southeast corner of Narragansett extending from Point Judith twenty miles north, and along the sea-shore west about the same distance, was ruled by a venerable sachem named Canonicus and by his nephew Miantonimo. Outside of their government were subordinate tribes, who were reckoned among the Narraganset nation. Such were the Acquidnicks under Sachem Wanametonomy whose name abbreviated to Tonomy, is still applied to a hill near Newport, where it is supposed this sachem resided, and ruled the whole island. There were also the Cowesetts of Greenwich and Shawmuts of Warrick, and the Nipmucks further North, and the Nyantics under the Sachem Ninigret, midway between Connecticut and Newport whose dominion extended from ten to fifteen miles square. Westward of this, as far as the Pawcatuck River, or Connecticut line, was a tract of land six or eight miles square, the title of which was long in dispute between the Narragansetts, and Pequods who resided at Mystic, Groton and New London, and who were a warlike tribe under Sachem Sassacus. These were troublesome neighbors to the people of Connecticut and Massachusetts till 1637,

when an army raised in both places, attacked and nearly destroyed them. After this the Narragansetts enjoyed peaceful possession of the disputed territory, and the town of Stonington was annexed to Boston in the County of Suffolk, Massachusetts, as a remuneration for the expenses, incurred in the Pequod war, and was called Southerton.

The Dutch nation obtained possession of Manhattan, now New York, five or six years before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, and opened an extensive trade with the Indians. As early as 1609, Henry Hudson, as you all know, discovered and ascended the North River, and the following year a vessel was sent out by Dutch merchants from Amsterdam, freighted with a variety of goods, for the Manhattan Indians, and in 1613, many other ships arrived. The traders erected small forts and garrisons for the protection of the fur trade which the new comers began to carry on with the Indians. In and about Manhattan, four trading houses were established by Hendrick Corstiaensen, who, by means of his trading boats, and shallops visited every creek, inlet and bay, where an Indian settlement was to be found. It was probably at this time, or soon after that trade commenced with the Narragansett Indians, including the Nyanatics. The Dutch soon opened trading stations; one at Quotenis, or Dutch Island as it is now called, nearly opposite Newport, and another near the sea-shore at Charlestown. All the new maps of Rhode Island exhibit this latter station, marked as an Indian fort. Hither were brought furs by the Indians to exchange for Dutch goods, insomuch that when in 1622 or 3 the Pilgrims of Plymouth sent to this place a small vessel laden with beads and knives, they found the Indians abundantly supplied already with these and a great variety of other commodities, suited to the Indian taste and necessity, and all obtained from Manhattan.

The Dutch trade increased rapidly along the sea-shore and navigable rivers, by reason of liberal grants from the States

General of Holland. To obtain these a chart of the shores from Chesapeake to Narragansett was made 1614, by Cornelis Hendrixcxen, and presented to the States General in 1616, and which has quite recently been brought to light, by J. Romeyn Broadhead, from the Archives of the States General. This map of 1614, exhibits quite an accurate outline of the sea-shore and rivers, from Virginia to Massachusetts. It is probable that the Indian or Dutch fort in Charlestown, Rhode Island, was built two or three years after, or between 1616 and 18, when the Dutch trade was very large and active, which rendered such a fort highly necessary. After the reduction of Manhattan in 1664, this fort was deserted by the Dutch, and with all other forts was turned over to the English. The fort itself was however, occupied in part by the Nyantic Indians some years before. The outline and arrangements of the fort, still remain, and show it to have been the work of a skilful engineer.

About one mile north from this fort you will see marked on the maps "*Indian burying ground.*" It is a swell of land covered with a dense forest. Through the centre of this, and running from west to east, is a strip of ground ten feet wide, and elevated two or three feet above the adjoining land and supported on each side by a stone wall. This strip of land has ever been regarded as the Sachem's Cemetery. General Staunton who resided near it, and who, if living would be a hundred years old, informed me that such was its use, and that his father well remembered when some of the Sachems' families were buried there. The interments I doubt not were commenced in the middle part of Sachem Ninigret's reign, and extended from the west end towards the east end of the enclosed ground. The only lettered gravestone is toward the east end which reads "Here lies the body of George, son of Charles Ninigret, King of the Natives, died Dec. 22, 1732, aged six months."

* See History of New Netherlands, by E. B. O'Callaghan M. D.

Sachem Ninigret's reign must have commenced as early as 1620, or, 25. The boundary of his territory was but little more than the present town of Charlestown. He was an uncle of Miantonimo, and married a sister of Sachem Cashawashett. His sister married Mixauno, son of Sachem Canonicus. Thus the Indian families were as intent on preserving royal blood pure and unmixed with plebeian as we now see displayed by the regal families of Europe.

Ninigret had two wives. By the first he had one daughter who succeeded him as Queen Sachem, about 1678. By the second wife he had one son and two daughters, and his son succeeded his half-sister as Sachem, about 1686, and died 1722, leaving two sons from whom descended all the Nyantic Sachems till within a few years past, when elections of Sachems ceased. About a century ago a large emigration took place from this tribe to New York State. The tribe in its most populous state consisted of nearly a thousand souls. By the commissioners' returns to the legislature three years since, there are 34 families in the tribe, two individuals of three quarters blood, ten of half-blood, forty-two of quarter blood, and 68 of less than quarter blood, total number of souls 122—who still occupy the land of their Nyantic Ancestors.

A few families however were scattered about in the several towns of Rhode Island, in a degraded and destitute condition. All that saved the Nyantics from a similar fate was the policy of Ninigret in declaring neutrality. They, however, remained in a deteriorate, and declining state addicted to vice and intemperance. But within a few years, past they have rallied and become a moral, religious and industrious people and are enjoying the privileges of education.

We have just remarked that Ninigret had by his second wife, one son and two daughters, and that the son succeeded the half daughter as Sachem. Of the daughters, it is known that one married a son of Sassacus, the Pequod Sachem, whose tribe

was nearly destroyed by the combined forces of Massachusetts and Connecticut, in the Pequod war of 1637. The other daughter probably died unmarried about the year 1660. This was the first death in Ninigret's family. Eighteen years after, the old Sachem himself died, which was the second death in the family, and his son who was made Sachem died in 1722. Such is a brief genealogy of the Nyantic tribe of Indians.

Two years ago, some men in Charlestown, R. I., stimulated by curiosity, as they say, to learn the posture of deceased Indians in their graves, whether it be horizontal or sitting, proceeded to the Sachem's burial ground with spades and crowbars to open one of the graves. They began at the west end of the Sachem's ground, where interments first commenced in the cemetery. After descending four feet, they came to a layer of large flat stones, forming a floor or covering to the grave. On raising these, they delved about four feet more, when they struck a metallic substance which proved to be a large iron pot, of capacity to hold four or five gallons filled with other iron, copper, and brass vessels, as skillets, numerous small kettles and sauce pans; near this, was a brass kettle quite as capacious, as the pot, filled with glass bottles, pewter porringers and small kettles. Under these large vessels was decayed wood, in the form of a large log, surrounded with an iron chain. On one side of the log was a pair of iron hinges and, on the opposite side, a padlock. On breaking the chain, the wood was easily raised with the hands, and it soon appeared that the log had been split into two nearly equal halves—each half then excavated, so as to admit its receiving the body of an adult. Over the remains of a body as it appeared to be was a robe of green silk, and upon the head, a square silk cloth. From this there descended down to the sole of the foot, a silver chain, which was there made fast to the toe of an outside copper sole, of what appears to have been a moccasin. Inside of this moccasin was a leather sole, exhibiting neat

workmanship, and indicating a slender and delicately formed foot. Around the waist were the remains of a belt, covered with wampumpeage or Indian coin, made of sea shells, and resembling in form and size small glass beads. A similar article ornamented the lower part of the neck, above which was a large copper necklace, and bracelets of wampumpeage surrounded the arms. On the belt that surrounded the waist, were fastened silver brooches, as ornaments, of various sizes, from one to two inches in diameter. At the wrists were silver sleeve-buttons. Two coins were found, one of them a copper English farthing and the other a French silver half livre, scarcely at all worn and bearing date 1650, lettered *Ludovicus XIII.*, whose reign began 1643. The letters were entirely fresh, and their wear indicates recent coinage, say from five to ten years, and this shows the interment to have been about 1660. Inside of this wooden sarcophagus, were also found a set of plated Dutch tablespoons, a fork and some Dutch pipes, made of copper, and several thimbles. The amount of wampumpeage or shell beads, was very large, and at the time of their interment, would pass as legal tender for perhaps ten to twenty dollars, three black beads being equal to an English penny, and double the value of three white ones. One glass hermetically sealed contains a fluid resembling brandy. No degree of winter frost congeals it.

The only articles of unquestionably Indian manufacture, were wampumpeage and stone mortar-pestles, the others being all of Dutch origin, excepting the English and the French coin. The mortar pestles were used to pulverize their corn in wooden mortars, the Indians being destitute of grinding mills.

There were many other articles and fragments that might be mentioned. The fine state of preservation of many of them is probably attributable to the manner of excavating the sarcophagus or log, which was done by heated stones, that charred the whole cavity, giving it an antiseptic and preservative quality.

The skull of which it remains to speak

was in fine state of preservation. The sockets of the teeth were symmetrical and perfect, indicating a fine set of teeth, and the form of the head was well proportioned. The hair was neatly dressed and abundant.

There seems to be abundant evidence that the body here buried was the daughter of Sachem Ninigret, as all his other children were married and lived to advanced age. Her dress and ornaments denoted that this was a female of exalted rank, and she was buried at the west end of the Sachem's cemetery where interments commenced, and hers was the first death in the family.

The second death in the Sachem's family was that of himself, twenty years later. It occurred to me that if the skeleton in the next grave answered to that of the old Sachem her father, the point would be settled that this skeleton and all the relicts found with it, belonged to his daughter. Accordingly with some pains and trouble I have succeeded in obtaining from the next grave a skull and other bones that present exactly the appearance we might expect to see in the skeleton of Ninigret, the Sachem of the Niyantics. The bones denote the right age, *viz.*: over seventy years, as decided by an eminent dentist, and also by the angle of the lower jaw. The os-femoris denotes a man of large stature and more than six feet high.

In the great Indian War of King Philip in 1675 and, 6, which raged throughout Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, the Nyantics refused to participate. Sachem Ninigret assigned as a reason for neutrality his advanced age and bodily infirmity. But the other tribes of the Narragansetts were drawn into the conflict, and having fortified themselves in a swamp three or four miles west of the present South Kingston depot, they were attacked by a large force and nearly destroyed. During this war of 1675 and, 6, the other principal Sachems were killed, and after the close of it, the "Indians who remained of other tribes probably took refuge with Ninigret and his tribe."

* See the valuable history of the Narragansetts by Hon. E. R. Potter.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GENERAL WASHINGTON AND GENERAL IRVINE, IN 1788,
ON WESTERN IMPROVEMENTS.

General Washington wrote to General Irvine on January 11, 1788, making inquiry: 1.—As to the face of the country between the sources of the Cuyahoga and the Big Beaver and Muskingum; 2.—The distance; 3.—The practicability of uniting them by a canal; 4.—Whether there was any more direct communication between Lake Erie and the Ohio. The following is General Irvine's letter, which will be of considerable interest especially in the section of which it treats. Washington's reply, which will be found in his writings, Vol ix, p. 326, drew from General Irvine a second letter and map (ib. p. 445), which will, we trust, soon appear in our columns. W. A. Irvine, Esq., to whom we are indebted for this letter of his ancestor, adds:

"After I had sent you a packet, I came across a copy of a letter of General Irvine, in answer to one from General Washington, which I copied many years since from the original, lent my father by Judge Washington, which should be preserved by publication in your Magazine—See Sparks' Washington, letters, 1788. You will observe, that the *idea* of canals connecting the Eastern and Western waters originated early.

Some years since, at the outlet of the Chautauque—or "Jadaque," which comes nearer the Indian pronunciation—a row of piles were observed in low water across the creek, which could not be accounted for by any of the original settlers. These, doubtless, were placed there by the British troops to dam the lake, in order to float out into the Conewango the fleet alluded to in General Irvine's letter, as in low water they could not have passed from the lake through the outlet unless by artificial means. Note this fact if you publish the letter.

Yours, respectfully,

W. A. IRVINE."

NEW YORK, JAN. 27, 1788.

SIR:

I have been honored by your letter of the 11th instant. I need not tell you how much pleasure it would give me to answer your queries to your satisfaction; but I am persuaded that no observation short of an actual survey will enable you to gratify your correspondents abroad (particularly in relation to your third query) with such accuracy as to state anything positively. I will, however, relate to you such facts as have come within my own knowledge, as well as the accounts of persons whom I think are to be confided in.

From a place called Mahoning, on the Big Beaver, to the Falls of Cuyahoga, it is about thirty miles. Although the country is hilly, it is not mountainous; the principal elevation is called the Beech Ridge, which is not high, though extensive, being several miles over, with a flat and moist country on the summit, and some places inclining to be marshy. The difficulty of traveling is much increased by the beech roots, with which timber it is heavily encumbered. The Cuyahoga, above the Great Falls, is rapid and rocky, and is interrupted by several lesser falls on the branch which heads towards that part of the Big Beaver called Mahoning. This information I had from an intelligent person then loading a sloop at the mouth of the Cuyahoga for Detroit. He added, that an old Indian assured him that it was only fifteen miles across from the Mahoning to a navigable creek a few miles east of the Cuyahoga; that he had employed the Indian to clear a road; and when that was done, he intended to explore the country himself. I presume this service was not performed, as this gentleman, men and horses, were all destroyed, and his storehouse burned by the Indians.

Captain Brady, a partizan officer, informed me that the sources of the Big Beaver, Muskingum, and a large, deep creek which empties into Lake Erie, fifteen or twenty miles above Cuyahoga, are within a few miles of each other (perhaps four or five), and the country level. Seve-

ral other persons of credibility and information have assured me that the portage between Muskingum and the waters falling into the lake, in wet seasons, does not exceed fifteen miles. Some say two, but I believe the first-named distance is the safest to credit.

At Mahoning, and for many miles above and below, I found the course of the Big Beaver to be east and west, from which, I conclude, this stream to be nearest to the main branch of the Cuyahoga; and on comparing the several accounts, I am led to think that the shortest communication between the waters of Beaver, Muskingum and Lake Erie, will be to be east and west of Cuyahoga.

I have also been informed by a gentleman that the sources of Grand River and a branch of the Beaver, called Shenango, are not twelve miles apart; the country hilly. I know the Shenango to be a boatable stream at its confluence with the Beaver, twenty miles from the Ohio.

I dropped down the Beaver, from Mahoning to the Great Fall (about seven miles from the Ohio), in a canoe, on the first day of July (1784) without the least difficulty. At this season, all the Western waters are remarkably low, and although some ripples appear, there is nothing to cause any material obstruction. The falls at first view appear impracticable at low water; indeed, too difficult at any season; nevertheless, they have been passed at all seasons. I met two men in a flat-bottomed boat, a few miles above the falls, who had carried their cargo half a mile on shore and then warped up the empty boat. They set with poles the rest of the way to Mahoning. The boat carried one and a half tons; but, in some seasons, there will be water enough for loads of five tons. Canoes, it is said, have ascended twenty-five miles higher than Mahoning, which certainly must be near one branch of Muskingum, as it continues in a westerly course; and the most easterly branch of that river, it is agreed by all who have been in that quarter, approaches very near to the waters falling into the lake; all

agree, likewise, that the rivers north of the dividing ridge are deep and smooth, the country being level.

Following the Indian path, which generally keeps in the low ground along the river, the distance from the mouth of the Big Beaver to Mahoning is about fifty miles, which, with the computed distance thence to Cuyahoga, gives eighty miles in all. But I am certain a much better road will be found by keeping along the ground which divides the waters of the Big and Little Beaver.

But this digression I must beg your pardon for. To your fourth query I think I shall be able to afford you more satisfaction, as I can point out a more practicable and easy communication, by which the articles of trade you mention can be transported from Lake Erie than by any other hitherto mentioned route; *at least, until canals are cut*. This is by a branch of the Alleghany, which is navigable by boats of considerable burden to within eight miles of Lake Erie. I examined the greatest part of the communication myself, and such parts as I did not was done by persons before and subsequent to my being there, whose accounts can scarce be doubted.

From Fort Pitt to Venango by land on the Indian and French path is computed to be ninety miles; by water it is said to be one-third more. But as you know the country so far, I will forbear giving a more particular account of it; but proceed to inform you that I set out and traveled by land from Venango, though frequently on the beach or within high-water mark (the country being in many places impassable for a horse) to the confluence of a branch of the river called Coniwango, which is about sixty-five miles from French Creek. The general course of the Alleghany between these two creeks is northeast. The course of the Coniwango is very near due north; it is about yards wide. It is upwards of yards thirty miles from its confluence with the Alleghany at a fork. It is deep and not very rapid. To the Coniwango fork of the

Alleghany the navigation is rather better than from Venango to Fort Pitt. I traveled about twenty-five miles a-day. Two Indians pushed a loaded canoe, and encamped with me every night. As the Coni-wango is crooked, I think it must be forty miles from the Alleghany to its fork by water. One of the forks continues in a northern direction about seven miles, to a beautiful lake. The lake is noticed on Hutchin's map, by the name of Lake *Jadaque*. The map is badly executed. It extends, from the best information I could obtain, to within nine miles of Lake Erie; it is from one to two miles broad, and deep enough for navigation. I was taken sick, which prevented my journey over to Lake Erie.

The following account I had from a chief of the Seneca tribe, as well as from a white man named Mathews, a Virginian, who says that he was taken prisoner by the Indians at Kanawha in 1777. He has lived with the Indians since that time. As far as I could judge, he appeared to be well acquainted with this part of the country. I employed him as interpreter. He stated that from the upper end of *Jadaque* Lake, it is not more than nine miles along the path or road to Lake Erie, and that there was formerly a wagon road between the two lakes.

The Indian related that he was about fourteen years old when the French went first to establish a post at Fort Pitt; that he accompanied an uncle, who was a chief warrior, on that occasion, who attended the French; that the head of Lake *Jadaque* was the spot where the detachment embarked; that they fell down to Fort Duquesne, without any obstruction, in large canoes, with all the artillery, stores, provisions, etc. He added, that French Creek was made the medium of communication afterwards—why, he could not tell; but always wondered at it, as he expressed himself, knowing the other to be so much better. The Seneca related many things to corroborate and convince me of his truth. He stated that he was constantly employed by the British during the late war, and

had the rank of captain; and that he commanded the party which was defeated on the Alleghany by Colonel Broadhead; that, in the year 1782, a detachment composed of three hundred British and five hundred Indians was formed, and actually embarked in canoes on Lake *Jadaque*, with twelve pieces of artillery, with an avowed intention of attacking Fort Pitt. This expedition, he says, was laid aside, in consequence of the reported repairs and strength of Fort Pitt, carried by a spy from the neighborhood of the fort. They then contented themselves with their usual mode of warfare, by sending small parties on the frontier, one of whom burned "Hanna's Town." I remember very well that in August, 1782, we picked up at Fort Pitt a number of canoes, which had drifted down the river; and I received repeated accounts in June and July from a Canadian who deserted to me, as well as from some friendly Indians, of this armament; but I never knew before then where they had assembled. Both Mathews and the Seneca desired to conduct me, as a further proof of their veracity, to the spot on the shore of Lake *Jadaque* where lies one of the four-pounders left by the French. Major Finley, who has been in that country since I was, informed me that he had seen the gun. Mathews was very desirous that I should explore the east fork of the Coni-wango, but my sickness prevented me. His account is, that it is navigable about thirty miles up from the junction of the north and west branch to a swamp, which is about half a mile wide; that on the north side of this swamp a large creek has its source, called "*Cateraque*," which falls into Lake Erie forty miles from the foot of this lake; that he has several times been of parties, who crossed over, carrying the canoes across the swamps. He added that the *Cateraque* watered much the finest country between Buffalo and Presque-isle.

A letter has been published lately in a Philadelphia newspaper, written by one of the gentlemen employed in running the boundary line between New York and

Pennsylvania, which fully supports these accounts. As well as I can remember, his words are: "We pushed up a large branch of the Alleghany, called *Chatagque* (so he spells the name) which is from one-half mile to two or three wide, and near twenty long. The country is level, and the land good, to a great extent on both sides. We ascended the dividing ridge between the two lakes. From this place, a most delightful prospect was open before us." He then dwells on the scene before him and future prospects, not to the present purpose; but concludes by saying that the waters of Lake Erie cannot be brought to the Ohio, as the summit of the dividing ridge is seven hundred feet higher than Lake Erie. "We traveled," he continues, "along the Indian path to the lake, which is only nine miles, though very crooked. A good wagon-road may be made, which will not exceed seven miles, as the hill is not steep."

This gentleman has overlooked the eastern branch of the Coniawango, which is strange, if his view was to find out a communication by water from the lake to the Ohio. I suppose that the commissioners have reported to the executives of New York and Pennsylvania, which, I doubt that I can have access to. If I find anything more particular than what is herein mentioned I will inform you.

I regret that this detail has been extended to so great a length, for I fear that it will rather weary than afford you satisfaction. Being obliged to blend the information of others with that which came within my own observation, in some degree rendered it unavoidable.

I have the honor to be,

With great respect,

Your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM IRVINE.

To his Excellency,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

NOTE.—In the *Independent Journal*, Nov. 10, 1787, is a letter dated Venango, Sept. 13, on Lake Chatagque and its advantages.

Leaves from an Autograph Collection.

No. VI.

REVOLUTIONARY CORRESPONDENCE OF
JOSIAH BARTLETT, OF N. H.

1.—COL. PEIRCE LONG, MEMBER OF THE CON-
TINENTAL CONGRESS, TO JOSIAH BARTLETT.

PORTSM^o. JULY 2D, 1776.

DEAR SIR,

I Received your very agreeable favour of the 17th ult. Am Truly sorry to be obliged to join you in Sentiment Respecting the officering our Troops, &c., especially those in Canada. At the same time, am Constrained to say the same Complaint is prevalent at this Metropolis. The unheard of attempts of the Commander of our forces here to Guide our General Court, are not to be paralleled, and the effect they have had supasses History. I'll endeavour to give you a sketch of our proceedings. Soon after we Received the permission from Congress to Raise a Battalion for our protection, we voted to nominate Theophilus Dame, Esq^r. Coll^o., David Gilman Esq^r. Lt. Coll^o., and James Hackett Esq^r. Major, which gave dissatisfaction to Coll^o. Gilman and the Troops now here only, (as every one else were exceedingly pleased.) Upon which Petitions were thrown into Court in abundance, one after another from that quarter, which had the desired effect—for the appointment was reconsidered. And before we could proceed any further on that buisness, the order from you was Received to raise a Battalion for Canada, which we Immediately went into, and as an Encouragement Voted a Bounty of 20 dollars per man and two months advance wages to each officer, and proceeded to the appointment of the different Commanders, the first of which is Conferred on Coll^o. Wyman, the 2^d. and Coll^o. Senter, the 3^d. on Major Peabody, who I wish may do honour to themselves and the Colony. I must at the same time (tho' disagreeable) advise you the men are hard to come at, and Returns are daily making of the Ill success of the

Captains in Raising them. I come by the desire of the Court now here, Encouraging those to List who are in the Colony service, though but few Incline, having Engaged at this time 60 only. If no better prospect of succeeding than now appears, I believe the Assembly will order them Draughted. You are not unacquainted with the Scarcity of men in this Colony, above half our number being in the Service already. To Return to Coll^o. Gilman, (who I believe could do best at Home.) He still thinks he is Entitled to the Command of the forces to be stationed here, and believe he has a sufficiency of friends to get him nominated, and were I not Convinced it would give General uneasiness to this Town, I should cheerfully acquiesce in the appointment.

I hope the Behaviour of the British Pirates to the French, Dutch, and Spaniards, will beat up a Dust between them Powers. If so, I am convinced it will be an essential service to us. I am much obliged to you for the News paper you Inclosed, and in Return, please to accept of our Last. I wish it contained the disappointment of our Enemies in Every of their attempts.

The Powder we lent the Continental Army while before Boston, we are not able to get Back again, though we are much in want of that article, Especially as we now begin to think our frontier settlements are much Exposed. Some of our Court are gone home, who live that way, upon the Intelligence Received that our Army are Retreating out of Canada. I, for my part, am not Convinced of the Truth of the Report, nor shall be, till it comes better authenticated then it now is, as this we have got is by Deserters only.

The Rever'd Mr. J. Murry of Booth Bay is now here, who begs leave to present his most Respectful Compliments to you, and prays your Interest in Congress for their Extending the Post to the County of Lincoln as per their Petition, in doing of which I should esteem a Peticu^r. favour. We have just heard of the Vilanous Designs of our Enemies, in attempting to des-

troy our Magazine at New York. With the Council of War, it appears to me, that the perpetrators of so Hellish a plan ought Emmeadiately to Receive their just Demerits. We have a Report from Mistick that a design was formed of destroying that Likewise, but were happily discovered (tho' not taken) before their views were put into Execution. It has put us on our guard. The Watch is doubled that keeps our Magazine. I am afraid my Lengthey Letter will tire you. Major Philbrook informed me on Saturday Last, your family and friends were all well. I am with Real Esteem, D^r. Sir,

Your most hum^l Serv^t.

PIERCE LONG.

P. S. My Motive for the Post Riding so far East, is because I am Certain they must be as anxious for news from their friends, as other people. And I am convinced of that People's Sincerity and Heartiness and our Glorious Struggles.

P. LONG.

2.—GEORGE FROST MEMBER OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, TO JOSIAH BARTLETT OF N. H.

YORKTOWN, JAN^y 31st, 1778.

SIR,

I wrote to the Hon^o^{ble}. President on y^e. 24th Instant, and inclosed him a warrant of y^e. 23d, from the Treasurer, on Esq^r. Gilman for 50,000 Dollars. Hope it will come safe to hand and be duly hon^d., but if there should not be money in the office to pay the same, you'll be kind enough to inform me as soon as possible, that we may contrive some other way for a supply. Should have been glad to have done it before, but could not persuade the Treasure board to joine in a Report Sooner. A Committee of Congress (Gen^l. Folsom is one) is at Camp to settle measures for the next Champaign; hope it will be a more Successful one here than the last. What was the cause, or to whom to lay the charge, I know not, that the Enemy should make such Parade in and out of Philad^a., when our Continental Army was nigh

double to that of the Enemy. It is said that a Council of Officers in the Army has proposed to Gen^l. Washington to nominate 6 Lev^t. Gen^{ls}. said Lev^t. Gen^{ls}. to nominate 12 Mag^r. Gen^{ls}. and the Mag^r. Gen^{ls}. to nominate 54 Brig^r. Gen^{ls}. It is also proposed that all officers in the Army be settled on half pay, that may not be in actual Service on the Conclusion of the war, and that all officer's Widows shall have a pension during their widowhood. We have some advocates in Congress for the pension. Your prudence will Sergest how far to communicate this Intelligence. Should be glad to have Your and our best friends oppinion on the matter. Inclosed You have sundry Resolves of Congress which came from y^e press after I had Sealed mine to y^e hon^d. President. We have had lately arrived in North Carolina, 129 bales of Woolings and Linnens for the use of y^e. Continent or States, which came from France, by the way of the West Indies. Have no public letters, the Vessell (under French Coulers) was borded by an English frigate, and was obliged to destroy her English papers, for fear of being taken. A Paragraf of a letter from a Merchant in London, in August, to a Gen^l. Officer in New York, writes that both public and privet credit is Greatly sunk ; that Bankruptures are frequent, and that they would be more so if they were not supported by the Bank. That Subscriptions in the new loan, which proposes 5 p c^{nt}. to the lenders, goes on slowly, and that the Dutch Refuse to subscribe anything. That bills are already sold at Considerable discount, 2 and $\frac{3}{4}$ p^r. c^t., and that everything there depended on the present Campaign being decisive. As they are disapointed in this, I hope they will be disapointed in all their futer plans, is the Hartey prayer of your most

Ob^t. humb^{le}. Serv^t.

GEO. FROST.

THE HON^{BLR}. JOSIAH BARTLETT ESQ^R.

3.—NICHOLAS GILMAN, TO JOSIAH BARTLETT.

STATE OF NEW } IN COMMITTEE OF SAFETY,
HAMPSHIRE. } EXETER, OCTOBER 16TH, 1778

SIR,

You will receive this by General Whipple, who is appointed to represent this State in Congress for the year. The Committee are Informed that you have Expressed your Intention to leave Congress the last of this month. You will find by the Vote of the Council and Assembly of this State, you were chosen to Represent this State for one year after the first day of November next ; and as our State cannot have a vote in Congress with a less Number than two members, it is Earnestly Desired (if you cannot tarry longer) that you will be so Kind as to tarry untill Esq^r. Frost shall arrive, which will probably be in a fortnight after General Whipple

There has been many Complaints from our officers in the Continental Armeý, that our Soldiers there are not Cloathed according to the Resolution of Congress, (and) that they have used every argument to Quiet them, for long tiue past. And lately there is a Petition and Remonstrance from the field officers of the three Battalions belonging to this State, shewing that the men are Quite Impatient, and even tax them with falsehood, for toeir promises that they should soon receive their Cloathing ; that Desertions had become frequent on that account, and that it would be Impossible for them to keep the men in Camp unless immediate attention was paid to Cloathing them according to promise. In consequence of which, the Authority of this State gave an order on the Continental agent to Deliver 1200 Suits of the Continental Cloathing which was in Store at Portsmouth, to our Board of War, to be by them forwarded to Camp for the use of our Troops, on which the Agent exhibited a resolve of Congress, of May last, forbidding him to Deliver any Cloathing or other Stores, Imported on account of the United States, to the Authority of any State without the Special Order of Congress for that

purpose.* You are sensible that it is out of the power of this State to Cloath their men, and that there is a great Deficiency some where. More than 20,000 Suits of Cloaths has been laying at Portsmouth for a considerable time past, and it is generally said there is plenty of Cloathing now in Different Stores for the whole Army. If that is really the case it's a great pity that they should not be forwarded to Camp.* Doubt not but you will use your Influence in forwarding that matter.

On behalf of the Committee,

I am, Sir,

Your most Obed^t. Hum^l. Serv^t.

NICH^s. GILMAN, Chaⁿ. P. T.

To Hon^{ble}. JOSIAH BARTLETT, Esq^r.,

Member of Congress,

Favoured by } Philadelphia.
Gen^l. Whipple. }

4.—COL. NATHANIEL PEABODY, TO JOSIAH BARTLETT.

PHILADELPHIA, 13TH JULY, 1779.

DEAR SIR,

I Gratefully acknowledge the Rec^d. of your favour of the 19th ult., with proposal for a form of Government in that State.—I have also had y^e pleasure of reading yours of the 25th ult^o. to General Whipple, and am exceedingly pleased with sundry matters of information Contained in those letters—(some of which I shall beg leave to write more fully upon hereafter).

I think the State have Conducted prudently with respect to the New Hamp^r. Grants.—Part of the Committee sent by Congress to investigate y^e. Grievances and Designs of the People on those Grants have lately returned to this place, their report not yet made known to Congress—Suppose I shall be able to give it you in my next.—Col. Ethan Allen and Mr. Fay have lately been in this City, whereby they missed of being present at the Conference at Bennington.—I enclose you a hand bill, siting forth the Conduct of the People in

said Grants, upon which y^e. late Complaints from New York against them were founded—also several News-papers. In my last to his Hon^r. M^r. President Weare, I sent sundry papers and hand bills, hope they will arrive safe—

I am happy to hear the State have so readily Complyd with y^e. indispensably Necessary Resolves of Congress respecting a Tax, for their proposition, of the 45,000, 000 Dollars at this Critical situation of our Finances; and for their raising their Quota of Troops, as the most vigorous exertions in the People, at this time is absolutely necessary to appreciate our Currency, and credit and support our diminished Army, for without it would be the height of presumption to expect a short and successful War, or a happy and honorable Peace. But my Dear Sir when I take a retrospective view of those truly Patrotic Characters which at first adorned the Councils of these United States and laid a foundation for a Vast Empire, an Asylum for Civil and Religious *Liberty*, whose Generous breasts Glowing with an ardour becoming free born Americans, Vanquished every idear incompatable with industry, frugality, Virtue, and the union freedom, and happiness of their Native Country, and at the same time reflect how y^e. scene is now changed; when I see Banqueting, Pageantry, Luxury, Dissipation and unhappy disputes and divisions Spoken against and detected by every honest rebublican, Standing or making rapid progress where it ought not, I am filled with solemn surprize and naturally Conclude those aspects portend some dire Event; unless prevented by a speedy reformation! !—But must dismiss the subject for this time—should I attempt to write to you relative to y^e. situation and movements of our Army, apprehend it would be by no means reach you till after y^e. several News papers will have made such Circumstances Public. I think I may venture to conclude that Gen^l. Whipple will tarry here a few months longer, unless it should be more Convenient for a New Member to Come forward and supply

* Red Tape and the Circumlocution Office seem to have flourished during the Revolutionary War, as well as in our day.

his place in Congress, this is to you but not to the World.—Hope you will write me as often as you Conveniently Can, and stimulate others to the like kind office.

You^l. please to present my Compliments to his Hon^r. the President, and y^e rest of the Hon^{bl}. Committee,—and be kind enough to inform me in your next who they are.

I am, Dear Sir,

with unfeigned esteem and respect,

Your most Obedient

and very Humble Serv^t.

NATH^l. PEABODY.

P.S. Please to forward the enclosed Letter to Mrs. Peabody.

By Desire of a young man I enclose one Letter also to Chase.

THE HON^{bl}. JOSIAH BARTLETT, Esq^r.

5—GEN^l NATHANIEL FOLSOM TO JOSIAH BARTLETT.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 14th, 1780.

S^r.

I Rec^d. your letter of the 13th of May, the 10th of June, and should have answered it before now, but I have several Reasons to offer by way of excuse. One is, I have not been absent one hour when Congress were setting since my arrival at this Place. The other is, the wather hase bin so hot that when out of Congress we have full employment to find air enough to breathe in. The last is, you seemed to be so angry at the Resolution of the 18th March, relative to finance, that I thought I would let you cool a little before I wrote again.

When I left Newhampshire the Exchange was abought twenty for one, and on my arrival at this Place I found it sixty, and before the 18th of March it wase almost an hundred for one, on an average. And had it not been for that Resolution of Congress, which seemed to make you so uneasy, by the middle of May it wood not have purchest any one thing in the market. This is not my opinion only, but (that of) allmost every Member of Congress. And as you did not go so far as to say you thought the Exchange as fixt was too high or too low, or that it aught

or aught not to be fixt at all, puts it out of my Power to give you sattisfaction on this subject.

I suppose you will expect I should say something about our Public affairs in general, as they appear to us who are on the spot where information of every kind is most likely to be had. Much, very much my good friend, is depending, in my opinion, on this Camppain. As the exertions of the several states are very grate, unless some important Blow is struck, or something decissive is done, I am afraid of the effect it may have on the People at large, if cal'd upon for the like exertions another year, and the disadvantages we may be laid under, if a negotiation for a Peace should take Place, is obvious.

I can inform you, our General's spirits and expectations are Rising, and also, that we expect every day to hear of the arrival of the 2^d Division of Ships of War from France, on which depends, in my opinion, all our offensive operations.

Yesterday I heard Col^l. Peabody was unwell, at Morristown. I shall set out for home on the 20th of September at farthest, if I shood live so long, and am able, and shall expect somebody to Relieve me by that time, or the State will be unrepresented.

The intense hot wather we have had here for a long time Past, and constant confirement, has brought me somewhat low. A Ride to the northward I hope will be of service to me. Be so good as to informe President Weare that there has bin no Publication of the Prises Drawn in the last lottery as yet; as soon as there is any I will forward it to him.

I am, with Respect,

S^r., Your most ob^t. Hum^{le}. Servent,

NATH^l. FOLSOM.

To the Hon^{bl}. JOSIAH BARTLETT.

6—JOHN TAYLOR GILMAN, *Member of the Continental Congress*, TO JOSIAH BARTLETT.

PHILAD^a., Sept^r. 11th, 1782.

DEAR SIR,

Your obliging letter of the 17th ult^o. I received the 2d Inst. I observe your

Committee on Essays and Papers, reported that nineteen papers and addresses had been read before the Society during the past year, and that eight of them have been printed, either separately or in periodicals.

The nominating committee reported a list of officers for the ensuing year, which were elected by ballot. Including those who hold over, they are as follows:—

President, Winslow Lewis, M. D. of Boston.

Vice-Presidents, Rev. Martin Moore of Boston; Hon. John Appleton of Bangor, Me.; Hon. Samuel D. Bell of Manchester, N. H.; Henry Clarke of Poultney, Vt.; John Barstow of Providence, R. I.; Rev. F. W. Chapman of Ellington, Conn.

Honorary Vice-Presidents, Hon. Millard Fillmore of Buffalo, N. Y.; Hon. Jos. C. Hornblower of Newark, N. J.; Hon. W. Darlington, M. D., L. L. D. of West Chester, Pa.; S. F. Streeter of Baltimore, Md.; Hon. Elijah Hayward of McConnellsville, O.; Hon. Lewis Cass of Detroit, Mich.; Hon. Ballard Smith of Terre Haute, Ind.; Hon. John Wentworth of Chicago, Ill.; Cyrus Woodman of Mineral Point, Wis.; Rt. Rev. Henry W. Lee, D. D., of Davenport, Iowa.

Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee of Roxbury.

Recording Secretary, Edward S. Rand, Jr. of Boston.

Treasurer, William B. Towne of Brookline.

Historiographer, William B. Trask of Dorchester.

Librarian, John H. Sheppard of Boston.

Directors, Rev. Martin Moore of Boston; Joseph Palmer, M. D., of Boston; John Ward Dean of Boston; Hon. George W. Messinger of Boston; John Barstow of Providence, R. I.

Publishing Committee, William B. Trask of Dorchester; Hon. Charles Hudson of Lexington; Rev. Elias Nason of Exeter, N. H.; John Ward Dean of Boston; Wm. H. Whitmore of Boston.

Trustees of the Bond, Almon D. Hodges of Roxbury; Frederic Kidder of Boston; Thomas Waterman of Boston.

Trustees of the Barstow Fund, Wm. B. Towne of Brookline; A. D. Hodges of Roxbury; J. Tisdale Bradlee of Boston.

Committee on Finance, Frederic Kidder of Boston; Hon. George W. Messenger of Boston; J. Tisdale Bradlee of Boston, J. M. Bradbury of Boston.

Committee on the Library, Jeremiah Colburn of Boston; Rev. Abner Morse of Boston; Richard Briggs of Boston; Wm. S. Appleton of Boston.

Committee on Lectures and Essays, William Reed Dean of Brookline; Rev. F. W. Holland of Cambridge; Rev. Washington Gilbert of West Newtown; Thomas Cushing of Boston; J. Gardner White of Boston.

The following Committee were chosen to take measures in regard to a building for the Society, and to solicit Life memberships:—Wm. B. Towne, Esq., Dr. Winslow Lewis; Wm. E. Baker, Esq., Hon. Charles B. Hall; Hon. George W. Messinger.

The President, Dr. Winslow Lewis, delivered the annual address in which he reviewed the proceedings and prosperity of the society during the past year and made many pertinent suggestions for its future prosperity. The address will probably be printed.

THE OLD COLONY HISTORICAL SOCIETY. *Taunton, January, 5.*—This Society held their annual meeting on Monday eve. Jan. 5. In the choice of officers for the year, the following were elected; *Pres.* Hon. John Daggett of Attleboro; *Vice Pres.* Rev. Mortimer Blake, and Hon. Samuel L. Crocker, Taunton; *Directors*, Abijah M. Ide, Esq., John L. Brayton, Esq., and Hon. Horatio Pratt, Taunton; Elias Ames, Esq., Canton; Hon. P. W. Leland, Fallriver; Col. Ebenezer W. Pierce, Freetown; *Cor. Sec.* Rev. Charles H. Brigham, Taunton; *Rec. Sec.* Edgar H. Reed, Esq., Taunton; *Librarian*, Ezra Davol, Esq., Taunton; *Treas.* Rodgers Reed, Esq. Taunton.

Several valuable additions to the library were reported and arrangements were made for subsequent meetings, adjointed.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. — *Boston, Jan. 8.*—The annual meeting was held at 4 P. M., The Vice President Mr. Colbourn took the chair. The Secretary read two letters from Montreal, concerning the foundation of a Numismatic Society in that city, a report of the first meeting of which has already appeared in the Historical Magazine. The Treasurer presented his annual report, from which it appears that the Society has money in hand, while, in consequence of the few expenses, many additions by purchase have been made to the cabinet.

The report of the Curator showed the collection of the Society to number about one thousand pieces, most of which form the nucleus of an American series, while many foreign countries are also represented.

The committee appointed to nominate officers for the present year, reported the names of the former board for re-election; their report was accepted and adopted.

Mr. Davenport exhibited some American silver and copper coins, which he had lately received from England at a nominal price compared with the value of the pieces here.

A very fine half-dime of 1796 was the principal attraction among them.

The Secretary exhibited several coins, two of which were examined with great interest. One is a rare pattern for "5 Dimes" of the French Republic of 1793. It is a large coin of bell-metal, and with the inscription "Régénération Française," represents the Goddess of Reason supplying nourishment to the French nation. The other is a silver medal of size 38, struck for the New England Society for the Promotion of Manufactures and Mechanical Arts. On the obverse is a beautiful head of Archimedes and the date 1826. The reverse bears representations of a carding-machine, a steam-engine, and a steamboat, with the inscription "Genius Intelligence Industry triumph," and the name of Archimedes, Galileo, Newton, Franklin, Watts, Fulton, surrounded by rays of glory. On each side is the name of the artist, C. Gobrecht,

who is best known in connection with the silver dollar of 1836. The medal was very much admired, and is probably quite rare.

AMERICAN STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION. — BOSTON JAN. 9th. — At the annual meeting of this association the following officers were elected for the ensuing year; President—Edward Jarvis, M. D. of Dorchester; Vice Presidents—Hon. Amasa Walker, of North Brookfield, and J. Wingate Thornton, Esq., of Boston; Corresponding Secretary—Joseph E. Worcester, L. L. D., of Cambridge; Recording Secretary—John W. Dean, of Boston; Treasurer—Lyman Mason, Esq., of Boston; Librarian—David Pulsifer, Esq., of Boston; Counsellors—Hon. Samuel H. Walley, of Boston, Ebenzer Alden, M. D. of Randolph, and Geo. S. Hale, Esq., of Boston.

RHODE ISLAND.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY, *Providence, Jan. 20.*—The annual meeting of the Historical Society was held as above, the President, Hon. Albert G. Greene, in the chair.

The Cabinet-keeper, the Rev. E. M. Stone, presented the following report, which was read and ordered to be placed on file :

"The contributions to its collections, of bound volumes, pamphlets, manuscripts, and articles of curious interest appropriate to a place in the cabinet, amount to five hundred and thirty-three. Under the vote of the Society, the papers belonging to the Secretary's department have been bound in several volumes, thus rendering them more accessible for examination in the prosecution of historic inquiries, and at the same time guarding them against the danger of loss. In the librarian's department, a number of volumes of manuscripts have been mounted for binding, the precursor of a work to be pursued until the valuable archives of the Society are made secure from the casualties to which manuscripts simply filed and frequently handled must always be exposed. The President has de-

voted much time to examining and perfecting the schedules of the General Assembly, and at an early day they may be expected to be bound, and placed in the Rhode Island Alcove, as an invaluable memorial of the care of the General Assembly for the legal rights of the people. Something has also been done towards filling up the classified departments of Rhode Island literature.

Three papers have been read before the Society at monthly meetings during the year, viz: April 30, by Rev. Dr. S. W. Coggeshall, of East Greenwich, "On the Early History of Methodism in Rhode Island."

Sept. 1, by Hon. Z. Allen, "On the Present Crisis in our National Affairs."

Oct. 7, by Dr. Usher Parsons, On Indian Graves in Rhode Island, with some notices of Ninnigrit, Sachem of the Nyantics, and of his daughter, who, so far as is known, was the only Indian in this State ever buried in a sarcophagus.

A copy of Dr. Coggeshall's paper, elegantly transcribed by Mr. J. B. Hambly, of Portsmouth, R. I., has been by request deposited with our collection of manuscripts. A manuscript of curious interest presented by Walter C. Simmons, Esq., is a copy of the oldest account of the Post Office in Providence with the General Post Office Department. By this it appears that from Jan. 5th, 1776, to Feb. 8th, 1779, the receipts paid over to the department were 93*l* 3*s* 11*d* "lawful money," or 116*l* 9*s* 1-2*d* Colonial currency. At this time John Carter, editor and publisher of the "Providence Gazette," was Postmaster. It was a day of small things. The town numbered 4,355 inhabitants, and a single person was sufficient to perform all the labor of the office. The contrast at the present time in these particulars is striking. Fifteen employees now comprise the office force; more than 1,157,000 letters are sent away, and about an equal number received, while the annual account has swelled from 31*l* "lawful money," to upwards of \$80,000.

From Mr. William W. Weld, Master's

Mate United States Navy, has been received the manuscript records of "The Southern Rights Association of St. Helena Parish," South Carolina, organized at Beaufort, October 25th, 1830; ostensibly to sustain any action the State might take "in resisting the encroachments of the government of the United States upon the rights, the interests, or the honor of the slaveholding States of the Union," and in the following year taking open ground in favor of "the early withdrawal of the State from the Federal Union," at which time twenty-nine members withdrew from the Association, declaring its action "a perversion" of its Constitution, "and injurious to the true interests of South Carolina and the South." This manuscript, extracts from which were given to the public through the press before passing into our possession, was obtained by Mr. Weld while on a reconnoissance at Beaufort, November 29th, 1861, and will be examined by the student of secession, as a germ of seed sown more than thirty years ago, and developed in the present sad and unnatural condition of our country.

From Amos Perry, Esq., American Consul at Tunis, of whose interest in this Society we have in former years so many practical evidences, I recently received the following letter, which will explain itself:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, }
TUNIS, Sept. 13th, 1862. }

Rev. E. M. Stone, Librarian and Cabinet-keeper Rhode Island Historical Society:

DEAR SIR: Having an opportunity to send to Boston, via Marseilles, I seize the occasion to forward to your care, for the Rhode Island Historical Society, a piece of a Corinthian capital, excavated from the ruins of Carthage, and left in this office by Dr. N. Davis, late Acting Vice Consul at Tunis, and author of a recent valuable work on the ruins of Carthage. This piece of marble cannot speak, and may seem a pitiable object to send from the site of a city that once ruled the seas, and was for a long time the rival of Rome for

the supremacy of the world. It cannot act, and therefore seems to have no right to enter upon a soil where action is pre-eminently demanded by the times.

We all have at this moment only one great central thought and desire—liberty, peace, good government. I would speak a word of cheer and encouragement to my friends, and this stone may serve to admonish you of the dangers that threaten. With kind remembrances, I am your friend,
AMOS PERRY.

During the past year, three volumes have been issued from the press of this city, that are peculiarly Rhode Island books, viz: A Narrative of the Campaign of the First Rhode Island Regiment, in the spring and summer of 1861, by Rev. Augustus Woodbury; Experiments of Spiritual Life and Health, and their Preservatives, by Roger Williams; and the eighth volume of the Records of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, edited by John R. Bartlett, Secretary of State.

On the 24th of November next, two hundred years will be completed since the arrival of the charter granted to Rhode Island by the mother country. An event marking a second epoch in the history of the colony, and blended with so many interests of the State, seems a fitting one for some special recognition by this Society. Without indicating any plan of action in the case, the suggestion is submitted for such consideration and arrangements as may be deemed appropriate.

Since our last annual meeting, three members of this Society have deceased, viz.: Hon. Alfred Bosworth, Wm. P. Bullock, Esq., and Hon. Albert C. Greene.

Judge Bosworth, in all the relations of life, was respected and honored for integrity and kindness of heart. His social virtues were appreciated by a wide circle of friends, and his death deeply lamented by his townsmen. He was fond of historic investigations, and embodied many of the results of his study of the history of his native State in a public address, delivered on

the occasion of a centennial celebration at Tiverton Heights, in 1847.

Gen. Greene's long and varied public services were marked by fidelity and honorable success. Descended from a patriotic stock, he retained to the end a warm attachment to the institutions of his country. His bland manners and genial spirit rendered him an agreeable companion, and to the close of life he held a large place in popular esteem.

Mr. Bullock was a gentleman of quiet, unobtrusive manners, and by his social and moral virtues won a deserved place in the esteem of the community. His exact habits and high mercantile probity admirably qualified him for the positions of responsibility to which he was called. He was interested in the objects of this Society, and a frequent attendant of its meetings. His last sickness was borne with Christian resignation, and his departure cheered by an assured hope of a blessed immortality.

Donations have been received during the year from various societies and individuals.

The Rev. Mr. Stone offered a resolution, which was adopted, extending the thanks of the Society to Amos Perry, for his valuable contribution from the ruins of Carthage.

Upon motion of Mr. Stone, the President of the Society, with such others as he may associate with him, were constituted a committee to consider the expediency of taking measures for a becoming observance of the two hundredth anniversary of the granting of the Royal Charter to the colony of Rhode Island by King Charles II., with power to act as in their judgment they deem advisable.

The report of the Southern Cabinet-keeper was presented, read, and placed on file.

The report of the Treasurer was presented, read, and accepted.

The Society then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year:

President—Albert G. Greene.

Vice Presidents—Samuel G. Arnold, Geo. A. Brayton.

Secretary—Sidney S. Rider.

Treasurer—Welcome A. Green.

Cabinet-keeper and Librarian of Northern District—E. M. Stone.

Cabinet-keeper and Librarian of Southern District—B. B. Howland.

Committee on the Nomination of Members—E. M. Stone, Wm. Gammell, John A. Howland.

Audit Committee—Amherst Everett, William H. Helme.

Committee on Building and Grounds—A. G. Greene, H. W. Lothrop, John A. Howland.

Committee on Lectures—S. S. Rider, Wm. H. Helme, R. P. Everett.

Correspondent of the Historical Magazine—S. S. Rider.

Upon motion of Hon. Elisha Dyer, a tax of three dollars was assessed upon each resident member.

The subject of improving the interior of the cabinet was referred to the Committee on Building and Grounds, with power to act.

Adjourned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY. — *New York*, JAN. 6, 1863.—The first meeting of the year was held in the society's building on the regular evening, the president the Hon. Luther Bradish in the chair. Being a business meeting, reports were made to various officers and committees. The report of the executive committees showed that the whole number of members from the organization of the society was a little over five thousand, of whom in consequence of death, removal, etc., about 950 were actual resident paying members. The condition of the society was shown to be better than at any previous period, free from debt, and about to make appropriations for increasing the library.

In view of its prosperity it was proposed that an amount equal to the bequest made to the society by Isaiah Thomas, Esq., the historian of printing in America, and which had been absorbed at the time in necessary expenses, should now be drawn

from the treasury and invested as the Thomas Fund, that the various funds of the society might remain as monuments of the liberality of the donors, and the income only be employed.

The Report of the Librarian, George H. Moore, Esq., showed during the year an addition of 1749 books and pamphlets and 127 volumes of newspapers; and announced some purchases of valuable works from the first appropriation made for that purpose.

After a few other reports the annual election was held and the following officers were duly elected for the year 1863: *President*—Luther Bradish, L. L. D. *1st Vice President*—Thomas Dewitt, D. D. *2nd Vice President*—Frederick De Peyster. *Foreign Corresponding Secretary*—Edward Robinson, D. D. *Domestic Corresponding Secretary*—Samuel Osgood, D. D. *Recording Secretary*—Andrew Warner: *Treasurer*—Benjamin W. Field. *Librarian*—George H. Moore. The President addressed the society briefly, thanking them for the honor conferred.

Mr. Frederick De Peyster read an account of the Poems of Dominie Henricus Selyns, the manuscript of which, long lost, but now fortunately and accidentally recovered, he exhibited to the Society.

James W. Gerard, Esq. offered some resolution on the death of Jacob Harsen, M. D. lately deceased, a member of the society, which were seconded by Dr. Osgood.

BUFFALO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Buffalo*, *January* 6.—On Tuesday evening, M. Fillmore, President, in the chair, and Guy H. Salisbury acting as Secretary, the following were among the proceedings had:

A certificate of incorporation having been prepared by M. Fillmore, at the request of the Society, was duly signed and acknowledged by the members present, and copies directed to be filed according to law.

Guy H. Salisbury, Corresponding Secretary, reported the following matters:

Letters have been received from the Hon. Joseph W. Moulton, of Roslyn, L. I.; Dr.

Edward Jarvis, of Dorchester, Mass.; N. T. Goodman, Esq., of Cleveland, Ohio; K. K. Jones, of "The Pines," near Quincy, Ill.; Isaac Moorhead, of Erie, Pa.; and Doctor J. B. Lothrop, of Buffalo.

An interesting communication has been also received from Hon. Joseph W. Moulton, relating to incidents during his former residence in the village of Buffalo, from the Spring of 1816 to the fall of 1822, accompanied by the rough draft of a Map of Buffalo, drawn from recollection, which he submits for correction. Mr. Moulton also sent his photograph.

David Bell, steam engine manufacturer, of this city, has presented two framed pictures, of the iron propeller "Merchant," built at his works during the past season, which was the first iron propeller put upon our lakes, and the only iron vessel ever built at this port. One is a photograph of the vessel while under construction, before being launched, and embodies the forms and faces of Mr. Bell and the workmen engaged upon her; and the other is a large lithograph of the vessel after completion. They form a desirable memento of an important enterprise.

Rev. Samuel K. Lothrop, D. D., of Brattle Street Church, Boston, Mass., has sent a copy of the manuscript Journal of his grandfather, Rev. Samuel Kirkland, a Missionary to the Seneca Indians in 1764. The manuscript, comprising 93 pages, was transcribed for this Society, by direction of Dr. Lothrop.

Junius A. Smith, of Batavia, has presented to the Society, through O. H. Marshall, the cancelled Land Articles which were issued by the Holland Land Company to the "settlers" in the village of Buffalo, and Township No. 11, 8th range. They are 218 in number, and possess a rare interest, having been, in many instances, assigned and transferred by the holders, whose familiar names thus appear in the shape of legal autographs.

The old residents of Buffalo, who deceased since the last meeting, are as follows:

December 6th, Fayette Rumsey, aged 44; December 21st, Benjamin Bidwell, aged 72;

Lot Clark, aged 71; December 25th, Henry Jeudevine, 69; January 6th, Dr. Alden S. Sprague, 62.

An obituary of Mr. Bidwell, written by Jas. L. Barton, appeared in the Buffalo "Commercial Advertiser," of Jan. 3d.

The "Golden Wedding" of Lester Brace and wife—residents of Buffalo before the War of 1812—was celebrated at their residence on Franklin Street, in this city, on the evening of the 31st Dec. ult., and was largely attended by nearly all the old inhabitants and many of their descendants. It is believed to have been the first celebration of that nature that has taken place among the American residents.

Mr. Fillmore reported that a proposition had been received to lease to the Society the room No. 7 Court Street, now occupied by Wm. Dorsheimer, having a fire-proof room for the books, papers, etc., of the Society.

On motion, the proposition was accepted, and the President authorized to execute the lease therefor.

Wm. Dorsheimer, from the Committee on Lectures, reported that Rev. Dr. Clark, of the First Presbyterian Church, would read a paper before the Society and the citizens on Friday evening, Jan. 23d.

On motion of O. H. Marshall, the President and Corresponding Secretary were empowered to devise and procure a corporate seal for the Society.

On motion of L. F. Allen, the Corresponding Secretary was directed to procure a copy of Rev. Dr. Lord's Quarter-Century Discourse, delivered in the Central Presbyterian Church.

On motion of Geo. W. Clinton, Oliver G. Steele was requested to read a paper before the Society, on Friday evening, Feb. 6th, to which Mr. Steele, who was present, assented.

On motion of L. F. Allen, it was resolved that, in appreciation of the courtesy and liberal spirit manifested, by the Press of the city towards this Society, from its first inception, the editors and publishers of the city be invited to attend its meetings, and the freedom of its rooms be tendered to them,

Notes and Queries.

QUERIES.

WRIGHT'S BUST OF WASHINGTON.—I find the following letter in Ellis's "Original Letters illustrative of English History," Third Series, Vol. 4, p. 393. It was printed from the original in the British Museum. The letter is not published in Sparks' Washington; nor is the Bust mentioned in Mr. Lossing's note, to Custis's Recollections.

Mrs. Wright was perhaps Mehitabel Wright of whom Allen gives a short biographical sketch; and her son, the Joseph Wright who painted the two portraits and made the bust:

MOUNT VERNON, June 30th, 1785.

MADAM,

By what means it came to pass I shall not undertake to devise, but the fact is that your letter of the 8th of December, 1783, never came to my hands, until the 12th of the same month in the year following. This will account for my not having acknowledged the receipt of it sooner, and for not thanking you as I now do, before, for the many flattering expressions contained in it.

If the Bust which your son has modeled of me should reach your hands, and afford your celebrated genii any employment, that can amuse Mr. Wright, it must be an honor done me. And if your inclination to return to this country should overcome other considerations, you will no doubt meet a welcome reception from your numerous friends; among whom I should be proud to see a person so universally celebrated, and on whom nature has bestowed such rare and uncommon gifts.

I am, madam,

Y^r most obed^t and very hum^{ble} Servant,
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Mrs. WRIGHT, in England.

A WIFE WITH SIX HUSBANDS.—The N. E. Genealogical Register for October, 1862,

page 341, contains an article entitled "A Husband with Six Wives," who lived in Bradford, Mass. The man and his six wives lay side by side. The Register contains the epitaphs. I have a case to match it, where a wife had six husbands. She lived in Huntsville, Alabama, where she owned a plantation. The husbands' names were Jeffries, Flannagan, High, Brown, Roule, and one other whose name has escaped my memory. The husbands were all dead a few years ago, and the wife a candidate for further matrimonial victims. As it happened, each of her husbands had owned a gold watch, and the whole six were in her possession, after the last one died. At this period she wished to secure the legal services of Senator CLEMENS, on some business, but he had to decline, on account of the authoritative entreaties of his wife, who considered it dangerous for a man to have any relations whatever with a woman who had buried six husbands.

While on this subject, I will add, that I once knew a lady who remained in single blessedness till the age of 40, when she was *twice* married in the course of the year, her first husband having died a few months after marriage.

J. B. R.

Washington, D. C.

BUFFALO AND ITS NAME.—Having examined many books of travels, the earliest in which I find Buffalo Creek mentioned is in the account of the Captivity of the Gilbert family among the Indians from 1780 to 1782. In the narrative Buffalo Creek is frequently mentioned and the family to which one of the Gilberts was assigned had their summer residence and farming ground on the shore of the Lake and Creek. A few years after I find Buffalo Creek noted as a place in which the Indians held conferences.

The first map I find with Buffalo Creek laid down by name, was issued about 1793, while Thomas Mifflin was Governor of Pennsylvania and entitled: "A map exhibiting a general view of the roads and inland navigation of Pennsylvania and part of the adjacent states. Respectfully in-

scribed to Thomas Mifflin, Governor, and the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by John Adlum and John Wallis." N. K.

UNUSUAL WEATHER IN JANUARY.—A correspondent of the *Boston Journal* writes in the early part of January last from Montpelier, Vt., as follows.

"Such weather as we have had in this vicinity deserves a permanent record, and in furnishing it to be handed down in your files, I am assured that object is accomplished. Weather so fine and snow so scarce at this season comes not within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant." Of course it has its advantages and disadvantages—prominent among the latter being the steady rise in the price of wood and other house-keeping commodities. A ride about town (in a wagon) shows green grass in many spots, and herds of cattle at pasture. Truly Vermont is experiencing the 'sunny side' of things this winter. Of sleighing there is none."

Please make a note of this for future reference.

BOSTON.

SILVER, GOLD AND DIAMOND WEDDINGS AND JUBILEES, (v. 349, vi, 188).—The editor of the *London Notes and Queries* (William J. Thorns, F. S. A.,) in reply to a correspondent who notices the "Silver Wedding Day," celebrated on the 25th anniversary of a marriage, when "it is customary to present the married pair with some *silver* token of its occurrence" and asks if the custom is observed elsewhere, remarks as follows :

"The custom prevails in some parts of Northern Europe, where the festival of the twenty-fifth anniversary is called the *silver* wedding, and that of the fiftieth the *golden* wedding. The 'Silver marriage' of Aberdeenshire is altogether a different thing from the 'Silver wedding' now under discussion, being the same as the 'Penniebrydal' or 'Pennie-wedding,' which is a wedding where the guests contributed money."—*N. & Q.*, 3rd S. ii, 389.

De Quincey tells us that "the twenty-

fifth anniversary is called in Germany the *silver*—the fiftieth the *golden jubilee*."—*Literary Reminiscences*, I, ii.

[The Silver Jubilee is not confined to marriage anniversaries, but extends also to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the ordination of a priest or consecration of a bishop, as the following title shows :

"The Anniversary Addresses of the Priests and People of the diocese of Cincinnati presented at the Silver Jubilee or celebration of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Episcopate of the Most Reverend John Baptist Purcell, D. D., Archbishop of Cincinnati, O., October 13, 1858, &c. Cincinnati, Walsh, 1858, 30pp. 8vo."

DOUBLE GOLDEN WEDDING IN CANADA.—On the 3d of February 1862, says L'Ordre, a Canadian Journal, Jean Dagenais and Sophie Lemay dite Delorme, his wife with Jean Laurin and Adelaide Lemay dite Delorme his wife celebrated together at the Sault au Recollet, C. E., the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. The solemn mass was celebrated by the Rev. Mr. Dagenais, son of the first couple assisted by Rev. Messrs. Berard and Fitzpatrick.—Madame Dagenais and Madame Laurin are daughters of Mr. Lemay (dit Delorme) who died in 1849 leaving 225 children and grandchildren, all residing in the parish of Sault au Recollet except thirty who are in Montreal. The *Aurore des Canadas* designated Mr. Lemay in 1846 as the Canadian Patriarch.

SOUTHOLD SAW MILL.—On the 7th March, 1662, Henry Tooker engaged carpenters at New Amsterdam to build a saw mill for him "at or about twenty miles from Southold, at such kill as said Tooker shall point out." He was to furnish the timber for the mill and dam, pay Four hundred guilders "in Kattle to be delivered at the ferry upon long Eylant near the Manados," board the hands until the work was completed, and pay their expenses to and from Southold. Should the work not be undertaken he was to pay the Carpenters £5 in Wampum and send them home free of expense.

CLIFTON PARK.—The Indian name of this place was *Shenandohoi*, or the Beautiful Hill. It is in Saratoga County. There is a striking resemblance between this word and Shenandoa, shewing a common root.

WAGES IN 1662.—John Howard of Salisbury, England, a single man, engaged as a farm servant to Tobias Feake of Flushing for one year. His wages were to be twelve pounds sterling, payable in tobacco or other merchandise at tobacco price. The witnesses to the contract are Barthol. Appelgate and Richard Stockton.

E. B. O'C.

SCIOTO.—According to the Rev. David Jones (Journal 1774) the Indian name of the Scioto signifies Hairy River and was so called because the stream in Spring was full of hairs from the deer that came there to drink.

CHATAUQUE.—The name of this County was changed recently (see H.M. Vol. iv. p. 118.) According to Alden's Missions, p. 169, the pronunciation of Cornplanter was Chaudauk-wa. The first two syllables long and the consonant at the end of each to be distinctly sounded. The root he says is a word meaning *child*. Morgan interprets it "The place where one was lost," which is perhaps connected with a tradition given by Alden that when the Senecas first reached the lake and encamped, a tornado drove the waters of the lake up the shore so as nearly to destroy them all.

BATTLE OF LEXINGTON.—Looking over a "Text Book" kept by a relative, I find the following entry: "The 19th day of April, 1775, the regular troops came to Concord, and the whole town alarmed immediately, but not being sufficient to withstand them, retreated from the middle of the town, came over the North Bridge, and they pursued us as far the North Bridge. A small number of them to the number of 200, came up the hill by Ephraim Buttrick's, and the rest staid in the town and plundered the house and destroyed the war stores, cut

down the liberty pole and burnt it. Our men seeing the fire, rushed down towards them, ran over the bridge and kneeled down and cocked their firelocks, and when we got within twenty rods of them, they fired upon us and we returned the fire on them. They killed two men of ours, and we killed four of theirs and wounded several more. Thus began the bloody scene." B. F. W.

BEAUREGARD.—In a patent of Denization recorded in the Secretary's Office, Albany, I find the name of Jean Pierre Bovillier de Beauregard. He was a French Huguenot and had been denized in London with Jay and others 29th Sept. 1698. But whether he ever came to America, I have no means of knowing.

E. B. O'C.

PRICE OF SLAVES IN 1662.—Joseph Swett of Boston, bought "a good, sound neger man" at New Amsterdam in 1662, for two thousand pounds of good merchantable tobacco.

E. B. O'C.

WASHINGTON.—In vol. xii, Henry's Great Britain, page 460, in a list of exchequer annuitants, and servants of Henry VII, I find, among the sergeants-at-arms of that time, this entry: "Robert. Wasshyngton —De feodo suo, ad 12d. per diem, per ann. £18, 5s, 0d."

J.

ARE THE WEST POINT GRADUATES LOYAL?
(Vol. vii, p. 31.)

Troy, Jan'y 27, 1863.

DEAR SIR:

In the article on the "Loyalty of West Point Graduates" in your January number, there is one error which you will doubtless be glad to correct. It is in giving among those who have resigned from our Army and are now in the rebel service, the name of Bvt-Major George Deas.

He was never at West Point as a Cadet but was appointed directly from civil life, as may be seen by reference to Gardiner's Dictionary of the Army. His appointment was, as stated in your article, from Pennsylvania, where he was born but where he never permanently resided; his family and

relatives being from South Carolina, where most of his time was spent previous to his entering the service.

He resided for several years in this city as a member of Gen'l Wool's Staff.

Very Respectfully Yours,

J. H. WILLARD.

THE COPY-RIGHT QUESTION IN COLONIAL TIMES.—In the third volume of "the history of the reign of Charles the Fifth, Emperor of Germany," "America, printed for the subscribers, 1779," there is a discussion of the copy-right question, perhaps the earliest that was had in this country. Mr. Robert Bell, on republishing these volumes, presents, in the third, "an address to the subscribers," the object of which is to justify his course in republishing the works of English authors in America. He refers, first, to the precedent established in Ireland, and secondly, cites "that magnificent oracle of knowledge, Judge Blackstone, whose splendid authority," he observes, "will certainly be conclusive." "Is it not enough," he further asks, "that their embargo prevents Americans from shipping their manufactures of this kind into Britain?"

J. D. S.

A PEG TOO LOW.—[H. M. Vol. VI, p, 376.—A fine wood cut of a cup of the kind referred to by J. P. and some curious observations upon the history of such cups, may be found in Hone's Year Book, 481-482. How have we come to say, "Such a one carries himself a peg or two too high," from which, naturally enough, we have derived that other colloquialism, "such a one must be taken down a peg or two?"

COLORIED SOLDIERS DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.—The Historical Society of Pennsylvania possess a manuscript volume, brought from Paris, containing a list of the French officers who served in the American army, or with it, during the Revolution. The following is a translation of the closing paragraph. The writer is speaking of the Vicomte de Fontanges, a Major-General at the siege of Savannah :

"According to a note which one of my friends has furnished me, M. de Fontanges commanded, under M. d'Estaing, a legion of free mulattoes and negroes of Saint Domingo. This legion saved the army at Savannah by bravely covering its retreat. Among the blacks who there distinguished themselves were Andié Rigaud, Beauvais, Villatte, *Beauregard*, and Lambert, who afterwards became *generals* under the convention; and also Henri Christophe, the future King of Hayti.

"Signed, CHEVALIER DE PREUDHOMME.

THE REPRESENTATION OF LONG ISLAND TO CONNECTICUT IN 1890.—Smith, in his History of New York, [Ed. 1830.] vol. 1. pp. 42, 68, 65, speaks of "a representation from the inhabitants of Long Island to the General Court of Connecticut, made about the time of the Revolution," that is, about 1690. This document does not appear to be at Albany among the records in Leisler's time; nor have Mr. Headley nor Mr. Trumbull met with it in the archives of Connecticut. Does it exist among any of the town or county records on Long Island, or can any private person furnish a copy?

J. R. B.

COTTON PLANTING IN SOUTH CAROLINA IN 1787.—In the Independent Journal, Dec. 26, 1787, I find the following, which is curious, as showing how greatly all has changed. Cotton was not King then: he was but a poor immigrant seeking a home and culture from those whom he now rules with such an iron rod of despotism. The inducements which may have seemed extravagant to readers then, cause a smile now, from their being so far behind the reality:

"Charleston, Dec. 6. A correspondent laments that the culture of cotton is so much neglected in this State; it does not require better land than is necessary to raise corn to produce it. It is said that one acre of land will produce three hundred weight, and that one negro can cultivate three acres and can also gin the cotton in the course of the year; so that one

negro will raise besides corn, nine hundred weight per annum, which makes 14,400 ounces, which when spun, they now sell in the Charleston market at 1s. an ounce, but suppose it sold only for 6d. an ounce, it would fetch £360. If it was sold in the wool at 2s. on the pound, it would fetch £90, but machinery might be imported for spinning it, which would enable the planter to sell it when spun very cheap. The Northern States would readily purchase it. Ireland has begun to manufacture cotton and would buy up all they can; and Great Britain, France and Holland would purchase it with avidity. Respecting our condition in this respect we may justly exclaim: *O cives quæ vos dementia cepit.*

A RARE AND PERHAPS UNIQUE PITT TOKEN.—In a collection of coins which I recently purchased I find a small medal or token unlike any thing which I have seen elsewhere. Having submitted it to the examination of several distinguished numismatists—no one of whom has ever before met with it and all of whom concur in the belief that it is a piece of great rarity,—I send you a description hoping to elicit some information in reference to its history:

This token is of size twenty-one of the American Scale, the metal brass. Obverse Bust of Pitt facing. Legend "Gul: Pitt, Libertatis Vindex." Reverse. Two hands clasped holding a sword or dagger with a liberty cap on the point, the whole surrounded by a wreath. Inscription, "Britannia et America Junctæ."

The fact that the letter N is in three instances reversed, convinces me that the piece is the work of an amateur and not of a professional die-sinker, and then the whole general appearance of the coin indicates an American nativity. The opinion is hazarded that it may have had the same origin as the more commonly known "Pitt Token" which is usually ascribed to Paul Revere.

W.

QUERIES.

ALGERNON SIDNEY.—Has there been writ-

ten any specific biography of this celebrated man? The memoir of him, prefixed to the fine edition of his works of 1782, printed by Strahan for Becket and others, is meagre and altogether unsatisfactory.—Lodge's notice of him, in his *Portraits*, vol. vi, page 119, is a high-tory pen-and-ink sketch of a hater of priests and kings. What is said of him in Hume, Lingard, Guizot, Carrel, Rapin, is accessible to the querist. Where else may fuller accounts of him be found—particularly of his career in England from the time of his entering the parliamentary service to his leaving England in 1659, to mediate a peace between Sweden and Denmark? J.

GOVERNORS OF OHIO. (H. M. vol. vi, p. 376.)—Did not Governor Wood resign upon receiving and accepting the consulship to Valparaiso? J.

WASHINGTON CITY CANAL.—The following is a copy of an old lottery ticket in my possession. What was the date of this lottery, and what was the object of this canal? Was it ever completed?

"WASHINGTON CITY }
CANAL LOTTERY. } 12. No. 10031.

THIS TICKET will entitle the Possessor to such Prize as may be drawn to its number, in Lottery No. 1, for cutting the CANAL through the CITY OF WASHINGTON, to the EASTERN BRANCH HARBOUR.

10031. DAN'L CARROL, of Dud'n."
Philadelphia. W. D.

BRADFORD'S PUBLICATIONS.—In 1727, William Bradford, of New York, printed a Book, entitled, "The Two Interests of the Country Reconciled." It was published by the government in English and in Dutch, and had reference, I surmise, to the controversy then raging about the Court of Chancery. Copies of it were distributed to the Members of the Council and Assembly; to the Sheriffs, County Clerks and other public officers. Is it enumerated in any printed catalogue?

E. B. O'CALLAGHAN.

CURRITUCK.—This is the name of a fall on the Kennebec, and of a sound in North Carolina. What is its meaning? B.

ARKANSAS.—This is a name given by the Illinois who were Algonquins to the Quappaws or Kappas, who were Dacotahs. What is its meaning? Is it the same as Alleghan and Allegewi. The fact that Arkansas is a common early form seems to favor the conjecture. S.

REPLIES.

FREEMASONRY. (vol. vi. p. 195, 293.)—I have been told that Masonry existed in New Amsterdam under the Dutch, but the assertion lacks proof. The first Grand Master of New England received his power from John, Lord Montague, who had been G. M. in England during the year 1721. Under Mr. Henry Price, a Lodge was first organized and met in Boston, July 30, 1733. Price resigned in 1736, and was succeeded by Mr. Robert Tomlinson, who, as Provincial G. M. of New England, was present at a meeting of the Grand Lodge in London on Jan. 31, 1739; at this same meeting was also present John Hammerton, Esq., prov. G. M. of Carolina. At this time, under the recent re-organization of Masonry, provincial lodges were in existence at Bengal, Calcutta, South Wales, and also, I believe, at St. Johns, in Antigua, and on the island of Minorca. On Dec. 27, 1749 (the Feast of St. John), a Masonic procession took place in Boston. Jeremy Gridley, the provincial Attorney General of Massachusetts, was installed, it is said, Oct. 1, 1755, as G. M. of North America; he died in 1767, aged 62, and was probably succeeded by Thomas Oxnard. It is related that when John Adams, our future President, sought Gridley's advice as to becoming a member of the fraternity, the grand master dissuaded him from the step, informing him that there "was nothing in the Masonic Institution worthy of his seeking to be associated with it."

The provincial Lodge of Massachusetts had authority to establish others in any

part of North America, and on application of Benjamin Franklin, one was founded in Philadelphia, Pa., of which he was R. W. M. In this office Franklin was present, Nov. 17, 1760, at a meeting of the Grand Lodge in London, as was also — Franklin, Esq., provincial Grand Secretary of Philadelphia. Towards the close of the year 1777, many masons at Halifax, N. S., were reported to be in a distressed condition on account of the American rebellion.

On Monday, Sept. 25, 1786, the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania met, to consider the propriety of renouncing submission to the Masonic power and authority of Great Britain. I. J. G.

WHEN DID WILLIAM BRADFORD COME TO AMERICA?—In the January No. of this year, K. makes this query and referring to a letter of introduction which George Fox gave Bradford, dated 'LONDON, the 6mo, 1685,' and in which the eminent quaker gives to this "civil young man" then coming to America, a letter of introduction and recommendation to the principal people in Rhode Island, East Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Jersey and Maryland—suggests that Bradford may not have come till 1685, and that the idea of his coming in 1682, assumed by some, may not be well founded.

There is no reasonable doubt that Bradford first came to Pennsylvania in 1682, on board the *Welcome*, with William Penn. Mr. Dickson in his *Life of Penn.* p. 263, (London, 1851,) so says; as does also the well-known and learned Philadelphia antiquary, Mr. Edward Armstrong, who has made a list of those who came with Penn (a sort of 'Battle Abbey Roll' in Pennsylvania) the special subject of his study.—*Armstrong's Address before the Historical Society of Philadelphia*, 1853, pp. 22, 23. Indeed, from a proposition made in the Pennsylvania Provincial Council, May 23, 1683, "to have an attested copy of y^e Laws printed" it would seem that his press must even then have been in operation. It is certain at all events that in 1684 it was so, at or near Philadelphia; for in that year it brought out the earliest Almanac known

in this State ; the 'Kalendarum Pennsylvaniaense or America's Messenger.' "Samuel Alkins," "printed and sold by William Bradford, of Philadelphia in Pennsylvania." The "Chronologic" which it contained, opposite to the appropriate date, indicated y^e beginning of governm^t here by y^e Lord Penn." The title of courtesy thus given to a Governor, who, as 'true and absolute proprietor' held the seignory of all their State, was offensive to the Quaker Magistrates, and on the ninth of January, 1685, Alkins was summoned before the Provincial Council and ordered to "blott out y^e words *Lord Penn*," and Bradford was ordered not to print anything but what shall have licence from y^e Council (Mem. Prov. Council, i, 112,) ; a direction, however, to which he paid no respect. In the spring of this year probably, Bradford returned to England, where his wife had staid behind, at the house of Mr. Andrew Soule, her father, an opulent publisher in the society of Friends, on Bradford's first visit ; one of exploration probably. And things being now made ready for her, Bradford and the lady came to Philadelphia together in 1685 ; Bradford himself bringing the letter to which your querist K. refers, and both of them such religious certificates as they required for religious membership in Philadelphia ; where in 1685 both were received into one of the Societies in that place.

w. r.

Abington, near Philad'a, Jan. 26, 1863.
 Rev. F. X. Brosius.—(Vol. vi. p. 163.)
 I cannot answer the query as to the death of Mr. Brosius, but there may be room for a few words about him. Mr. Brosius was a German Catholic Clergyman who came to the United States in 1792, as the tutor of Prince Dimitri Galitzin, who became also a priest, and was long known and revered as the pastor of the Alleghanics. His being selected as the mentor of the son of the brilliant Russian Prince proves him to have been a man of learning. Of the time and place of his death I know nothing.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL HOUSTON.—(Vol. vii. p. 36.) "C." will find a biographical sketch

of Mr. Houston, by W. C. Alexander Esq., in the *New York Observer*, of March 18, 1862. An extract is given in Dr. Hall's "History of the Presbyterian Church in Trenton, N. J." published by Randolph, New York, 1859, (page 208.) in connexion with extracts from letters to Mr. Houston, from chaplain Armstrong during the Southern campaign of 1780. (pp. 303, 308.) From page 445 of the same work it appears that Mr. Houston was one of the commissioners of congress, who met at Trenton in 1782, in the dispute between Connecticut and Pennsylvania in reference to the Wyoming lands—the decision of which is known as the "Trenton decision."

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 "WHO AND WHAT WERE JOSEPH MURRAY AND JOHN CHAMBERS?"—[Vol. vii. p. 37.]
 With such a full record of the doings of "the fathers," as the "Documents relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York," accessible to all through the editorial labors of Dr. O'Callaghan, it is easy to answer the querist. The "General Index" to the Documents will furnish him with the information he desired.

Among the many important suits in which Mr. Murray's eminence as a lawyer caused him to be engaged was the famous Elizabeth Town case in New Jersey, and his name will be found appended along with that of James Alexander, to the printed "Bill in chancery." A few years since, Mr. Murray's own copy of the Bill, with notes and an alphabetical index to the points of the case, to which particular sections referred, was sold at auction in New York.—Who owns it now?

Newark, N. J. January 1863. G. P.

Notes on Books.

Historical Collections of the Essex Institute.
 Vol. iv, No. 5, Oct. 1862.

This number of our ever welcome cotemporary contains valuable notices of William Symmes, jr. and David Merritt ; a very interesting paper on Ipswich and Hamilton by Joseph B. Felt, and various other con-

tributions. The History of Salem receives great light from the four volumes of this periodical, and had we as much material at hand for some States as we have for Salem here, we should be thankful indeed.

The Connection of the Church of England with early American Discovery and Colonization. By Rev. William Stevens Perry, Portland, 1853. 8vo. 8pp.

The Popham celebration has evoked a new spirit of inquiry, and brings forward the Episcopalian body to claim the long neglected honor of priority as settlers. Mr. Perry, well known as a judicious and industrious historical scholar, here happily condenses the first chapter of his church's history in Maine. Apropos of Weymouth's voyage and the religion of the chaplain there is a curious note in this Magazine. Vol. v. p. 123.

Why the North cannot accept of separation. By Edward La Boulaye. New York, C. B. Richardson, 1863. 8vo. 16 pp.

The eloquent, clear and manly writings of La Boulaye rank with those of Gasparin in their advocacy of the cause of order and right in America. The present position of affairs is a strange one. Yielding to a petty jealousy and a desire to see America weakened, England and France have flattered, cajoled and led on the impetuous South till the insurrection of a petty state has become the great civil war of modern times, entailing misery not only on this hemisphere, but on those very countries which aided it by their approval and delusive promises. At this moment, England and France having called the wolf of famine to their doors, are seeking any, even the most desperate remedy or relief. What would be their condition if the United States were to revive the Jefferson embargo, or the non importation agreement of the last century? Is it not clear that their very existence in a manner depends on us? A refusal on our part to send them corn or take their goods would convulse Europe to its centre. A war with us would be worse. Intervention in our af-

fairs makes us a party in future European Congresses and gives Russia an ally on all great questions. Verily craft has been its own reward. An honest, sincere neutrality, an honest, clear-spoken advice to the South would have avoided a world of misery now and hereafter.

The Proposed United States Banking System and Further Issues of Legal Tender.—A letter to Hon. Wm. P. Fessenden, from James Gallatin of N. Y. New York, Amerman, 1863. 11pp.

A clear, forcible, and well-argued protest against further issues of Treasury notes by one whose large financial experience and instruction in the best schools of the science of money operations renders his opinion of no ordinary weight. His arguments have the great recommendation of clearness and distinctness.

The Southern Rebellion. By W. A. Crafts. Boston, T. Walker. New York, T. Farrell & Son. Nos. 10, 11, 12.

The portraits in these numbers are very fine. That of Rosecrans is quite striking: while that of Butler, decidedly unlike any other that we have seen, is said to be a most truthful likeness. That of Gen. Hooker, the present holder of the perilous post of Commander of the Army of the Potomac comes at the time of his promotion and we trust successful career. The narrative is carried on with skill through the close of the battle of Bull Run, Ball's Bluff and Belmont, "sad alliteration of blunders," with sketches of the civil acts of the national and revolted governments.

The War with the South, a history of the great American Rebellion.—By R. T. T. M. D., N. Y., Virtue & Co., 1863, Parts 15-16.

A very fine portrait of Commodore Foote, engraved by Stodart and Darley's spirited "capture of Roanoke Island," well sustain the reputation of this work for artistic elegance. The text carries the graceful narrative down to the close of the battle of Carnifex Ferry, where Rosecrans began the career of victory which makes his name at this moment the highest in our military roll.

THE
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MARCH, 1863.

No. 3.

General Department.

NOTES ON THE INDIAN TRIBES OF BRITISH
NORTH AMERICA, AND THE NORTHWEST
COAST.

COMMUNICATED TO GEO. GIBBS, ESQ.

BY ALEX. C. ANDERSON, ESQ., LATE OF THE HON. H. B. CO.

*And read before the New York Historical
Society, November, 1862.*

The greater portion of that vast tract, over which the commerce of the Hudson's Bay Company extends, is occupied by three distinct families of tribes, differing from each other widely in habits, and totally in language; 1st the CREE or KNISTINEAU, including the SAUTEUX or OJIBWAY, the ALGONQUIN, and other subdivisions; 2d, the CHIPEWYAN, embracing the Ta-cully*, or Carriers of New Caledonia; and 3d, the SÆLISS, or SHEWHAPMUCH.

The limits occupied by the first of these families may be thus approximately defined. From Labrador, up the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal, through the Ottawa country and along Lake Superior, northwestward, to Lake Winipic and Assiniboia. Hence west towards the head of the Saskatchewan, as far as Fort Edmonton. Then north to the Athabasca river, bending afterwards to the east, and continuing along the line of the Missinipi or English river to Churchill on the shores of Hudson's Bay.

Northward of the Cree line, almost to the Frozen Ocean, and from Churchill west-

N. B.—*ch*, accented, I employ to express the guttural sound, as in "Nicute much;" *a* to represent the broad sound of that vowel.

**Tahcully*, people who navigate deep waters, from *tah-cully* deep. Chipewyan is the true generic name.

ward nearly to the Pacific, lies the broad band roamed over by the Chipewyan.

Crossing the Rocky Mountains to the heads of the northern branches of the Columbia, and the southern tributaries of Frazer's river, we find the Sæliiss, or Shewhaphmuch race, whose limits may be defined by the Rocky Mountains eastward; on the west the line of Frazer's river from below Alexandria to Kequeloose, near the Falls, in about Lat. 49° 50'; northward by the Carrier offset of the Chipewyans, and south by the Sahaptins or Nez Percés of Oregon.

Having thus indicated the races of which this portion of the continent is chiefly inhabited, I shall pass over the Chinooks and other tribes living south of the British boundary, and confine my remarks to those who inhabit the coast northward of that line.

The Sæliiss or *Shewhaphmuch connexion, as I have already shown, ceases abruptly upon Frazer's river at a point about eighty-five miles above Fort Langley. From the falls downward nearly to the sea coast, the banks of the river are inhabited by several branches of the Haitlin or Teet† tribe.

Taking these as forming the southern verge, it will be found that a fringe of tribes borders the continent, hence round by Behring's Straits to the banks of the St. Lawrence. The breadth of this fringe,

*"Atnah," the name given to the Shewhaphmuch by Sir Alexander Mackenzie, and thence adopted into the maps, is simply the term by which their neighbors, the Ta-cully distinguish them, and is equivalent to "stranger tribe," i. e. not of the Chipewyan connexion. To distinguish the tribes living west of them, the Ta-cully use another modification of the term, namely, "Atnah yoo."

† Called in turn by their upper neighbors "Sa-chinco," a term apparently equivalent to that first explained. The Teets again, call the others, not by their true name of Nicutemuch, but "Saw-meena," so throughout.

if I may so term it, varies with the nature of the country which it borders ; bounded generally on the larger streams by the extent of unobstructed canoe navigation ; elsewhere probably by the limit of the coast range of mountains, whence the smaller streams originate. For example, upon the Columbia River, the vicinity of the Cascades, about 120 miles from the sea ; upon Frazer's River, the falls or first rapids, about 110. Nature it would hence appear, herself places a barrier which alike checks the future extension of the interior nations' seaward, and prevents invasion of the coast tribes beyond the limits easily accessible with the canoes, in which from habit or necessity, all their excursions, whether of peace or war, are performed. The Esquimaux are the solitary exception to this general rule. Frequenting the islands and coast from the vicinity of Cook's inlet to the southern point of Labrador, they do not penetrate Hudson's Bay beyond a very limited distance from either point of the Straits. The Chipewyans succeed them for a short space on the Churchill shore ; the Swamp Crees occupy the rest of the circuit.

The HAILTINS, to whom I have incidentally alluded as inhabiting the lower parts of Frazer's River, rarely venture to its mouth ; where, as on the opposite shore of Vancouver's Island, the Ca-witchans, a bolder tribe, hold sway. Death, or slavery even worse than death, are the alternatives presented to the weaker among these tribes, when they are so hapless as to fall into the power of a more puissant neighbor. Palisaded villages and other precautions against surprise, show that even at home a ceaseless dread prevails. This state of insecurity I may here mention pervades the north west coast, more or less, according to the strength of each tribe relatively with that of the neighbors around.

The CA-WITCHANS, UCALTAS and COQUILTHS, who are, I believe of the same family, occupy the shores of the Gulf of Georgia and Johnston's Straits.

These are succeeded by the HAILTSA connexion, commencing in about latitude 51°

N. and extending through the ramifications of Fitzhugh and Milbank Sounds. The Hailtsa tribes communicate with the southern branches of the Ta-cully sept of New Caledonia, the Ta-otin, Chilcotin, and Nas-cotin, namely, of Alexandria.

The CHIMSEYAN connexion ensues ; extending from Milbank Sound to Observatory Inlet, and including the Sebassas, Neecelowes, Nass, and other offshoots. Language bold, sonorous and remarkably emphatic ; contrasting broadly with that of the Hailtsa, which is softer, and comparatively of tame expression. The custom of flattening the head, practiced by the tribes between this and the Columbia River, does not exist here ; ceasing with the Hailtsa, among whom it is confined to the females. To compensate for the absence of this one disfiguration, in itself to our ideas sufficiently revolting, another, immeasurably more so, is adopted—the lip appendage. This is simply a piece of either hard wood or ivory, inserted into an aperture pierced in the lower lip. The females alone practice it. The first incision commences at an early age, the substance inserted not exceeding a straw in diameter. With advancing years, pieces of larger size and more complicated shape are substituted, and a harridan of the seventh lustre will display a labial deformity whose dimensions it might seem fabulous to describe. The Chimseyans communicate with the northern branches of the Ta-cully, the Nata-otin of Babine Lake, namely, and other neighboring septs.

Queen Charlotte's Island and Prince of Wales Archipelago are the country of the HADAHS ; a numerous connexion including the Kygany, Massett, Skittgetts, Hanega, Cumsheawas and other septs. Upon the foundation of their language, as upon that of the Chiheelis and Chinooks further south, a jargon has been constructed, serving as a *lingua franca* for trade, for some distance north of Milbank Sound. The Queen Charlotte's Island branches of this tribe were formerly less wealthy than those farther north ; owing partly, it was said, to the comparative scarcity upon their lands of

fur bearing animals, whose skins then bore a considerable barter value ; but probably more to their remote insular position, which debarred them, in a great measure, from that traffic with the interior tribes which was, and is still, a source of profit to the inhabitants of the main. Probably the necessity hence arising has contributed to render them as a body, more industrious than their neighbors. Such at least is their reputation in the manufacture of grass hats, ornamented stone calumets, and other highly wrought articles of the like simple material ; to say nothing of the enormous canoes, in the modeling of which they are unsurpassed*. The cultivation of the potato, too, introduced among them by traders, was a branch of industry in which they used formerly to excel their neighbors immeasurably ; raising enough, not only for their own supply, but with a considerable surplus for bartering abroad for luxuries not otherwise obtainable. It is not however in the useful arts only that they excel their neighbors ; as rogues, where all are rogues, the same pre-eminence is awarded them.

Occupying the main land from Observatory Inlet and Chatham Sound, northward along Clarence's Straits, Revilla Gigedo, &c., as far as the latitude of Sitka, is the THLINKIT connexion, comprising the Tumgass, Stikine, Cheelcat, Tahco, and other branches. A language comparatively harmonious, especially as contrasted with the rugged energy of the Chimseyan, which albeit is to me far more agreeable, is spoken by these people. The southern portion of the tribe, inhabiting the harbor of Tumgass, Clemenceti and other points bordering on Chatham Sound, merited the character which they bore, that, namely, of being well disposed towards the whites ; and probably from more frequent or intimate communication with the shipping formerly frequenting the coast for trade, with more suavity in their deportment than

usual around. But the northern branches of this tribe were less favorably characterized. Some of the offsets are in communication for the purposes of barter with the Chipewyans frequenting the posts of McKenzie's River.

Several tribes are named by travelers as occupying the coast between Sitka and Behring's Straits ; but with the exception of the KALIUCHES, or KALUSCIANS, extending from the former point to the neighborhood of Prince William's sound, these septs, whatever the variety of dialect that possibly exists among them, may all, I have reason to believe, be referred to the Esquimaux connexion—that widely extended race, occupying (the inner shores of Hudson's Bay excepted,) the whole continental border, from Cook's Inlet to the extreme point of Labrador, with the interjacent labyrinths of islands and inlets. The character of the Kaliuches seems to be even more warlike and ferocious than that of their neighbors farther south. Indeed it is worthy of notice that up to the point where the N. W. coast tribes may be assumed to terminate, and the Esquimaux to begin, the degree of characteristic hardihood appears to increase with the increase of latitude. The Kaliuches have on more than one occasion given proof of this, in their intercourse with the Burrians ; who at times have had their own trouble to maintain their ground. Beyond the Kodiak this energy seems to decline, and probably continues to do so as far as the race extends along the eastern coast, where certainly it is by no means noted for any degree of boldness.

Without attempting to give any regular or detailed account of their habits and customs, I shall now proceed to note briefly some of the more obvious points wherein these western tribes differ from those of the east and from each other.

The Ta-cully or Carrier branch of the Chipewyans hunt the tract lying, approximately, between 52° and 57° north latitude and 120° and 127° west longitude. This country was first visited by Sir Alexander McKenzie, who in 1793 traversed it on his

*These canoes, scooped like those of the Chinooks and other N. W. coast tribes, out of the trunk of the Tanja. Occidentals are noted for their size as well as the elegance of their form. No encomium of mine however could add to the estimation in which these beautiful vessels are held by all who have had the opportunity of examining them.

way from Athabasca to the Pacific. It was not, however, till 1805 that the first port was established by the then existing North-west Company. In 1835 I estimated the population at about five thousand. A census taken in 1839 fell considerably short of that estimate; but the difference can be accounted for, to a great extent, by the unavoidable omission of many families, and the difficulty inseparable from the attempt to number simultaneously a sparse population, occupying so large a country. Believing still my estimate to have been near the truth, I subjoin the official return, which, correct as far as it goes, will exhibit the relative proportions of the sexes, and also, by comparison of the rising generation, show that, notwithstanding the humane care extended towards the natives by the agents of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the absence of liquor and other deleterious merchandise as a depopulating cause, a rapid decrease is in progress.

Men	897
Women	688
Sons	578
Daughters	462
<hr/>	
Total	2625

For much of the character of the Carriers, I may refer to the excellent account by Sir Alex. McKenzie of the Chipewyans, prefixed to the narrative of his travels; premising merely that the former have perhaps degenerated in many points from what I assume to be the parent stock*. Altogether the Carriers may be set down as a peaceful race, well disposed towards their white traders; yet, while peaceful, subject to violent though transitory outbursts of passion. They have so far assimilated with the neighboring coast tribes, as to have adopted their practice of burning the dead; and one branch, the Nataotins of Nata-punkat or Babine Lake, who are in frequent communication with the Chimseyans imitate them in the insertion

of the wooden lip. The former practice, once general among the Ta-cully, has during the last twenty years, gradually been falling into disuse. It was our object to discountenance it, not from any objection to the custom itself, but because great cruelties were frequently exercised at these suttees, where the survivor of a married pair was expected to submit to a good scorching voluntarily, and usually did so, if not voluntarily, by compulsion as the alternative. Thus some tortures were inflicted, especially in the case of females, who being the weaker, always fared the worse. The ashes were afterwards borne by the survivor for some times several years; until a grand feast to the manes having been publicly celebrated, the last relics were finally inurned, placed on a high post in a conspicuous part of the village, and the term of mourning was considered over. Under the reformed system, the tortures are omitted; the cares before bestowed in ornamenting the urn (or rather wooden box,) are now appropriated to the decoration of the grave: the other portions of the ceremony remain unchanged.

The Ta-cully, like their Chipewyan relations, are expert in the preparation of the snare, and other devices for capturing game and fish. Their weir for catching salmon exhibits much ingenuity, and merits a description which I shall probably subjoin in an appendix. Many other of their devices, indeed, might be considered equally worthy of notice, but the dread of extending these notes over too great a space, warns me to abstain.

The Shewhaphmuch (Atnahs of McKenzie, as before explained,) who compose a large branch of the Sacliss family, occupy the banks of Thompson's River; and along Frazer's River from the Rapid village, twenty miles below Alexandria to the confluence of these two streams. Thence to near the Falls, as before noted, the tribe bears the name of Nicute-much*. On the other hand, approaching the Columbia, it

*I may here remark that I differ from Sir Alexander's assumption that the emigration of the Chipewyans has been from west to east, for reasons to which I shall probably refer incidentally as I proceed.

*Corrupted by the Canadian voyagers into "Couteaux," or Knives; by which designation they are now generally known among them.

merges into the Okinagan branch. These, with the Sinapoiluch, the Spokans, the Skoielpoi of Colville, and their offshoots, continue the connexion to the Saeliss, who compose the eastern branch. My notice of this tribe will be confined chiefly to the western and less known portion, occupying the vicinity of Frazer's River.

On leaving the verge of the Carrier country, near Alexandria, a marked change is at once perceptible. A dialect of the Saeliss, guttural and dissonant to a degree, succeeded the dialects of Chipewyan root, in themselves, by the way, nowise remarkable for euphony. In customs, the change, though less abrupt, is very striking. We may note, for example, the different structure of their dwellings, and the opposite views of comfort which their neighbors appear to maintain. The Carrier, during summer, while living at his fishing village, resides in a house the four walls of which are framed with posts filled up with neatly peeled pine saplings, and surmounted by a substantial roof of bark. Beneath the slope of this, his split salmon are hung to dry in the smoke, while the inmates recline luxuriously amid the unctuous drippings beneath. When cold weather approaches, these fishing stations are abandoned, and the inhabitants, first having stored their dried fish and berries, disperse to winter in spots favorable for snaring, and where dry fuel is abundant. There, congregated in little hamlets of several families, each household constructs a roomy hut of pine boughs so thickly piled and interthatched as to afford perfect shelter, and with the aid of a substantial fire to become a dwelling, airy indeed, but sufficiently warm and agreeable.

The Atnah, on the other hand, erects during the summer a hasty pent-roof, with a few mats or some boughs, in such wise as to afford shade, at least, if not shelter. Winter calls for a warmer retreat. To secure it, a large hole is dug in the ground; the cavity is roofed over, and then closely covered with the earth taken from the interior. A notched post, projecting through a hole in the roof, at once door and chim-

ney, afford the means of ingress and egress. A very small fire serves to keep such a habitation warm; but the den is necessarily unwholesome, and redolent, as may be supposed, of any thing but roses. I have mentioned already that at the opposite verge of the Ta-cully nation, the lip disfiguration has been borrowed from the Chimseyans of the coast; in turn the Ta-otins* of Alexandria have assimilated with their Shewhapi neighbors in so far as to have adopted the filthy huts in question; but the practice does not extend further into New Caledonia.

The Shewhapi much are greatly destitute of that pride of personal adornment which characterises the Carriers in common with most savage nations, not to mention these civilized ones among whom it is no wise eschewed. Among the lower Nicutemuchs, indeed, setting ornament aside as far as regards the male inhabitants, even the ordinary observances of decency in dress are neglected. I am thus precise because the contrast is great in this respect between the modesty of the interior nations, and the absence of it, so manifest on the part of the male population of the N. W. coast and its immediate vicinity. I may here further mention that of all the numerous Indian septs with which I have become acquainted, the Nicutemuchs are perhaps nearest the savage state. Congregating for mutual protection in villages, frequently palisaded, they had, until lately, a very limited intercourse with the whites. Their country, poor in fur-bearing animals, or to say the least, negligently hunted, held out no inducement for the establishment among them of trading posts, the source of comparative affluence to their neighbors. Poor, naked and numerous, the habitual treachery and vindictiveness of their character are fostered by the ceaseless feuds which they entertain with all around. Nor is this inimical spirit confined to external enemies; nearly every family has a minor *vendetta* of its own to prosecute. Yet while exploring with a small party toward Fort Langley in

* Ta-otin, or Enta-otin, i. e., the "lower people" as occupying the lowest part on Frazer's River of the Carrier tribe. The general affix, "otin" is simply a modification of the word *dimce*, signifying "a man," in Chipewyan and Ta-cully.

the summers of 1846 and 1847, I was received among these people with the kindest demonstrations, certainly at the time sincere, and whereof the notion is still possibly undisturbed. Man, woman and child at every village, brought a trifling present of welcome, whether of fish, wild fruits, or other local production. It was of course impossible to convey away the enormous piles thus accumulated; so after a present of trifles in return, the offering remained for a general scramble on our departure. Every thing was *couleur de rose* on these occasions; but then one felt constantly as if seated on a powder magazine which a spark might at any moment ignite.

Leaving Kequeloose, the lowest village on Frazer's River of the Shewhaphmuch connexion, a few miles of "debateable land" occur until we reach the first village on the Sachinco, or Teets, a palisaded fort immediately below the Falls. During the Salmon season, trusting in the strength of numbers, the inhabitants of the upper villages of the Teets, congregate and occupy the whole extent of the adjacent falls and rapids, in length about three miles; retreating to their palisaded dwellings below as soon as the fishing is over. Cowardly and treacherous to a degree, these Indians possess all the vices of the coast tribes, while exhibiting none of the redeeming qualities of the interior nations. Slavery, which is not practiced among the Carriers and Shewhaphmuch, here commences. Though as men, inferior even to the Nicutenmuch, savage as I have stated them to be, these lower Indians are ingenious and more industrious: hence comparatively rich. Their canoes are formed, like those of the Chinooks and others, of the *Thuja* cedar; and as all their travelling is done by water, every one has a canoe for daily use and convenience. From point to point as we descend the river, the palisaded villages which I have mentioned appear. Around gambol whole hosts of white quadrupeds, some shorn like sheep, others sweltering under a crop of flowing fleece. A stranger sentimentally disposed, might possibly on getting a distant view, imagine a scene of Arcadian fe-

licity, people it to his heart's content, and sing as did one of yore,

"Heureux qui se nourrit du lait de ses brebis
Et qui de leur toison, voit filer ses habits."

But alas! worthy stranger, these are only dogs: their owners (alas again!) the veriest knaves and pilferers under the sun. The dogs in question are of a breed peculiar to the lower parts of Frazer's River, and the southern portion of Vancouver's Island and the Gulf of Georgia. White, with a long woolly hair and bushy tail, they differ materially in aspect from the common Indian cur; possessing, however, the same vulpine cast of countenance. Shorn regularly as the crop of hair matures, these creatures are of real value to their owners, yielding them the material whence blankets, coarse it is true, but of excellent fabric, are manufactured. My habits of life since early manhood, have possibly tended in some degree to blunt the power of appreciation in these matters, but I confess I could not witness without satisfaction, the primitive approach to textile manufactures which here first recurred to my view after the lapse of many years. An additional interest was afterwards created in my mind, when on examination, I found the implement used for weaving, differed in no apparent respect from the rude loom of the days of the Pharaohs, as figured by modern archaists.

The aptness in the useful arts which I have noticed as existing among the inhabitants of the lower Frazer, is not confined to them, it extends along the north west coast, where, among different tribes, it manifests itself in various shapes. To the ingenuity of the Queen Charlotte's Islands I have already alluded; but it is not my intention to dwell longer on this point.

Passing over the intervening septs, with whom I am very partially acquainted, I shall proceed to the Hailtsa, of Milbank and Fitzhugh Sounds. The custom of flattening the skull exists, as I have already mentioned, among these people: unlike the Chinooks however, they do not practice it on both sexes, but on the females only. The national dress of the Southern females, the

calaquathal of the Chinooks, ceases with the limits of this tribe, who may thus in two points at least, be said to assimilate to the southern races ; though their language and general customs are different.

The chief distinctive peculiarity of the Hailtza is the practice of biting the arm, following a custom of superstitious origin, and certainly most barbarous effect. All the adult males (slaves of course excepted) have their arms scarred with the horrid mutilations thus voluntarily endured : the older the individual, the more numerous the cicatrices which he bears. While resident at Milbank Sound in 1833, I did not succeed in learning all the particulars of the custom ; but I have since received some details which I shall briefly epitomize. A chief assuming one of those moody fits common among divers of the North American nations, and especially those of the North west coast, retires secretly to the mountains ; and remains there, fasting and in seclusion, for a period of several days. During this period, every care is taken not to approach the suspected neighborhood of his retreat : in the event of intrusion, even death is the reported penalty, if the unfortunate intruder is a female or a slave. After the term of seclusion is passed, suddenly and without previous warning, the phrenzied enthusiast, howling demoniacally, rushes into the village. The women secrete their children, the slaves withdraw in terror, and the dogs are hastily called aside by their anxious mistresses ; for dog, or slave regarded little better than dog, if encountered during this assumed phrenzy, falls speedily a sacrifice ; nor do children, not destroyed escape scathless. It is then that the free adults submit to the revolting mutilation ; the horrors of which can scarcely be exaggerated. Feasting and presents succeed, with all the mysteries of the Shaagar*.

Thus far advanced in these notes, the call of important business at a distance warns me to conclude more abruptly than I had intended. While abandoning the at-

*Shaagar, a term of Haidah origin, used widely on the N. W. coast, "Medicine," or the African "Fetich," might be correlative.

tempt, however, to enter into further details regarding special points, I shall hazard a few remarks as to the races of which I have treated.

As before mentioned, I believe the Chipewyan to have emigrated from the westward. I believe them to be of Asiatic origin, and to have entered America by the way of Behring's Straits ; afterwards to have been intercepted from the coast by the extension southward of the Esquimaux, while themselves gradually extending downwards within the line of the Coast Range of Mountains. There are several points circumstantially corroborative of this opinion which it is needless to enter upon, yet I cannot but mention that two remote tribes are apparently of this connexion, and have been intercepted by the gradual extension and interlocking of other tribes during the progress of the emigration southward which I have supposed. These are the SARSEES and the KLATSKANAI. The former, inhabiting the plains of upper Saskatchewan, and now quite isolated, are commonly received as descendants of the Chipewyans, a dialect of whose language they are known to speak. The affinity which I have claimed for the Klatskanai, (who inhabit south of the Columbia, east of the Killemeoks of the Coast,) rests upon the identity of several words in daily use, too plainly marked to arise from accidental coincidence ; nor can it be doubted that a more extended comparison of words would tend to increase the number of instances of identity.

Another example of a small tribe thus probably isolated from its parent race, are the KOOTANAI, who inhabit the angle between the Sacliss lands and the eastern heads of the Columbia. Unaware of the origin of this tribe, who, attacked year after year as they visit the buffalo grounds by their mortal foes the Blackfeet, maintain still a noble independence, I mention them as illustrating the isolation of small septs just treated of. They are probably of southern origin, as their language bears no affinity to that of any of the tribes to which I have alluded. Decimated periodically by

the Blackfeet, their numbers are dwindling fast ; and I fear that ere long the remnants of a noble race, will in their case have passed away. I am no promoter, be it understood, of that mawkish romance with which fictionists have been pleased to invest the Indian tribes ; but, while in so far as reserving against misapprehension on this point, I would fain do justice to the many good qualities by which the interior races are characterized : the virtues which, spite of all imperfections, shine through, ever and anon,

Qual' raggi di sole tra nuvoli folli.

Such of my readers as in the absence of other opportunity, may have formed their impressions of Indian life and character from the alluring fictions of Mr. Cooper ; or those who, on the opposite hand, have imbibed well founded prejudices from communication with the wretched fish eaters of the Columbia and its neighboring coast, will do well to pause as regards the majority, between both extremes. Procuring an abundant livelihood with little exertion ; gross, sensual, and for the most part cowardly—the races who depend entirely, or chiefly, on fishing, are immeasurably inferior to those tribes, who, with nerves and sinews braced by exercise, and minds comparatively ennobled by frequent excitement, live constantly amid war and the chase. This premised, I subjoin, as handed in to me, a memorandum taken in 1848, by my interpreter, Edouard Beriand, then in charge of the Kootanais outpost. It may be regarded as authentic, and I believe correct.

Population of the Kootanais tribe, as taken December, 1840.

	Men.	La's.	W'n & C'n.	Total.
Upper Kootanais	35	18	113	166
Kootanais who frequent the Flat-head country	44	39	183	266
*Lower Kootanais or Arcsplates	78	36	273	397
	157	103	567	829

The ESQUIMAUX must indisputably be regarded as of common origin with the Greenlanders and other Samoidic races occupying the same belt of North latitude.

*It will not escape notice that the Arcs Plates, who are more remote from contact with the Blackfeet, are by the above memorandum in a far more flourishing state than the other branches of this tribe.

Migrating across Davis' Straits as I have supposed the Chipewyans to have done across those of Behring, they have gradually advanced coastwise in both directions to the extent already noticed.

I shall not hazard any opinion in regard to the probable course of migration of the Saeliss, and other interior connexions, further than that I conceive it to have been from the southward and eastward, gradually advancing until interlocking with the coast tribes, who on the other hand for the causes before adverted to, have had no inducement to wander far into the interior.

All the tribes of this portion of the Pacific coast, I look upon as originating from the islands of the West—from Japan, the Kuriles and elsewhere. Nor is it unsupported hypothesis alone that leads me to this conclusion : within the limited period of my own experience on this coast, I have learnt the possibility of a fortuitous immigration, such as we may be justified in assuming to have led to the gradual peopling of this portion of the continent in the earlier ages.

For instance : in 1834, at Cape Disappointment, on our way to the northwest coast, Indians boarded our vessel and produced a map with some writing in Japanese characters ; a string of the perforated copper coins of that country ; and other convincing proofs of a shipwreck. Rumors of this had been heard before, and after this corroboration, the company dispatched a vessel to the point indicated. It was south of Cape Flattery (at Queen-ha-lith I believe.) Three survivors of the crew were ransomed from the natives, afterwards sent to England, and thence to Japan. In as far as could be understood by us, they were bound from some port in the Japanese Island of Yesi, to another port in the Island of Nippon. Losing their reckoning in a typhoon, they drifted for many months, at the mercy of wind and wave, until at length stranded at the point of shipwreck. The crew had originally consisted of forty, of whom the greater portion had perished at sea during the transit ; three only surviving to reach the shore. Were this the

only case on record, of junks having thus drifted abroad, I might possibly be taxed with arguing from rather slender premises; but there are more. There are two from the Honolulu "Polynesian," in the year 1847.

On the 21st of April last, (1847,) the Bremen ship "Otaheite," in Lat. 35° north, Lon. 156° east, fell in with a Japanese junk, which had lost her rudder and been driven to sea in a gale in November, 1846. We rescued her crew of nine men, and took out of her 12,000 lbs. of beeswax and other articles of her cargo. She was about eighty tons burthen, belonging to Osako, and bound to the North.

The whaler "Frances Henrietta," Poole, of New Bedford, in May, 1847, fell in with a Japanese junk, of about 200 tons, dismantled, rudder gone, and otherwise injured in a typhoon, seven months previous; bound to Jeddo; crew originally consisted of seventeen; but four only were surviving, two in a most pitiable condition from famine; all scarred with dirk and knife wounds; for fearful scenes seemed to have been enacted on board during the struggle for existence, and amid the paroxysms of hunger and despair. There are other particulars given which it is needless here to dwell upon.

There is another case of a shipwreck mentioned by the Indians as having occurred on the Clatsop shore, previous to the settlement of the whites among them. This is circumstantially corroborated by the fact that large quantities of beeswax have been constantly gathered in the sands there since the first settlement; and it is still occasionally picked up*.

This fact, taken in connection with the quantity of beeswax found in the cargo of the junk picked up by the "Otaheite," is valid evidence that the vessel cast on the Clatsop shore must have likewise been from Japan. Some of the crew, it is asserted, escaped alive; and possibly at this day their

descendants may be among the remnants of the native race.

In how far the relation of these facts may be considered to bear upon the question, it remains with my readers to judge; as also in how far the previous suppositions are reconcilable with facts drawn from other sources.

At the request of my friend Mr. George Gibbs, I have given such brief notes as I thought might prove serviceable; regretting that the cause already stated prevents my extending them farther. It is not however without diffidence that I have hazarded some opinions in which I may possibly have judged erroneously, but the expression of which I conceived to fall within the intention of Mr. Gibbs' request.

ALEX'R C. ANDERSON.

Cathlamet, Washington Ter., Aug., 1855.

LETTERS OF GEN. IRVINE TO HIS FAMILY

NO. I.

CAMP SHORT HILLS, (New Jersey,) June 14th, 1780.

MY DEAREST LOVE: We left Morristown, this day week, in a great hurry, occasioned by the Enemy's coming out; (from New York.) They landed at Elizabethtown in the night, marched to Connecticut farms, six miles, a very pretty village or settlement. They not only burned all the houses, (fourteen in number,) but were guilty of other cruel and wanton barbarities, such as shooting down women with children in their arms—among these, was a Parson Caldwell's wife. This burning and murdering business, is said to be conducted by a scoundrel, who was a prisoner at Carlisle, but made his escape. As soon as we reached this place, one mile from the Enemy, they retreated to Elizabethtown, where they remain. We are about eight miles apart. There has been no fighting of any consequence. Small skirmishes with small loss on either side—what they are after I know not, but incline to the opinion they will return to New York. Major Lee's Corps are here, Col. Matthew was left sick at Darby near Philadelphia.

I hope you have received many letters

*I last month received a quantity of the recently gathered wax that had been purchased from the natives for me. Beeswax it is almost superfluous to remark, is noted for its quality to resist decay.

from me, particularly Majors Hamilton and Blaine, and Col. Magaw; I have rec'd yours by Gen'l St. Clair. We have been eight days without Baggage or Tents and cut a most curious figure. I have been so extravagant in furniture, as never to eat twice off the same dish or plate. The bark of a friendly Oak not only supplies us with our kitchen furniture, but we make Tents to sleep in of it. I entreat my love, not to be uneasy about me; I assure you I am in perfect health and you have the same Providence that has protected me hitherto, which can and I trust will continue to do so. This goes by a soldier to Harrisburgh—shall write again the first opportunity.

I am, my Dearest Love

Affectionately Yours,

WM. IRVINE.

Mrs. ANN IRVINE, Carlisle, Penn.

NO. II.

CAMP SHORT HILLS, N. J., June 18th, 1780.

I wrote, my dear love, a few days since by a soldier, who was going up the Susquehanna, who promised to deliver it to you; but as that is very uncertain, and no doubt you will have many rumors and reports, (for the most part untrue,) to alarm you, I will omit no opportunity of writing to you. I rec'd your letters by Colonels Butler and Chambers, especially pleased by the latter, as it gave me an account of your health and my dear little Nancy's recovery. The Enemy lie still at Elizabethtown Point, about ten miles from here. We have small parties down near them every day, but there is but little damage done on either side. We have taken at different times some forty prisoners. Last night a *commissioned* officer and six privates ventured a little too far, (about 200 yds. from their Guard,) to steal Chickens, a half a dozen of which they were returning with, when they were taken Prisoners, a poor business for officers—however nothing seems too low for them to descend to. We have been now thirteen days at this place without Tents or Baggage. No covering except boughs of Trees and bark, which however is cool and pleasant in the heat of the day, and serves to keep out a good deal of rain. Notwith-

standing these privations, we have not had a man sick, since we have taken the field. One consolation we have, the Enemy are worse off than we are. They have no Tents and are hemmed in a narrow neck of land, whilst we have a wide extent of country. You may think your situation, happy indeed my love when compared with that of the poor people of this part of our country. It grieves me beyond expression to see their distressed situation—particularly that of the women and children. Murder and Rapine await them wherever these barbarians come. Were it possible, I would suffer a thousand deaths rather than see you in the situation, some poor gentlemen here are forced to see their wives and daughters left in. Rouse up then and be not troubled by any risques I run, when it is for your protection and that of our children I encounter them. The Militia not only turn out but fight and die bravely, defending their families.

I do not think we will have any fighting to do, until the French Fleet and Army arrive. It is our business to avoid it till then, if possible. This is a cool windy morning, and I in a bower of bushes, without a table and ill-furnished with writing materials which may account for this scrawl. June 19th.—Nothing new except the return of the Enemy from the reduction of Charles-town.

My dearest love,

Affectionately yours,

WM. IRVINE.

Mrs. ANN IRVINE, Carlisle, P.

NO. III.

CAMP TAPPAN, (N. Y.) August 11th, 1780.

MY DEAREST LOVE: I rec'd your letters by the Sergeant. I have also a letter from Dr. Rose wherein he mentions waiting on you and that you and the children are well—you know how much happiness this account must give me. We having been marching and countermarching, crossing and recrossing the North River for two weeks past with great fatigue, and are now on your side of the river, and I believe after two days march we shall rest awhile in the neighborhood of Paramus. The British

pushed to Rhode Island, in order to attack the French before they could join us. However, we meant an attack on N. Y., in the absence of their main army, but as soon as they discovered our intentions they returned in haste. Thus we have saved our allies, though not got into New York. Your hopes that I may be home in November, I trust may be realized. We are however in a very distracted condition in our Line—all the Field officers are threatening to resign in consequence of the appointment of Maj^r McPherson to a command in the Infantry—should all these officers resign, I may go home too, as the Troops of our State must go to rack very soon. We are now waiting the arrival of a Second Division of the French troops, before we commence active operations, but I fear they will arrive too late to be of any use this season. With much love to the children.

I am dearest love,

Affectionately yours,

WM. IRVINE.

Mrs. ANN IRVINE, Carlisle, Pa.

REV. D. BARBER'S ACCOUNT OF HIS SERVICE IN THE ARMY OF 1775-6.

This gentleman, whose whole life, and that of his family fills so conspicuous and honorable a place in the Catholic history of the country, gives in a now rare pamphlet entitled "The History of My Own Times," (Washington, 1827, pp. 48,) the following account of a campaign in the army of the Revolution.

"The New England females aided the spirit of war by singing,—

"Come brave soldiers, quickly come,
At the sound of the trumpet and beat of the drum;
For all that are enlisted are under pay,
And it is all for the sake of America."

Immediately after the battle of Bunker's Hill, in 1775, orders were issued for raising a regiment of Connecticut troops, for the term of five months, under Colonel Jedediah Huntington, of Norwich. I enlisted under Capt. Elihu Humphrey, of Simsbury. My other officers were, Lieut. Andrew Hilyer, Lieut. Ebenezer Fitch Bissel, and Ensign Stoughton; all of whom were men of character and reputation. Capt. Elihu, as

we generally called him, was son of the Hon. John Humphrey, formerly one of the Governor's council, and a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Hartford. Capt. Elihu was a well bred gentleman; his friendly turn of mind, with a sweetness of disposition, secured him the love of all good men; his confidence and esteem procured him the commission of Major, in the second campaign. He dying, about the close of the year 1776, left, as a legacy to his family, a name, whose reputation will not be forgotten during many generations. I knew him—I revered him—and I loved him.

Lieut. Hilyer, (now Col. Hilyer,) was also of Simsbury. He was a handsome sprightly young gentleman, who had in early life received a college education. As an officer, his manner was unassuming, gentle and persuasive. Whenever he spoke, the soldiers heard him with pleasure, and whatever was his will was cheerfully complied with.

E. Fitch Bissell, of Windsor, was second lieutenant. He was a gentleman, though not of the most easy and familiar turn; yet, for his steady correct attention to the duties of his station, was well respected. I think he was advanced to a captainship the next year. He died many years ago.

Of Ensign Stoughton, I remember but little. Sickness detained him long out of camp. He was a tall, well made man, and possessed a good military appearance. He was also from Old Windsor.

The sergeants in this company were, Aaron Pinney, Jacob Tuller, Daniel Higley, and Thomas Hayden; Jonathan Humphrey, Jr., (afterwards Col. Humphrey,) was Clerk of the Roll; all of Simsbury, except Sergeant Hayden.

Sergeant Pinney was a man of a fierce fiery countenance and commanding air, well becoming a soldier of 75. Sergeant Tuller was a man from whom we did not expect much flattery; his brow was generally knit together in a forbidding frown. Sergeant Higley, who had been a soldier in the old French war, was of a musical turn; and his old war songs made the time pass away

to very good account. Sergeant Thomas Hayden was, no doubt, a military man ; but I should guess no soldier ever admired him for his pleasant airs.

Jonathan Humphrey, Clerk of the Roll, was a most charming companion : his social airs and pleasant countenance gained the affection and good wishes of all. He is, long since, dead ; and lies buried, near Major Elihu, in Hop Meadow burying ground.

Our company being suddenly enlisted, to the number of about seventy-five rank and file, orders were given for all to meet at a certain day at the house of the Captain, well equipped, and ready to begin their march.

The Rev. Mr. Pipkin, of Farmington, was requested to preach the farewell sermon to the soldiers. At the hour appointed, we marched to the meeting-house, where the officers appeared in military style, with their appropriate badges of distinction, and the soldiers in proper order, with their arms and accoutrements, as men prepared for battle. It was a full and overflowing audience, all in high expectation of hearing something new and charming from so gifted a preacher. After his warm and fervent prayer to Heaven for the success and prosperity of the American armies, and the liberties and freedom of our country, he introduced his address, if I remember right, from these words : " Play the man for your country, and for the cities of your God ; and the Lord doeth that which seemeth him good." His sermon was well adapted to the occasion, and the spirit of the day. It was tender and pathetic—lively and animating. It was like martial music ; while it touched the finer feelings, it roused the cry of victory ! During the time of its delivery, abundance of tears were seen to flow, from both old and young, male as well as female. The sermon being ended, the drums soon beat to arms. Being arranged in military order, we were again conducted to the Captain's house, and dismissed for a short time. In going to and from the meeting, we were followed and accompanied by a mixed multitude—fathers and

mothers—wives and children—sisters, friends, and strangers. Now each soldier had the opportunity of mingling for a few moments with his dearest friends and companions. The tender feelings of love—of friendship—of affection—again burst forth. While the fond father and tender-hearted mother are bidding adieu to the sons, the husband, the wife, the children—brothers, sisters, and best friends—are exchanging, as for the last time, the tokens of their love, and the best affections of the heart.

In the midst of this mingling scene of sorrow, the drums beats to arms. Soldiers, take your places, is the word ; the line of march is formed ; we add one more wishful, lingering look, while many a silent tear bespeaks the real feeling of the heart.

The word is given. We begin our march with silence, downcast looks, and pensive feelings and reflections. We were now leaving our homes, our friends, and all our pleasant places behind, and which our eyes might never again behold. The most of us had not, at that time, I believe, been twenty miles from home.

After marching awhile, we began to give way to more cheerful and lively feelings. We marched about eight miles that afternoon ; at night, put up at James Marsh's Inn. Here, for the first time, I slept, as a soldier, on the floor, with a cartridge-box for my pillow.

At that period, horse wagons being very little in use, an ox team was provided to carry our provisions for the way, and a barrel of rum. Our provision was salt pork and peas. Wherever we stopped, a large kettle was hung over the fire, in which the meat was put without freshening, and the dry peas, without soaking. Cooks and stewards were appointed, who took charge of the table department. When all was ready, a stroke on the drum was the signal to begin to eat ; and we were generally hungry enough to stand in need of no great urging.

While passing through Connecticut, the females were very polite, in lending us knives and forks ; but, after entering Massachusetts, we were not allowed the

like favor, without pledging money, or some kind of security—the people saying they had lost many of their spoons by the soldiers who had gone before us. Our bread was hard biscuit, in which there was a small quantity of lime, just sufficient to make the mouth sore. They were so hard, that the soldiers called them candlestick bottoms.

Now, for the first time, we travelled on the Lord's day, under arms, and past meeting-houses in the time of public worship, with drums and fifes playing martial music; all which was calculated to afford to a New England man some doubts and serious reflections, whether God would be as well pleased with such parade and military performance, as if we had staid at home to read our Bibles, or went to meeting to hear the minister. But military discipline, and the habits of a soldier, soon effected a degree of relaxation in most of us. In process of time, many once pious, at least in form and appearance, came into the practice of treating all days nearly alike; yet there were some who kept up the practice of reading Watts' Psalms and Hymns, as a book of devotion.

It is very natural to expect, that soldiers under arms are not generally inclined to the same degree of civility as others, or as they ought to be; though this is not always the case. Yet, at the period of which I am speaking, and during our march, it was not uncommon, if a soldier thought himself not well treated by the Innkeeper, to shew his resentment by shooting a ball through his sign.

In our march through Connecticut, the inhabitants seemed to view us with tokens of joy and gladness, and by them we were treated with common civility, and a respect due us as soldiers; but when we came into Massachusetts, and advanced nearer to Boston, the inhabitants, wherever we stopped, seemed to have no better opinion of us, (except the officers,) than if we had been a banditti of rogues and thieves. This served to mortify our feelings, and sometimes drew from us expressions of angry resentment.

After about nine or ten days' marching,

in company with our ox team, loaded with our salt pork, peas, and candle-stick-bottoms for bread, and the barrel of rum to cheer our spirits and wash our feet, which began to be very sore by traveling, we came to Roxbury, the place of our destination. There the place of our encampment was already marked out, and a part of our regiment on the spot. For every six soldiers, there was a tent provided. The ground it covered was about six or seven feet square. This served for kitchen, parlor and hall. The green turf covered with a blanket, was our bed and bedstead. When we turned in for the night, we had to lie perfectly straight, like candles in a box; this was not pleasant to our hip bones and knee joints, which often in the night would wake us, and beg to turn over.

Our household utensils, altogether, were, an iron pot, a canteen, or wooden bottle holding two quarts, a pail, and a wooden bowl. Each had to do his own washing, and take his turn at the cookery.

Having taken a short look at the ground of our encampment, our fanciful and tip-toe expectation led us to ascend the summit of the adjoining hills, from which we might take a view of Boston, then in possession of General Gage with ten thousand British troops, excepting so many as had been killed in the battles of Lexington and Bunker's Hill. From these high places, was at once presented to the view of such as had never before travelled twenty miles, a prospect interesting and astonishing; the ocean, covered with ships of war—the land, with armies of men—the hills entrenched and fortified with an abundance of cannon and warlike implements. We looked, and gazed, and wondered at what we saw. But, as night was approaching, we had to go down, prepare something to eat, and put our tents in order. It was the first time we ever slept on the ground. Stewards, and heads of messes, were appointed to draw and apportion provisions for each tent, according to their number. If I remember correctly, each man drew a pound of meat and a pound of bread per day;

and in addition to this, was sometimes allowed money; sometime we drew butter and also molasses. Most of the time we had plenty to eat; at other times, we were short of sauce. Now, we New England boys were educated in the very strictest rules of honesty, and taught to consider it a crime to take anything clandestinely from a neighbor's field or garden. But home and plenty are very different from the close quarters and deprivations to which a soldier is often liable. The devil would now and then tell us, that it was no harm sometimes to pull a few potatoes and cabbages, and pluck, once in a while an ear of corn, when we stood in need; all of which could be but of little value to the owner. Here it is natural to observe, that the devil is always ready to catch, or ensnare, such as he finds in new and untried situations. I remember a soldier of our company, who, on seeing a man whipped in Gen. Spencer's Brigade, said it scared him so, that he determined never to steal again.

Here let me take notice, that on our first arrival, and having once and again surveyed the interesting prospects, and the military and warlike appearances on all sides, our first inclination, as well as our delight, was to sit down, and, each in his own style, write home, giving to our parents and friends, a description of everything which to them might appear either interesting or entertaining. The New England boys were all taught the use of pen, ink, and paper; but as to modes of address, each one generally adopted for himself such as his natural genius presented; among the variety of which, was the following:

"Rev. Father and Mother, and Granny Tuller."

Here it may be proper to observe, that, in our judgment, there were many private soldiers, who were young gentlemen of education and handsome fortunes. And further, as a token of Connecticut good habits and moral instructions early inculcated not a soldier of our regiment was put to any punishment during this campaign.

I have mentioned the day on which we attended to the farewell sermon of the Rev. Timothy Pipkin, preparatory to our entering on our march as soldiers for the defence of our country. I have mentioned it as a day of sorrow. It was also a day of joy, on account of the union of design, feelings and interest for the public welfare of our country, then threatened, and in danger of being brought into bondage by the uncontrolled and arbitrary power of George the Third and his armies. We were all ready to swear, that this same George, by granting the Quebec Bill, (that is, the privilege to Roman Catholics of worshipping God according to their own consciences,) had thereby become a traitor; had broke his coronation oath; was secretly a Papist; and whose design it was to oblige this country to submit itself to the unconstitutional powers of the English monarch, and, under him, and by his authority, be given up and destroyed, soul and body, by that frightful image with seven heads and ten horns. The real fears of Popery, in New England, had its influence; it stimulated many timorous pious people to send their sons to join the military ranks in the field, and jeopardize their lives in the bloody contest. The common word then was, 'No King, no Popery.' Now what must appear very singular, is, that the two parties, naturally so opposite to each other, should become, even at the outset, united in opposing the efforts of the mother country. And now we find the New England people and the Catholics of the Southern States fighting side by side, though stimulated by entirely different motives; the one acting through fear, lest the King of England should succeed in establishing among us the Catholic religion; the other equally fearful lest his bitterness against the Catholic faith should increase till they were either destroyed, or driven to the mountains and waste places of the wilderness.

But to return to the subject of our encampment. Here we were immediately put to the duties of a military life. At break of day, a drummer beat the Revelee;

immediately after which, every soldier was on the parade under arms. From thence the regiment marched to the place appointed as the alarm post; there waited till the firing of the morning gun; then back to the camp, all the drums and fifes playing Black Sloven. After breakfast, those selected for main-guard, quarter-guard, and fatigue, are notified by the Orderly Sergeant to be ready at the beat of the drum. My first duty was 'on main guard. The watchword, or countersign, was 'Montgomery.'

Now, at times when duty called to it, we had to lie down in the open fields, with nothing above us but the great Canopy; in which situation, we were assailed by severe tempests of rain. This made us think of home and a comfortable lodging.

DEATH AND BURIAL OF OUR ADJUTANT.

Several of our regiment while on main guard, were killed by cannon shot. Our Adjutant, Phineas Lyman Tracy, from the town of Norwich, died soon after we came into camp; he was a very active sprightly youth of nineteen. Our Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Ellis, accompanied him on his death bed. In his funeral sermon on the occasion, he stated that Mr. Tracy said at the time, that death appeared to him as an enemy who had lost his sting. The day following his departure, we were all turned out to attend his funeral; we carried him three miles to the burying ground in Brooklyn. The order of march was, arms reversed, drums muffled, and fifes playing the tune called, 'Funeral Thought.' Just fifty years afterwards, out of respect to the memory of this young man, I went to view the spot, and find the grave in which he lies deposited; but found nothing by which it was to be distinguished or known from many others.

We lived in tents until about the 10th of December, when, as the term of our enlistment had expired, we were regularly discharged. This was to us a joyful day as we had seen since the Rev. Mr. Pitkin preached to us his farewell sermon. When

I got home, I well remember, my mother wept for joy.

The next year, the war appeared much more alarming, as the British had sent out a large addition of sea and land forces. The whole country west of Connecticut River was in alarm. The militia were called out for the defence of New York and Long Island. In this general alarm, I again turned out, with most of my old associates in arms. This was about the month of July. We took shipping at New Haven, I think, the day before the battle began at Flat Bush, on Long Island; which battle continued for several days. This was, indeed, a very serious time with us. From the place where we were stationed, the loud thunders of the cannon, and the cracking of small arms, while the smoke ascended like the smoke of a *furnace*, gave us, as might be expected, anxious and trembling fears for the cause of our country, as well as for ourselves. Our army, at length, finding that they were not able to hold their position, made a general and very secure retreat, from Long Island to the city, under the darkness of the night; which retreat was not discovered by the enemy till some time after sunrise next morning. This was owing to a very dense fog, through which the sun did not shine till about an hour high.

I need not mention, that shortly after this our armies evacuated the city, which was made the strong hold of the British troops. Not long after, Fort Washington, with 1800 Americans, fell into the hands of the enemy. This was a very dark period in the history of the Revolution.

The principal officers of our regiment, in this expedition of '76, were. Col. Jonathan Pettibone, the elder, Lieut. Col. Jonathan Humphrey, the elder, and Major Holmes.

Job Case was my captain, Benjamin Farnham, lieutenant, and Benjamin Bodwell ensign.

Colonels Pettibone and Humphrey had been officers in the French war, and both very respectable characters as Christians and statesmen.

Colonel Pettibone died on his return from

New York, and his remains lie buried in the public burying ground in New Rochelle. He was naturally a man of enterprise and resolution. That he was also a politician, appears from his being twenty-eight times a member of the General Assembly of Connecticut.

In addition to all, he was a kind-hearted, benevolent, hospitable man. His death was lamented by all who knew him.

Myself, and several others, were on account of ill-health, discharged at a place called Turtle Bay, about three miles out of the city. As the British had, at this time, possession of the East River and Long Island Sound; so we must return to our native place in Connecticut by land, and on foot, one hundred and thirty miles. From this period, I had no further connection with war as a soldier."

Societies and their Proceedings.

CANADA.

MONTREAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, *Montreal*, Jan. 31.—The second monthly meeting of the Society, was held at the house of the President, Mr. A. Boucher. Several new members were present. After the usual formal matters, Mr. Stanley Bagg read an essay on the advantages resulting from the study of Numismatics. A second essay on the Lower Canada copper coinage, was read by Mr. Adelard Boucher. This interesting paper in a national point of view, called forth very useful remarks from several members, and disclosed many curious facts as to these coins, which would be lost but for the establishment of such a society. A beautiful medal struck on the occasion of the Great London Exhibition of 1862, was exhibited by Mr. Bronsdon.

Mr. Latoner also exhibited a very complete collection of Canadian coppers, and among the objects presented to the Cabinet was a French revolutionary assignat for twenty-five livres.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY, *Chicago*, December 9th, 1862.—The Anniversary Exercises

were held at the residence of J. Y. Scammon, Esq., and was numerously attended by the members and invited guests. The annual report of the Secretary reviewed the transactions of the year, and illustrated the importance of giving a character of distinct and comprehensive *nationality* to the Society's library. Mr. Scammon's address was postponed, at his request, to a future occasion.

January 20, 1863.—The stated monthly meeting was held, Walter L. Newberry, Esq., the President, in the chair.

The reported collections for the past two months comprised 134 bound books, 1,769 unbound books and pamphlets, 53 files of serials, 15 files of newspapers, 7 old or rare newspapers, 1 chart, 47 manuscripts, 4 collections of miscellanies, 9 prints and 4 additions to the cabinet—in all, 2,043, from 93 contributors.

The above included the complete documents of the second session of the 36th Congress—extensive publications on the war, with English "war pamphlets," from the U. S. Legation at London, and files of Nashville news papers, 1861, received from the Hon. W. Hy. Smith; over 500 railroad reports, &c.—1830 to 1860—and extensive *collectanea* of a long professional life, from Rev. N. C. Clark, of Elgin, Illinois.

Col. J. W. Shaffer, U. S. A., obligingly forwarded a framed *fac simile* of the "ordinance of Secession," passed in Louisiana. Several Japanese news papers of August and September, 1862, were received, in the native or English characters—one of which was in English Script, lithographed and printed on paper manufactured of silk.

Of the correspondence for the two months, (embracing fifty-three letters received and 191 written,) a synopsis was given by the Secretary. A letter was read, accompanying the gift to the Society, from the family of the late George Flower, of an extended and interesting sketch of Rapp's Settlement, in Harmony, Indiana, commencing in 1803, prepared by the late Wm. Flower, at this Society's request. The reading of the paper, which reviewed the first and subsequent proceedings of that colony, and the princi-

ples on which it was founded and managed, was postponed to a more convenient occasion.

The Hon. J. B. French, of Lowell, forwarded, in continuation of former esteemed favors, the annual printed report of the yearly rain-fall at Laconia and Lake Village, on the outlet of Lake Winnipisseogee, N. H.—it being for 1862, at the former place, 49.27 inches, and at the latter, 43.51 inches. Lake village lies four miles south of Laconia, on the same stream; rendering the difference in their relative rain-fall (5.76 inches,) the more noticeable. The *mean* annual rain-fall at Chicago is estimated by Blodgett at 30 inches.

Dr. Walker, of Ottawa, obligingly forwarded a "diagram" of a cannon, (partially damaged,) exhumed some time since in that locality, supposed to be of French origin, and to have been brought thither by La Salle, or his successor.

Valuable communications were read from Mr. I. A. Lapham, of Wisconsin, and J. Russell, L. L. D., of Illinois, in relation to the much-desired survey of the archaeological remains in the State of Illinois. Dr. Lapham made important suggestions as to the probable cost of such a survey.

Mrs. John H. Kinzie, of Chicago, author of "*Waubun*," was elected an Honorary Member of the Society; and Mr. Nathan H. Parker a corresponding member.

MAINE.

MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, *Augusta, Jan.* 29.—At a special meeting of this Society in the absence of the Hon. William Willis, President, the chair was taken by the Vice President, the Rt. Rev. Bp. Burgess, who opened the proceedings with an appropriate address: in which, after alluding to the absence of the President and his well sustained interest in the affairs of this institution, he spoke of the great gathering last summer at the mouth of the Kenebec, on the anniversary of the founding of the first English Colony on this coast, and the distinguished men and events connected with that period. It was the time of James I. and the translation of the Bible,—of Shak-

speare, Francis Bacon, Coke and Raleigh; and of the conflicts between the Roman Catholics and Protestants, and between regal and popular rights. He referred to our own eventful times, and the duty of Historical Societies to collect the facts proceeding from the present warfare for Union, Liberty and Safety.

The following papers were read: viz.: A copy of a letter (1822,) from LaFayette to Mrs. Col. Bamford, of Portland; a Biography of "Molocket, [Mali Agat,] the last of the Pequawkets," by N. T. True, M. D., of Bethel; a letter from Wm. Gardiner, Esq., on his trial during the Revolution as a suspected person, and his sentence by the court, from the Hon. F. Allen, of Gardiner, who also presented a letter from Albert Whipple, touching trespasses on the Kenebec Purchase; a paper from the Rev. Mr. Vetrone of Biddeford, on "The Private Life of the Aborigines of Acadia;" one on "The Indian Mode of Naming Rivers," by the Rev. Mr. Ballard of Brunswick; one by the Rev. Mr. Cushman, of Warren, on "The Indian Massacre at Broad Bay," and another by the President, on "Prices and Currency;" after which the Hon. E. L. Hamlin, of Bangor, made an extemporaneous communication in relation to the three periods of French settlement on Mount Desert, beginning with the Jesuits, 1611. He also exhibited Indian and French relics of various kinds, with coins of early date, which had been brought to light.

Several donations added interest to the occasion; and the communications showed as heretofore, that the field of historic research in the ancient "Province of Maine," well rewards the pains-taking laborer.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, *Boston, Feb. 4.*—The regular monthly meeting of this Society was held at three o'clock, Wednesday afternoon, the President, Winslow Lewis, M. D., in the chair. The records of the last meeting were read and accepted.

Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, the Corresponding Secretary, reported that since the

January meeting, letters accepting membership had been received from the following gentlemen: Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, of West Newton, Henry W. Fuller, Esq., of Roxbury, Theophilus R. Marvin, Esq., Charles Augustus Billings Shepard, Esq., and Rev. J. A. Vinton of this city; as resident members, Napoleon B. Mountfort, Esq., of New York, and Dr. George Smith, of Upper Darby, Pa.

J. H. Sheppard, Esq., the Librarian, reported that during the last month the following donations had been received: Number of books bound in part or wholly, 16; number of pamphlets—to wit, sermons, periodicals, &c., 179; manuscripts, 1; annual files of newspapers, 9. Also 400 copies in sheets of genealogical sketches of the Vinton and other families, and 10 copies of the Vinton Memorial. The attention of the society was especially called to the donation of three volumes on the *Vicissitudes of Families*, from Sir Bernard Burke, L.L. D., of Dublin Castle, Ulster King of Arms, which with other donations from the same gentleman are of great value. Also to the donation of Rev. John A. Vinton, of which appropriate notice has been taken by the Board of Directors.

A paper was read by Rev. Increase N. Tarbox on the "Popular fallacies respecting the race of Ham and the black race." The object of the paper was to show in the first place that we have, by a kind of common consent, fallen into a wrong interpretation of the curse pronounced upon Canaan and his descendants, and have regarded the curse as uttered against the whole race of Ham, while in fact, as the curse stands in the Scriptures, it is most carefully guarded, so as to cut off this loose and general application. In the next place it was shown, as a simple matter of historical fact, that for two thousand years after the flood, the race of Ham occupied the most commanding position in the earth. The great conquering nations of the early world were almost wholly of this stock. The first outgrowth of civilization, Assyrian, Egyptian, Phenician, Carthaginian, which was the marked and noticeable civilization until the rise of the Grecian and

Roman Empires, belonged to the Hamatic branch of the human family. The common notion that the black race of Ham had always been kept in an inferior, abject, servile condition, in the light of history was shown to be utterly false. It was next shown that the race from which we derive our slaves, if they belong to the family of Ham at all, which is not proved, certainly do not belong to the stock of Canaan, and never came under the curse pronounced upon Canaan. Moreover this black race has not, as is generally supposed, been drawn upon to any extent for slaves, except for the last three hundred and fifty years. In the great sum of human slavery through all the ages of history, the slavery of this black race forms only an infinitesimal part.

Some very interesting love letters over two hundred years old were read by Mr. Wm. B. Trask.

OLD COLONY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, *Taunton*, Jan. 26.—At a meeting of the Old Colony Historical Society, Mr. Daggett, President, in the chair, Wm. Reed Deane, Esq., of Boston, read a valuable and interesting paper on the authorship of the Letters published in Boston at the commencement of the Revolutionary War, under the signature of *Massachusettensis*, and which were answered by John Adams in a series of articles, under the name of *Novanglus*. The Letters of *Massachusettensis* were for a long time, attributed by the public to Jona. Sewall, then Attorney General of Massachusetts; and even Mr. Adams for many years supposed them to have been written by that gentleman. Mr. Deane read various letters from distinguished gentlemen, together with a communication on the subject, from L. M. Sargent, Esq. It contained a great amount of circumstantial evidence on the subject, and one or two facts showing conclusively that Daniel Leonard, and not Jona. Sewall, was the author of those celebrated Letters.

Mr. Deane left for the Library of the Society, a volume containing the Letters of Adams and Leonard, with a Genealogy and other interesting facts connected with the history of the Leonard family.

NEW JERSEY.

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, *Trenton*, Jan. 15, 1863.—In the absence of the President and Vice Presidents—letters from two of the latter, Senator FIELD and Chancellor GREEN being read regretting their inability to attend—the Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., a Member of the Executive Committee, was called to the chair.

After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, Mr. WHITEHEAD, the Corresponding Secretary, submitted the letters and communications since received from various sources. Among them being letters from J. Wingate Thornton, of Boston, and J. Bertrand Payne, of England, acknowledging their elections as Honorary Members; from Hon. Wm. L. Dayton, Minister of the United States to France, accompanying a donation of valuable charts and maps of our coast, made by French officers during and immediately subsequent to the Revolution; from the Rev. John Hall, D. D., with a photographic copy of the map illustrating the siege of Yorktown in 1781; from Mr. Moore, the Librarian of the New York Historical Society, identifying our ancient seal on one of the Rutherford M.S.S. as the great Provincial Seal, when New England with New York and New Jersey were constituted one government under Andros; from Hon. J. C. Ten Eyck, relative to a suggested application to Congress for a donation of public lands to furnish Historical Societies with fire-proof buildings; and from a large number of kindred institutions and individuals referring to the operations of the Society.

Mr. Whitehead also drew attention to a proposed publication by Mr. Moore of the New York Society, of the statutes at large of the Province of New York from 1664 to 1691, generally known as the "Duke's Laws," as a work of interest to the New Jersey historian and antiquary; and also to several historical works in process of preparation by H. B. Dawson, Esq., of Morrisania, of which he submitted a prospectus. He reported having been invited as a delegate from the Society to the Fort Popham celebration in Maine, the last sum-

mer, but too late for him to attend. New Jersey was honored by a toast on the occasion, as the site of the first settlement of the Scandinavians in America, but an article which we read, taken from the Newark Daily Advertiser, shows that there was a mistake.

The Librarian also reported a large number of donations received since the last meeting. The additions amounted to 140 bound volumes and nearly 1,000 pamphlets, the latter principally from the Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle; making the total for the year, 153 volumes, 1,061 pamphlets, several hundred newspapers, and numerous manuscripts, besides the valuable maps received from Mr. Dayton.

From Miss Stafford, of Trenton, was received a photographic view of the headquarters of Gen. St. Clair, in Trenton, during the winter of 1776-7: the old house being yet standing; the letter accompanying the donation giving several interesting incidents of which it was the theatre.

Mh. Alosfen, the Treasurer, reported a balance in the Treasury of \$531 64 of which \$44 62 belonged to the Library Fund.

The Committee on Publications, reported another number of the "Proceedings of the Society," ready for the press. They had expected to be able to report the completion of the arrangements for the publication of the "Newark Town Records" as directed by the Society, but the special Committee charged with the preliminary duty of collecting the necessary funds had not as yet acted. The Society's publications to the present time comprise five volumes of "Collections," each being a distinct work, and eight volumes of "Proceedings," containing not only the current transactions, but also most of the papers read before the Society. The Committee urged upon the members, as a ready means of contributing to the funds, the purchase of such of these volumes as are now obtainable.

Mr. Hayes, from the special committee referred to, said that so soon as estimates of cost could be obtained, they would be prepared to go forward and collect the funds for publishing the Records.

AMERICAN ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY, *New York, December, 1862.*—The Society met at the residence of Alexander J. Carter, Esq. The Chair was taken by the President, George Folsom, L. L. D.

Dr. E. H. Davis exhibited a small Buffalo Robe, brought from the West, which was covered with picture-writing, representing scenes of war and hunting, in the life of its Indian owner. The Dr. gave some account of the principles of interpretation applicable to such emblematic records, and explained the import of such as could be made out intelligibly.

A neat and beautiful palm-leaf book, was presented, sent to the Society nearly two years ago, by the Rev. Edward Webb, Missionary of the Am. Board at Madura, which had been delayed in reaching its destination. The thanks of the Society were voted to the donor.

A letter was read from Dr. Peter Wilson, chief sachem of the Cayugas, accompanying his report of the Grand Council of the Six Nations of N. York Indians, or Iroquois, recently held on the Cattaraugus Reservation. Dr. W. mentioned, with gratification, the visit of Messrs. Loosey and Osten-Sacken, the Austrian and Russian Consuls General, and members of the Society, who made a journey to Cattaraugus, to attend the council, and his regret at the delay in opening it.

Dr. Macgowan, in compliance with the request of the President, gave an account of the plan proposed by him for a scientific exploring expedition to the Island of Formosa, Cochin-China, and other unexplored countries in Eastern Asia. As no ship would be required, but the expedition could proceed at a small expense by established routes, and five or six members would be sufficient, to act in the most important departments, the common objection of costliness would be avoided. The impression which such an enterprize would produce abroad, in the present state of our country and government, would be a favorable evidence of our national strength, intelligence and resources.

Jan'y 13.—The Twentieth Anniversary

meeting of this Society was held at the house of the Hon. Charles P. Daly.

The President, George Folsom, L. L. D., took the Chair, and the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year :

President, George Folsom, L. L. D. ; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Thomas Ewbank and C. P. Daly ; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Jesse A. Spencer, D. D. ; Recording Secretary, Theodore Dwight ; Treasurer, Alexander J. Cothel ; and Librarian, George H. Moore.

Several letters were read.

The Rev. Edward Webb, Missionary at Madura, was elected a corresponding member.

The Enlightening of Nigritia by publications in the Arabic Language, which had been proposed to the Society for several years, was proved to be practicable, by the letter of Dr. Bird. Several elegant Arabic manuscripts, written at Liberia, by educated negroes from the interior, had been translated by Dr. B., and in reply to enquiries, he expressed a decided opinion, that the various elementary works published by our missionaries in Beirut, in Syria, would be read and understood in the Mahomedan countries of Western Africa, east of Liberia and Sierra Leone. The other part of the plan originally proposed appears to be equally possible, viz : the opening of a correspondence with the people of other countries, still so little known, as tangible evidences have now been obtained, of the existence of a long-established and extensive system of education, in the most westerly of those countries, viz : the Kingdom of Footah.

The Numeral Systems of different nations, having been presented at a late meeting of the London Ethnographic Society, in a paper by the president, as affording evidences of the state of civilization attained, the subject has attracted some attention in the Am. Ethno. Soc., and the numeral systems of the Uniapa Islands, near New Guinea was referred to as in conflict with this idea. Those islanders have distinct and different numerals for counting cocoanuts, trees, men, &c. For the Island of

Ponape, in Micronesia, according to the grammar of Dr. Gulick, (a corresponding member) the same principle is carried to a very great extent. The origin of this trait in those languages, (which has also been found among certain other savage tribes), is a matter quite unaccounted for.

The attention of the Society was invited to a remarkable fact in the history of printing in China, which is mentioned in Dr. D. J. Macgowan's paper on Chinese Bibliography, in the Bulletin of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, viz: the use of *moveable copper types* in printing one of the largest old works in the empire. Copper types would be far more durable than any in use with us, but the want of the metal and the difficulty of founding them have prevented. The only approximation has been in facing common types with a film of copper, by a galvanic process. About twenty years ago Chinese moveable types were cast in America and France.

A very interesting paper on the Grand Council of the Six Nations was read by Alexander J. Center, Esq., written by Dr. Peter Wilson, a corresponding member.

The Council had been called partly for the purpose of recounting the history of the ancient and celebrated Iroquois Confederacy, and was attended by Chiefs delegated from several of the nations, some from Canada. The old Wampums were exhibited and explained, which are their ancient and venerable records, and the history and import of which are carefully handed down by oral tradition from generation to generation. The complex nature of the Confederacy, its efficient system of government, and the power and influence which it had given to the Five Nations before the discovery of the country by Europeans, have appeared mysterious because not fully explained. Dr. Wilson being intimately acquainted with the subject, possessing all the advantages of education, and being deeply interested in his people, is eminently qualified to write on the topic; and produced a paper of deep interest. He has long been collecting the traditions from his

aged countrymen, which he has translated into English; and it is hoped that he will soon publish them.

In the past year the Society have been called to mourn the loss of Colonel George W. Pratt, one of the Resident members, who fell at the head of his regiment in Virginia. By education, taste, study and travel, he was as well qualified to be an ornament to the Society, as by his pure and high character to shine in private and public life.

WISCONSIN.

WISCONSIN STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Madison, Dec. 16, 1862.*—Gen. G. P. Delaplaine in the chair.

Over sixty communications of the Society were reported by the Secretary—Wm. Cogswell, the well known artist, presenting for the Society's Picture Gallery a fine painting from his pencil of the venerable Gen. Henry Dodge, the first Territorial Governor of Wisconsin.

Letters were also read from several persons in reference to the proposed effort to raise a fund for a fire proof building—all highly favoring the object in view.

The Librarian announced a valuable addition to the Library and Cabinet—among them, 268 volumes purchased, and 155 by donation; and 1,921 pamphlets by purchase, and 375 by donation; 90 volumes of Wisconsin laws and documents for exchanges. The additions to the Cabinet, as reported, were large and interesting—including war relics, autograph letters, unbound newspaper and magazine files, and curiosities.

An interesting paper, written by Mrs. Sophia E. Bloomer, on "Pioneer Life in Fond du Lac," was read, and thanks returned to the authoress.

The Secretary read a graphic account of an incident in the life of De-kor-ra, the Winnebago Chief, connected with the Winnebago disturbances in 1827, published in an Ohio paper in Feb. 1830. Both communications were referred to the Publication Committee.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY, *New York, Feb. 3, 1863.*—The regular monthly meeting was held in the Library Building, the Hon. Luther Bradish, L.L. D., presiding. After the usual preliminary business, and some matters of interest, Benson J. Lossing, Esq., read an eloquent and careful paper on Hull's Campaign in the Northwest, explaining clearly the position in which that veteran was placed by the neglect of the government, and presenting the matter of his share of the blame in a somewhat different light from that usually given.

BUFFALO HISTORICAL SOCIETY, *Buffalo, Feb. 12.*—At the meeting of this Society for the month of February, M. Fillmore, President, in the Chair, and Guy H. Salisbury, Secretary, the following were among the proceedings had :

Guy H. Salisbury, as Corresponding Secretary and Librarian, reported the following matters :

The books, papers, and other property of the Society, have been removed to the rooms No. 7 Court street, and placed in the fire proof depository. The rooms are comfortably warmed, and kept open during most of the business hours, where persons desirous of making donations or deposits, or of becoming members, etc., are invited to call. Some 300 vols. of Congressional documents, belonging to the late S. G. Haven, have been deposited in the rooms, which will prove exceedingly useful for reference.

O. H. Marshall has handed in a communication in relation to the site of the dock where La Salle, in 1669, built "The Griffin," the first vessel that ever navigated the waters of the Upper Lakes. The paper, which was read to the Society, established the fact that "The Griffin" was built at the mouth of Cayuga Creek, about six miles above the Falls.

Alden S. Stevens, of Attica, communicates an account of the first Town Meeting held on the "Holland Purchase," in March, 1803, at Vanderverter's, eighteen miles west of Batavia—as narrated to him, in

August last, by Mr. Amzi Wright, who was present. There was then but 153 voters on the whole "Purchase." This communication was read to the Society, and embodies an interesting historical fact.

A fire in the City Buildings, on the morning of the 24th ult., destroyed a number of valuable portraits of old and eminent citizens—Ebenezer Johnson, the first Mayor of the city, Judge Walden, Judge Wilkinson, M. A. Andrews, Hiram Pratt, Louis LeCouteux, Eli Cook, and also, of Mrs. F. B. Merrill, daughter of Asa Ransom, who was the first white child born in Buffalo.

The Social or Club Meetings of the Society, during the last month, have been held as follows ; Jan. 2, at Wm. Dorsheimer's ; Jan. 9, at S. S. Jewett's ; Jan. 16, at O. H. Marshall's ; Jan. 30, at Chas. D. Norton's.

Messrs. Wheeler, Matthews and Warren, proprietors of the Buffalo Daily *Commercial Advertiser*, have deposited with this Society, in its fire-proof department, for safe preservation, the bound files of their paper from its commencement, with the exception of a few volumes, which are missing—making 46 volumes, and forming a Local History of the city for over a quarter of a century.

A paper was read before the Society and citizens at American Hall, on Jan. 23d, by Oliver G. Steele, entitled, "The History of Buffalo Public Schools," which has been published entire, in the Buffalo Daily Courier of January 26.

PENNSYLVANIA.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA, *Philadelphia, Dec., 1862.*—At the stated meeting of this society, the following gentlemen were elected officers for 1863 :

President.—Joseph J. Mickley.
1st V. President.—Wm. P. Chandler.
2nd V. President.—Wm. S. Vaux.
Cor. Secretary.—Emil Cauffman.
Rec. Secretary.—Alfred B. Taylor.
Treasurer.—Henry Phillips, Jr.
Curator.—Wm. S. Vaux.
Librarian.—Wm. J. Jenks.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE want of a Historical Society of Pennsylvania has been felt for generations. Although, however, various thoughtful and patriotic individuals have taken means to preserve records of the Colony and State, a sufficient combination was not formed to achieve this purpose in an effectual manner, till December 2, 1824; which point, therefore, dates as the origin of the present association.

At an earlier period, and during the colonial condition of the settlement, extensive records were kept by more than one religious body; and a constant intercourse with England kept Pennsylvania as much before the public mind as it may have been thought to deserve; while, at an after moment, the writings of Voltaire and other imaginative authors, may perhaps have made the infant combination so noted as to do away with any urgency for a history so obscure and remote. The Revolutionary war involved interests on a larger scale, and was connected by many with theoretical views of the rights and destinies of the human race at large; and the quiet settlement in a vast forest, became, in comparison, an object of but little attention.

When the war was over, and men had time to breathe from the involvement of great interests and from desperate struggles, calmer minds soon recollected the necessity of more adequate means for the preservation of records. Then it was found that impediments arose from the divergency of views and habits. Impressions remaining from military and political struggles, and existing differences of religious opinions and feelings, were hard to reconcile in a common labor until the period we have mentioned.

The names of the members present at the inauguration meeting, were Roberts Vaux, Stephen Duncan, Thomas I. Wharton, William Rawle, Jr., Dr. Benjamin H. Coates, Dr. Caspar Wistar, and George Washington Smith. It was well understood that the late eminent William Rawle, senior, and John F. Watson, though per-

sonally absent, were to be considered as present; and they are therefore in the category of foundation members. Several other gentlemen gave their attendance at the preliminary conferences, and, it is believed, at some of the regular meetings, the minutes of which are not preserved. At the first annual election, held February 28, 1825, the Society, which had hitherto appointed Roberts Vaux as chairman, filled the place of President with the late William Rawle, senior; and the Vice Presidents were Roberts Vaux and Thomas Duncan, the Corresponding Secretary, Daniel B. Smith, and the Recording Secretary, G. Washington Smith. On the 18th of May, the Council, under the constitution, held its first meeting. In this body, besides the names already given, we find those of Dr. Thomas C. James, William Rawle, junior, Thomas H. White, Dr. Samuel Jackson, (Professor,) William Mason Walmsley, and Gerard Ralston.

On the 3d of October, 1825, ten committees were appointed, containing many names, to report, with deliberation, on as many subdivisions into which an examination of the historical records of Pennsylvania were supposed to be naturally divided. Some of these committees reported; but a large number omitted to do so, although the inquiries thus set on foot gave rise to some subsequent papers.

In December, 1825, the publication of the Memoirs was commenced. Most of these were newly compiled essays, with some orations, all intended to introduce the respective subjects; but the volumes included a few original documents. They were continued till 1840, in four volumes. In 1845 to 1848, a volume was issued under the title of "Bulletin;" and, after the formation of the Publication Fund, the Memoirs were resumed, with an enlarged page and in a finer style, by fifth, sixth and seventh volumes, as far as 1860.

Of later years, with the growth of Philadelphia, and by the exertions of active and influential members, the magnitude, and, it is to be hoped, the usefulness, of the Historical Society have been greatly in-

creased. Citizens at large have taken more interest in its advancement ; its library at length amounts to 7,000 volumes ; and a handsome collection of portraits of Governors of the State and of other distinguished individuals, with several landscape views of interesting localities, hang on its walls ; the number of valuable relics in its possession is augmented, and is still growing ; funds preserved for a building, for publication, for binding the books, &c., now in total amount exceed nineteen thousand dollars ; and very liberal contributions in books, and, in one instance, of relics that cannot be replaced, have been received from the governments of the United States, of Pennsylvania, and of Great Britain, as well as from Foreign and American Societies, and from the family of William Penn. Valuable and important legacies are promised for the future.

Still, it is necessary for truth and for the objects of the Society to say, that there is, and for a long coming period can be, no provision for the increase and completion of its library, other than in the liberality of its friends ; and the Society, therefore, is yet in need of such donations as may be worthy of preservation, and may correspond with the views of persons who value and wish to promote these inquiries. In some departments of American history the collection is, as yet, very incomplete ; and the Executive Committee have it at present in view to take measures for extending it, so that the student may find, in these points, all the references needed for his researches. For the erection of a fire-proof hall, too, a "Building Fund" has been commenced, for which twenty-five hundred dollars have been collected, and it is hoped that the obvious need for such a protection may induce the liberal to aid in the undertaking.

The Publication Fund was commenced in 1854 ; and now amounts to upwards of fifteen thousand dollars, held in trust by John Jordan, Jr., George Sharswood, and Oswald Thompson.

A payment of twenty dollars obtains the right to receive, during life, a copy of each publication. For Libraries this privilege continues twenty years.

There has been published since its foundation,—

In 1856, The History of Braddock's Expedition.

In 1858, Contributions to American History.

In 1860, Records of Upland, and Denny's Military Journal.

There is in preparation for publication during the next winter,

The History of the Town of Bethlehem, and of the Moravian Settlements in North Eastern Pennsylvania, from original sources, in large octavo, handsomely illustrated.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

LAFAYETTE'S VISIT TO YORKTOWN IN 1825.

YORKTOWN, Feb. 4th, 1825.

DEAR M :—O ! M ! M ! little do you think, little do you ken, the honor conferred on you by receiving a letter from the one, whose hand has thrice been grasped by that great and glorious man, that man of men, the renowned General LaFayette. Yes, Mary! this once poor mean hand, (now so no longer,) has been shaken no less than three times by him. That dear, heavenly old man. My head, my very brain is so full, that I can think of nothing else, no, nothing but LaFayette, La Fayette, the dear, sweet, charming, delectable, heavenly, noble, and enchanting man. On Tuesday night, the ladies met at Mr. M'Grath's dining room to decorate it for his reception, as he was expected in town the next day. All the ladies in town were there, three times as many, in fact, as there was any necessity for ; each of them brought as many artificial flowers and ribbons as she could collect. Maria took all hers off the mantel-piece, and as many more as she could find through the house. We were there until ten o'clock, and really without vanity, I can assure you the room looked charming, the wall, windows, and mantel-pieces, were all hung with festoons of green, interspersed with innumerable quan-

ties of flowers. The next morning a few of us collected, and set the table; and made an elegant arch over the place where his lordship was to sit. On top of the arch was perched a golden eagle. From six o'clock until three, masses upon masses of people from far and near, came pouring in to see the room; after that the doors were shut, and none were permitted to enter but those who had the arranging of things. Soldiers were here from all the country twenty miles around. In the evening there was a splendid illumination. The inhabitants had barely time to light their candles, when the firing of cannon, and ringing of all the bells in town, proclaimed that Lafayette was approaching. In an instant the men that remained flew to meet him; and although the night was bitter cold, the windows as far as eye could reach, were crowded with ladies, with outstretched necks, trying who could catch the first glimpse of him. One quarter of an hour of breathless, agonized suspense, and the procession was seen moving slowly down the street, the band playing gloriously. In the midst of the troops, in an open phæton, with his head bare, and bowing to all around, sat that dear man. (In pops aunt Sally. Maria exclaims, "Oh! Aunt Sally, what think you of the dear General?" Aunt Sally: "That he is a dear old man.") He went down the street as far as Smyser's, then turned around and came to Mc Grath's. When he arrived at the door there was such a huzzaing, that it almost split my ears. The crowd pressed around his carriage so much, that a guard of soldiers had to drive them off at the point of their bayonets. Mary Clement, Isabel Casset, Maria and myself, were standing at one of the chamber doors when he went past on the way to his room; when he saw us, he stopped and shook hands with us all; we then went round the town to see the illuminations; every thing was brilliant in the highest degree. The next morning he reviewed the troops, walked through them leaning on General Ash's arm. After that he went to his lodgings and received the visits of

the ladies. We went in at one door, were introduced, and walked out at the other; we then flew up stairs, and as he went to his room, had the exquisite satisfaction of shaking hands with him again. In a few moments after, he went off amid the shouts and acclamations of the multitude.

C. A. G.

JAMES, THE INDIAN PRINTER.—This name furnishes an interesting item in the early history of printing in Massachusetts colony. James was an Indian, born in an Indian village on the site of the present town of Grafton, Massachusetts. His father was a deacon of a church of Indian Christians established there. James was sent, when a child, to the Indian charity school at Cambridge, where he was taught to read and write the English language, and there probably received the Christian name of James. In 1659, he was placed as an apprentice with Samuel Green, the printer of Cambridge, and there probably received the surname of Printer. He became a very good printer, and was employed by Green as a pressman in printing the first edition of the Indian Bible.

When the memorable Indian war broke out, which was terminated by the death of the celebrated warrior, king Phillip, James was fired with patriotism and love of his kindred, and secretly left his master printer and fled to join his brethren in arms. After a long and bloody war, the Indians being beaten, worn out, suffering greatly from sickness, the tribes separated and retired to their several places of residence.

The government issued a proclamation that all Indians, who would within fourteen days come in peaceably, might hope for mercy. Among those who came in and returned to their allegiance was James, the Printer.

In 1680, James was engaged with Green at Cambridge in printing the second edition of the Indian Bible. The Rev. John Eliot, the "Indian Apostle," writing to Robert Boyle of London, in 1682, concerning this second edition, says: "I desire to see it done before I die, and I am so deep in years

that I cannot expect to live long ; besides, we have but one man, viz., the *Indian Printer*, that is able to compose the sheets and correct the press with understanding."

James Printer being acquainted with both the English and the Indian language, must have been of great service in printing the books for the Indians.

In 1709 an edition of the *Psalter* was published in Boston in the Indian and English language with the following imprint : "Boston, N. E., Printed by B. Green and J. Printer, for the Honorable Company for the propagation of the Gospel among the Indians in New England."

Some of the descendants of James were living in Grafton in the early part of the present century, bearing the surname of Printer.

PRESENT SURVIVORS OF BOSTON FOLK OF 1809.—A writer in the Boston Transcript, whose recollections go back half a century, makes the following curious note on the Directory of that year.

"This Directory contains the names of 5,167 individuals and firms of all occupations. As we "do not profess to know everything," taking the hint from yourself, Mr. Editor, we will remark that in 1800 we filled a clerkship on Long wharf, and during a residence of forty-five years at the South End, *have had some opportunities* of a knowledge of a portion of this population, and we can call to mind some 1,240 persons, of whom only fifty-four persons named in this work are now alive.

There were eighty-one Attorneys in the town, only ten of whom now survive, as follows: Josiah Quincy, Thomas Aspinwall, James T. Austen, Henry Cabot, Samuel D. Parker, William Minot, James Savage, W. D. Sohier, George Sullivan, (now of New York,) and Samuel K. Williams. There were 49 Physicians and 3 Dentists, and two only remain, viz: James Jackson and George Bates. There were 28 Clergymen, *including* seven who officiated at the Thursday Lectures, not *one* of whom is now living. There were 54 Directors of the then existing banks, to wit: The United States

Branch, Boston, Union, Massachusetts and Exchange Office, not *one* of whom remains to this day.

There were 1,025 of other professions or occupations, of whom 44 still live, and are as follows: Andrew J. Allen, John Bryant, Ezra A. Bourne, John B. Borland, Samuel Cabot, Isaac Cook, Edward Cruft, Charles Barnard, Jos. Cotton, Geo. Darracott, Charles Cleveland, William Foster, James Hendley, Charles Hood, George Homer, Heman Lincoln, Samuel May, Samuel Gilbert, Henry Lee, Thomas Lee, J. Ballard, William Lovering, Stephen Fairbank, Edmund Monroe, Samuel Whitwell, Timothy Dodd, John Dodd, Jedediah Barker, Samuel Train, Francis Welch, Daniel Hammond, William Sturges, John Tappan, Josiah Stedman, Isaac Harris, John C. Page, Pascal P. Popes, Matthew S. Parker, S. H. Parker, Eben Smith, David Sears, John M. Trull, Josiah Vose, Dudley Hall. There are doubtless some persons whose names were not in the Directory, and others may survive of whom we have no knowledge or recollection, but this omission will not affect the estimate of proportions of life to death, as we reckon the deaths from the 1,240 persons *whom we know*.

The old landmarks how they are changed almost everywhere. State street is not exempt. Where is the old Bunch of Grapes Tavern, kept by Dudley Coleman, on the corner of State and Kilby streets; the once famous boarding house of Ann Brown, the present site of the Washington Bank and the Suffolk Insurance Office, on the corner of State and Congress streets; the rendezvous of the Old Politicians, Silver Greys, &c., and whence the "Boston Rebel" and his associates did fulminate their anathemas against the government, through the pages of the Boston Reporter under the editorial charge of Doctor John Park, whose office was in the Old State House.

"Hoss."—Bartlett says that this is "a vulgarism peculiar to the west," (vide Dict. of Americanisms, 2d Ed). Howe asserts that "Old Hoss" was a term frequently applied by the soldiers of the revolution

to their commander-in-chief, (see note, page 242, Hist. Coll. of Virginia). It was so applied by Gen. Charles Scott to Washington, as will appear by the following anecdote :

"Scott had the greatest veneration for Washington, and while Governor of Kentucky he visited Philadelphia during the session of Congress. Attired in the rough garb of the backwoods, with a hunting shirt, buckskin leggings and a long beard, he gave out that he was going to visit the President. He was told that Washington had become puffed up with the importance of his station, and was too much of an aristocrat to welcome him in that garb. Scott, nothing daunted, passed up to the home of the President, who, with his lady, happened to be at the window and recognizing the old soldier rushed out, and each taking him by the arm led him in. "Never," said Scott, "was I better treated. * * * I found that he was *Old Hoss* still," (see pp. 241-2, Howe's Hist. Coll. Virginia.)

It is hardly probable that Washington and his lady (or either of them), *rushed out and led Scott in by the arm* ; but this improbability does not impair the value of the anecdote in its relation to the early use of the vulgargism. Is it really a corruption of the word *horse*, as Bartlett supposes ? Scott, who was a rough, illiterate and eccentric backwoodsman, evidently used the term as an expression of endearment, and doubtless thought that the highest compliment he could pay to his venerated chieftain was to call him "*Old Hoss*."

J. F. JR.

New Rochelle, N. Y., Feb. 1863.

NOTE ON THE DISPERSION OF THE TLASCALTECAS.—By George Gibbs.—It is a matter of Historical record, referred to by most writers on the Conquest of Mexico, that in the *repartimientos* of the natives, the Tlascaltecas were exempted from Slavery in consideration of their services to Cortez. I have, however, seen no mention whatever by any of them of the fact of

their dispersion, and as it is of very great importance in accounting for districts remote from the original seat of the existence of the Tlascalcan language in the nation, I think it worthy of preservation in the Historical Magazine.

My information is derived from Mr. William Alexander, of Austin, Texas, a gentleman, who, to a taste for Ethnological research, adds an intimate acquaintance with several of the Mexican provinces. He states that while the Spaniards were ashamed to enslave their republican allies, they were yet afraid to leave so numerous and warlike a population in one body, and that they adopted the plan of dividing and dispersing them through different parts of the country, under various pretexts, granting them lands in perpetuity and inalienable. This latter character continued to exist until the liberals gained the supremacy under Juarez and others. Among the parties thus severed from the parent stock, was one, the descendants of which still inhabit the neighborhood of Saltillo, in the State of Coahuila, where they occupy a *sitio* of 4425 acres of land, embracing part of the city itself. Their lands are subdivided into small sections which are irrigated and well tilled, and they have fine orchards and raise corn, the small grains, vegetables and maguey. They all speak Spanish in addition to their native language, and are citizens, but until lately had chiefs of their own, besides the Spanish authorities. They probably number 2000 or 3000 souls. Another similar colony known as the Pueblo of Guadalupe, is situated in the immediate neighborhood of Monterey. How much farther this dispersion may have been carried on in other directions, I have no present means of ascertaining.

It is not of course to be inferred that the entire nation of the Tlascaltecas was broken up. A large body of course remained behind. According to Humboldt there were in 1793 in the government of Tlaxcalla, in the Intendency of Pueblo, 59,177 souls ; whereof 21,549 were male, and 21,029 female Indians, who were gov-

erned by a Cacique and four Indian Alcaldes, and were under the dependence of an Indian Governor, himself subject to the Spanish Intendent. Still it would seem probable that enough were thus colonized apart to render this people no longer a terror to their "allies."

The Tlascalan language, as is well known, was one of the dialects of the Mexican, but it is singular that while several vocabularies and grammars exist of the latter, the only specimen of the former mentioned in Ludewig's "Literature of the American Aboriginal languages," is that of Dr. Karl Scherzer, obtained in the province of San Salvador. Under these circumstances the following vocabulary of the Tlascateca of Saltillo, collected from an educated native, possesses unusual interest, and it is therefore subjoined. Mr. Alexander, who obtained it, says that the language is soft, and free from gutturals or "clucking" sounds, the frequently recurring *tl* being pronounced as in the English *battle*, and not with the indistinct guttural aspiration of the Chinook and other Oregon tribes. He was further informed by a young gentleman of Saltillo, educated in Mexico, that there was a M.S. dictionary of the original language in one of the libraries of that city, and General Comonfort mentioned to him that they had yet at Tlascala, paintings of the ships of Cortez, which he supposed to have been taken at the time :

VOCABULARY OF THE TLASCALTECA.

Coahuil	leña, firewood.
Nejual	aguamiel, (unfermented juice of the maguey.)
lachique	pulque, fermented " "
tonati	el sol, the sun.
meztli	la luna, the moon.
citlanimi	las estrellas, the stars.
tletl	la lumbre, fire.
atl	agua, water.
cali	casa, house.
quinceoyotl	coyote, prairie wolf.
quintli	perro, dog.
mizto	gato, cat.
tlau	mais, maize (vide teeth.)
yeti	frijole, bean.
nacatl	carne (de todas las clases), meat.
rocotl	durazno, peach.
iztatl	sal, salt.
tontli	pelo, hair.
zontecol	cabeza, head.
paleta	pierna, leg.
sraieke	cara, face.
yecacho	nariz, nose.
icama	boca, mouth.

cachete	mejilla, cheek.
nonaca	oreja, ear.
tortolol	ojo, eye.
ikisi	pie, foot.
ima	brazo, arm.
ima	mano, hand.
ima pilqua	dedo, finger.
tlacomí	dientes, teeth.
zotlacial	hombre, man.
zoal	mujer, woman.
tepecal	muchacho, boy.
izpocal	muchacha, girl.
tlaloah	noche, night.
yotlani	dia, day.
moztla	mañana, to-morrow.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE WAR.—On one occasion during the Revolution, Lieut.-Colonel Ternant, Deputy Inspector-General, was inspecting some regiments, and made a curious distinction between those enlisted for the war and those who were willing to serve for only a short term. Garden says that as he passed his company, each soldier as his name was called, presented arms and stated the time for which he enlisted. If it was for a short term Ternant merely examined the soldier's arms and accoutrements sharply. If, however, he called out "for the war," Ternant bowed politely, took off his hat and said : "You, sir, are a gentleman, I perceive. I am happy to make your acquaintance."

PUTTING IRELAND IN THE OATH.—Some strange things have been put into oaths of allegiance in our days, but the idea of introducing other matters seems old. When the troops at Valley Forge were called upon in December, 1776, to take the oath of allegiance prescribed by Congress, an Irish officer exclaimed : "Before we go in, could you not, Major —, contrive to see the General, and prevail on him to put little Ireland in?"

STUART'S DAUGHTERS.—Most Philadelphians who have visited Newport, have had their attention attracted to one of the cottages known as "The Stuart Cottage." Its modesty, neatness and exquisite taste, designated it at once as the abode of the arts; and those favored persons who gained access to its interior were charmed by the simple elegance of its decorations, indicating that the occupant's own pencil had diffused light and elegance throughout it, with felicitous adap-

tation to the circumstances which usually attend the artist's life. Its proprietors were the Misses Stuarts, two daughters of the well-known Gilbert Stuart, a man whose pencil has given honor to America in every land where art is valued. As the painter of a fine intellectual head, especially a male head, we know of no man who has equaled Stuart since the days of Vandyke, under whose pencil art seemed half divine.

We have compared many heads of our American artist with those of Sir Joshua Reynolds, (in one instance where the heads were in juxtaposition,) with a conviction that in all the greatest requisites of the art, Stuart was the greater man. Indeed, the capacious and powerful expression of Stuart, with his beautiful exhibition of color, natural ones we suspect, made the heads of Reynolds look like washed drawings only. In this knowledge of colors we have always considered that no painter of portraits has much exceeded him; and this we say, with Rubens and Titian in our mind. Miss Jane Stuart, one of the daughters, resident in Newport, though gifted with fine natural powers as an artist, and trained by her father's own affectionate care, has devoted more of her time to the studying and copying of *his* pictures even than in painting things of her own. Though where she had done those they have been admired.

A few of her most successful and admired copies from her father's greatest heads, and some excellent original pieces of her own, also, may be seen at our Academy of Fine Arts. So few means remain to us at this day in Stuart's original pictures of judging what the great merits were, that the country is fortunate in being able, through the beautiful transfers of his daughter's pencil, to secure the representations of his own extraordinary fame and endowments. We have not understood what means are in contemplation to retain in this city some of Miss Stuart's beautiful efforts and reproductions, though we can hardly doubt that a contribution proposed with a view of keeping them in the Academy of Fine Arts itself, would receive encouragement.—*Philadelphia paper*.

QUERIES.

NEW YORK REGISTER, 1784.—Loudon's Packet, during the Spring of 1784, contains a notice, that at the office of Mr. Bradford, a N. Y. Register had been opened, where persons might record their residence and business. As the first City Directory was not published until 1786, any information as to the existence of the Bradford Register, which does not appear to have been ever printed, would be interesting.

I. J. G.

McELROTH.—During the Revolution there was at one time no printing press or types in Carolina, and an ingenious mechanic named McElroth, with no previous knowledge, got up a font of type for Governor Rutledge. Where can further details about him be found?

TYPO.

ECHO ANSWERS,—WHERE!—By whom, when, and in what connection was this expression first used?

J. S. F.

AUTHOR OF HERMAN, OR YOUNG KNIGHTHOOD.—Can any one tell what became of the brilliant story published some years since in the National Era, called "Herman, or Young Knighthood?" Has it ever been issued in book form, or is it to be? I am reminded of it by Gail Hamilton's reference to it in her essay on Men and Women in "Country Living and Country Thinking," and should like exceedingly to have a chance to read it again, and in the more complete and satisfactory shape of a book rather than the perishing columns of the newspaper. Yours truly,

S. D. H.

WEST NEWTON, Feb. 1st. 1863.

HAD RANDOLPH AND JEFFERSON EACH A BROTHER WHO WAS AN ACTOR?—A few days since I took up by chance an old book which proved to be the third volume of the *Polyanthos*, edited by J. T. Buckingham, and opening casually at page 143, read as follows: "The Providence Theatre closed on the 17th (Sept. 1806,) with the tragedy of the Robbers. The character of Charles

De Moor was performed by Mr. Randolph, brother of the celebrated John Randolph, of Virginia."

This passage reminded me of another which I had previously read in a book entitled "Sheridan and His Times, by an Octogenarian. London: 1859." Vol. 2, page 79: "Jefferson, the author of the 'American Declaration of Independence,' whose brother was an actor on the English stage of some repute, had formed the highest estimate of the talent of Sheridan, and associated with himself Albert Gallatin and Silas Deane for the purpose of terminating the war of the colonies, and of obtaining their independence by the influence of the British Parliament. Through this brother, who had a ready means of intercourse and personal communication with Sheridan in his professional pursuits, the tender was made of securing to Sheridan the sum of twenty thousand pounds for his advocacy of the American cause in the Commons House of Parliament."

The writer goes on to say that the money was refused. Moore, in his Life of Sheridan, mentions the same circumstance as a rumor which he does not credit, but gives no names. Jefferson, in his autobiography, says his father left "six daughters and two sons, myself the elder. To my younger brother he left his estate on James River called Snowden, after the supposed birth-place of the family; to myself the lands on which I was born and live." In Randall's Life of Jefferson, there is a fac-simile of a record made by Mr. Jefferson of the birth, marriage and death of his brothers and sisters. The last under the head of births, are Ann Scott and Randolph, both born on October 1, 1765. Ann Scott was married October, 1778, which is the latest entry on the record, and the place for the date of the marriage and the death of Randolph is left vacant, from which we may infer that he was then alive. One brother died on the day on which he was born, and another in childhood. If there is any other reference to this brother, either in the Works or Biography of Jefferson, it has escaped my notice. There is something singular in the

interest which Jefferson manifested in a part of his father's children, and the summary manner in which both he and his biographer dismiss the rest, particularly his only brother, the latter not even assigning them a place in his very copious index. I am inclined to think that the statement in the Polyanthos is incorrect, as we have an account of the death of both of John Randolph's brothers, long previous to 1806. As actors frequently appear under assumed names, it is not unlikely that the person referred to in each paragraph is the same. If Jefferson had a brother whom he did not wish to recognize, he might have done, what some autobiographers have done since, omitted to mention him altogether.

BUSKIN.

— — —

RHYME TO POCAHONTAS.—Has any one ever made a better rhyme to the name of the great Indian Princess than Moore's:

"Such a copper front as
Pocahontas."

W.

— — —

DECEIT, RECEIPT.—In an old American newspaper, (1788,) denouncing the then new fangled pronunciation of *either* and *neither*, as *eether*, *neether*, the writer gives a list of words where *ei* is pronounced as *a*, like *heir*, &c., and includes *deceit*, *receipt*, remarking that *deceive*, *receive*, were anomalous in their pronunciation. About what time did *deceit* and *receipt* obtain their present pronunciation? S.

REPLIES.

JAMES ROSS. AMERICAN LATIN GRAMMAR, (vol. vi. p. 162, id. p. 196.)—"Old Jimmy Ross," as he used to be called among the boys of Philadelphia who were pursuing elementary liberal studies before the year 1823, was for many years a noted teacher of the dead languages in that city. He was the author, or compiler, or editor, (and which I will not undertake to say,) of a Latin Grammar of large acceptability among school-masters at that time. In 1823 there came to Philadelphia a teacher,

named Benedict Joseph Schipper, who, under the patronage of Rev. Dr. Ashbell Green, Dr. John Eberle and Dr. John Redman Coxe, opened a school which drew away from Mr. Ross several of his few remaining pupils. Old age had rendered Mr. Ross irritable, and, perhaps, had somewhat impaired his mind—at all events, he challenged Mr. Schipper to give him the satisfaction which one gentleman, &c. &c. Mr. S. of course, did no such thing, and Mr. Ross died, it strikes me, not very long after.

But, speaking of American Latin Grammars, I may say that Mr. Schipper published one in Philadelphia, in 1832, entitled "A concise and comprehensive practical grammar of the Latin Tongue," which, for beginners, is to this day a book of unapproached merit

J.

EXTENT OF THE BISON COUNTRY. (Vol. vi. p. 380.)—On the subject of the Bison formerly ranging the Atlantic border, questioned by Mr. Fillmore, I send a few brief extracts from 'Pinchas his Pilgrimage,' London, 1617.

In the account given by Cabeza de Vaca, of Florida, to Charles V. among native animals enumerated, are 'Oxen with woolly hydes, camels backes, and horses manes.' p. 958.

Alvaro Nunez, in 'the more inland parts of Florida,' found 'Kine as big as in Spaine, with small hornes and long hair, 400 leagues alongst the country.' p. 963.

In Virginia the early visitors met with 'a slow kind of cattell as big as kine.' Pinchas adds, 'Alvaro Nunez speaketh of such kine in Florida which cometh hither from the North.' p. 943.

Compare these with the account of the Bison described by Coronado—'the oxen of Quivira are of the bigness and color of our buls but their hornes are not so great. They have a great bunch upon their shoulders, and more haire on their fore-part than on the hinder; and it is like wool. They have as it were a horse-mane on their back bone,' p. 967.—and can there be any doubt of the same animal being intended.

Then as now the Indians broiled their steaks 'at a fire of ox-dung,'

E.

[If our correspondent will examine the Work of Alvar Nunez Cabeza de Vaca, who was only one man, he will find the Florida spoken of, to be west of the Mississippi. The strongest authority in his favor is Ashe who in his travels makes the buffalo come in droves to Onondaga.]

FRIGATES CUMBERLAND AND CONGRESS.—A correspondent, over the initials, N. U. S., asks in your October number when these vessels were built, &c. By referring to Goldborough's "History of the U. S. Navy," he can obtain the desired information. There is also an official quarto the title of which I have forgotten, which gives the same

G.

Notes on Books.

Notes on Coins Read Before the Numismatic Society of Monreal, by Stanly C. Baggs, Esq., F. N. S. Vice President, being the first paper read before this Society. Montreal, 1863.

This very interesting paper well opened the proceedings of the Society as an introduction to the Study of Numismatics, showing its value and importance, as well as the interest which it excites by its connection with sacred and profane history. He dwells on the "Widow's Mite" in the Philadelphia Mint. Who indeed even among those who ridicule this taste for coins, could look without some feeling on the coin that formed the "Widow's Mite," or that "coin of the tribute" which our Savior bade them hand him, and of which he asked: "Whose image and inscription is this?" Who can take up a celtiberian coin with its still unread inscription and not feel how more enduring a coin is than "storied bust or monumental urn," aye, or than the records of learning.

The First Colonization of New England.—

An address delivered at the erection of a Monumental stone in the walls of Fort Popham, August 29, 1862, commemorative of the planting of the Popham Colony, on the Peninsula of Sabino, August 19, O. S. 1607, establishing the title of

England to the Continent. By John A. Poor. New York, A. D. F. Randolph. 1863. 8vo, 58 pp.

This address, with the value of which our readers are already acquainted, is here presented in a beautiful form, embracing some parts omitted in the delivery at the Pop-ham Celebration, and careful notes, with a map from the coast survey of the Peninsula of Sabino. The activity and research of Maine historical scholars is fast clearing away mists that time had thrown around its earlier history, and with such zealous and intelligent collaborators as Mr. Poor, President Willis, Hon. Mr. Hamlin, Rev. Mr. Ballard and others, whose names would fill a column, there will soon be a spirit of historical study in every town in the State.

Eloge Funebre de M. l'Abbe L. J. Casault.

Premier Recteur de l'Universite Laval, prononcé le 8 Janvier, 1863, per F. A. H. Larue, M. D. L. Quebec, 1863. 18mo, 29 pp.

An eloquent and noble tribute to the lamented and gifted Rector of the University Laval, whose life, spent in the cause of University Education, has made his name one of the most honored in the land of Champlain, Iberville, and Vaudreuil.

An Historical Sketch of the Provincial Dialects of England, illustrated by numerous examples, by James Orchard Hallowell,

F.R.S., F.S.A. Albany, Munsell, 8vo. 1863.

This valuable work of the well known antiquarian, gives in a limited compass a knowledge of the various dialects of English spoken in South Britain. It suggests the thought, "where then is English spoken?" A similar work on the Scotch, Irish, Welsh, Manx and American dialects, would give us all the forms in which the language is now uttered. It is pleasing to see so much attention given to this branch, which is of great historic importance, and will yield, when well worked, results worthy of the labor of the explorer of the mine.

Devotion to the Blessed Virgin Mary in North America.—By the Rev. Xavier

Donald Macleod, Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres, in St. Mary's College, Cinn. New York, Virtue & Co., 1862, 4th Number.

A page in American History that is scarcely thought of, yet one that the genius of the author of Pynnshurst, has invested with rare grace and beauty. It is indeed the history of a sentiment, but of a sentiment which has already erected charitable institutions of every kind in the country, and stimulated devoted Christians in the cause of education and moral regeneration. The subject is one for a poet, no less than the historian, and Mr. Macleod shows the research of the one and the inspiration of the other.

Miscellany.

WE learn that Rev. Henry M. Dexter, of Boston, has been for some years engaged in collecting documents for a new History of "The Old Colony," and has accumulated a very valuable mass of rare material to this end. Mr. Baylies' work is now out of print, while the discovery of Bradford's History, the researches of Mr. Hunter at Scrooby, and of Mr. Sumner and Mr. Murphy at Leyden, and indeed all the more accurate investigations of later years, combine to require the preparation of a new work which may deal justly with the Plymouth men. Mr. Dexter is a son of the Old Colony, and a descendant on the father's side, from one of the first settlers of the Cape, and on the mother's side from "G. Mourth," and Nathaniel Merton—two names inseparably connected with the earliest history and records of the Pilgrim settlement; while he is theologically in sympathy with the men and the movement of which he proposes to treat. He will be very grateful for notice of any family papers, correspondence, or rare tracts, or volumes, which may illustrate the period, and the events under review.

J. W. BRADLEY, of Philadelphia, has added to the contemporaneous histories of the war, by issuing Schmucker's History of the Civil War.

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No. 4.

General Department.

MAJOR GENERAL IRA ALLEN,
OF VERMONT.

THE following interesting Memoir is taken from "Public Characters for 1802-1803," a work published in London, 10 vols. 8vo. 1798-1810.

If it contain errors (which is not improbable) we shall be glad to have our correspondents point them out.

With regard to his suit in the English Court of Admiralty, one great difficulty he had to contend with, was a charge made against him of an intention to supply the Irish rebels with arms. It was at length decided in his favor. He returned to the United States in 1801, and died in Philadelphia, Jan. 7, 1814, aged sixty-two years.

"The singular and extraordinary man, the particulars of whose life we are about to detail, is a native of the American woods, and his history is in some measure connected with the American revolution. He was born in the town of Cornwall, in the county of Litchfield, and State of Connecticut, about the year 1752, and appears early in life to have been actuated by the adventurous spirit of many of his countrymen, who not finding *sufficient room* for their exertions in the old settlements on the borders of the Atlantic, penetrated through forests and across mountains, in the ardour of enterprise, and subjected the unclaimed and uncultivated desert to the purposes of their ambition.

At length, however, the adjacent colonies began to form a just notion of the growing importance of these remote inha-

bitants of the forest; and the respective governors and legislatures actually granted the same territories to different individuals. Hence, long anterior to the hostilities which terminated in the independence of North America, dissensions prevailed in many parts of the back settlements; and to such a pitch were these carried at length, on the banks of Lake Champlain, about the year 1770, that something bordering on a civil war actually ensued.

These disputes chiefly originated in the opposite pretensions of two rival parties, one claiming under grants from the governor of New Hampshire; the other pretending to have a superior right in the same property, in consequence of similar grants from the governor of New York.

At length the New Hampshire people, who were settled on the territory in question, actually took arms, elected Ethan Allen (an elder brother of Ira) their colonel, and many depredations were committed on both sides, which sufficiently evinced the temporary suspension of legal authority, and the prevalence of superior strength.

At this early period, Mr. Ira Allen, who was then very young, was appointed a lieutenant under Colonel Ethan Allen, who headed the defenders of the New Hampshire titles; and he appears to have been an active partizan in the cause wherein he engaged.

From this time until the battle of Bunker's-hill, he employed himself chiefly in exploring the country bordering upon Lake Champlain; in making settlements there; in defending the New Hampshire titles; and in acquiring a considerable landed estate, subject of course to the contingency of an ultimate decision of the claims set up by him and his friends. Immediately after

the skirmish at Lexington, on the 19th of April, 1775, the governor and council of Connecticut dispatched messengers to Colonel E. Allen, requesting his assistance against the British forts and garrisons in that quarter. He accordingly accompanied Colonel (afterwards General) Arnold in this enterprize, and they actually surprised and took the garrisons of Ticonderoga, Crown Point, St. John's, a sloop of war 16 guns, about eighty prisoners, nearly three hundred pieces of cannon, shot, shell, &c. Lieutenant Ira Allen, who was also employed on this service, afterwards conveyed Brook Watson, then Commissary-General, down Lake Champlain with a flag of truce.

On the declaration of independence, which congress announced on the 4th of July, 1776, the country which now forms the State of Vermont called a convention on the part of that district, for the establishment of its internal jurisprudence; and on this occasion Mr. Ira Allen was not only elected one of the representatives of the people, but also nominated member of a select committee, appointed to visit and explain to certain counties the nature of the revolution, both as it respected the general and particular grounds of complaint against the mother country.

Mr. Allen had also a principal share in a resolution passed by the convention on the 15th of January 1777, which declared the people of that country a free and independent jurisdiction, by the name of New Connecticut; and appointed the ensuing convention for the establishment of a bill of rights and a new model of government. The bill of rights was transmitted to congress by commissioners; and on their return, Mr. Ira Allen published a pamphlet in support of the independence thus assumed.

Mr. Allen was next nominated a member of a committee of safety appointed to confer with the commanding officer of Ticonderoga, concerning measures of public defence. During this conference General Burgoyne made his appearance on Lake Champlain, and General Poor, who commanded in that quarter, refused them any

other military assistance than the permission for Colonel Warner to raise a body of volunteers. Ticonderoga was of course speedily evacuated, and the situation of Mr. Allen and his adherents began to assume a serious aspect, they being placed as it were between two fires, General Burgoyne on the one side, and the New Yorkers on the other.

Mr. Allen, however, suggested and carried into effect a plan for the support of a regiment, by the confiscation and sale of the estates of disaffected persons. This regiment, together with that of Colonel Warner, chiefly at the instigation of Mr. Allen, placed themselves under the command of General Starke, from New Hampshire; and the individuals composing both unanimously refused obedience to the orders of General Schuyler, then at the head of the troops of New York. These were the men who afterwards fought the battle of Bennington against Colonels Baume and Skene. In December 1777, Mr. Allen seems to have had a principal share in forming the constitution of Vermont, which was printed and distributed under his superintendence, antecedent to a general election, on the 12th of March 1778. Immediately after the election the first general assembly was held at Windsor, on which occasion Mr. Ira Allen was appointed a member of the executive council, and treasurer of the state.

Not long after this period the legislature of Vermont nominated him surveyor-general of the state lands. He was also sent by them, in quality of an agent, to adjust certain misunderstandings respecting jurisdiction, &c., with the general court of New Hampshire, on which occasion he conducted himself to the entire satisfaction of both parties.

Soon after this Mr. Allen was appointed a colonel in the militia of Vermont; and the claims of three different states to the territories of Vermont, viz. New York, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, having given rise to considerable dissensions among the people, Ethan and Ira Allen deemed it expedient, on two several occasions, to take the colonels of New York

and their Militia prisoners; they, however, were at length released, on their acknowledging the jurisdiction of the courts of Vermont and the paying of a small fine.

Dr. Witherspoon, Mr. Atley, and others, were at length appointed commissioners on the part of congress to visit the country of Vermont, and to collect information concerning the discordant claims of territorial jurisdiction. On their report a number of recommendatory resolutions were passed by the legislature, with a design to reconcile the contending parties to their ultimate decision.

The legislature of Vermont continued, nevertheless, to exercise a sovereign jurisdiction; to sell the confiscated, to grant the vacant lands, and to report their proceedings regularly to congress.

At the sitting of the legislature of Vermont, in October 1779, Colonel Ira Allen was appointed a commissioner to discover the disposition of the respective states south of New York, towards the independence of the state of Vermont; with instructions to urge the consequence which that new state had acquired in the war, and their "natural and divine" right to form a government for themselves.

The governor and council of Vermont, although they now offered to account to congress for the amount of the confiscated lands; and also to contribute their quota towards the expences of the war, *provided they obtained a recognition of their independence in return*; yet were unable to obtain any favourable decision from that body. On this they published an "Appeal to the World," supposed to be drawn up by their treasurer; and congress having voted certain resolutions hostile to their pretensions, in the spring of 1780, these resolutions were immediately followed by a very spirited remonstrance on the part of the infant state, accompanied by a conditional threat to suspend hostilities against Great Britain.

In April 1781, Colonel Ira Allen was appointed by the governor and council of Vermont to settle a cartel, and also to agree to an armistice with the British troops in Canada; and he accordingly pro-

ceeded thither with full powers, accompanied only by a subaltern officer, two sergeants, and twelve privates. He was met by commissioners from the British commander-in-chief at Isle aux Noix; and the terms of an armistice and exchange were there settled, *secretly and verbally*, for the whole territory of Vermont.

The articles respecting the exchange of prisoners were laid before the legislature by Colonel Allen, in consequence of a reference to him by the governor on opening the business of the session; but the business of the *armistice* was kept carefully concealed by the council. A secret correspondence was afterwards carried on between the British commander in Canada, and Colonels Ethan and Ira Allen in Vermont.

In June 1781, Colonel Ira Allen and several of the commissioners were again appointed to wait on congress. At this juncture, an intercepted letter from Lord George Germain to Sir Henry Clinton had so alarmed this body, with the dread of a schism on the part of Vermont, that more respect was now paid to the delegates from that country; and, on the 7th of August 1781, the legislature passed resolutions of a favourable nature, appointed a committee to confer with the delegates, and finally proposed the admission of Vermont into the Union as an independent State.

Notwithstanding this, Colonel Allen, in conjunction with a Major Fay, met the British commissioners at Skeensborough, for the purpose of exchanging prisoners; and they took care to furnish them with copies of the interrogatories made on the part of the committee of Congress.

The plan of government for the people of Vermont, which had been lately acknowledged as a sovereign state by the American Congress, was now modelled into that of a British colony: it was also settled at this interview, that his Majesty should appoint one of the citizens of that country governor; but that the lieutenant-governor and the legislature should be chosen by the people. The organization of a military force was strenuously insisted upon by the British commissioners; but Colonel Allen

found means to parry this proposition, and even to reason them out of it. He was obliged, however, notwithstanding his reluctance, to consent that a military force should come up the lake in October, for the purpose of distributing proclamations announcing Vermont a British colony, (provided, however, that the people were *perfectly disposed to it*) and after agreeing to these terms the parties separated.

The legislature of Vermont having assembled in October, the armistice with the British was concealed, and the usual appearances kept up by small parties of observation. One of these, however, who were not in the secret of the armistice, happened to attack an out-post belonging to the English, and lost their sergeant. This affair produced some confusion; but Colonel Allen contrived to continue his correspondence and connexion with the British commissioners.

In the meantime, the legislature of Vermont refused its assent to the late resolutions of congress, and insisted on unconditional admission into the union, as a sovereign people, leaving all other disputes to a subsequent adjustment. They also passed laws, and appointed commissioners to negotiate concerning their differences, and settle their boundaries with the adjacent states. But these measures do not appear to have produced any salutary effect; for the recent surrender of Lord Cornwallis's army had left the states of New Hampshire and New York at leisure to enforce their respective claims. The militia of New York, under General Gansevoort, was accordingly marched into the western parts of Vermont, where they encamped: the people of that country, under the command of Colonel Abbot, took the field likewise, but they did not commence hostilities. The militia of New Hampshire were also said to be in motion.

In this state of affairs, Colonel Allen was dispatched to Governor Chittenden, in order to obtain his mediation between the contending parties. Having visited both encampments, and exhorted both to forbearance, he returned home immediately, and recommended that a superior force to

that of New York should be sent to the assistance of the people of Vermont. This was accordingly effected, under the command of a Colonel Walbridge; and, after several letters had passed between this officer and General Gansevoort, the latter prudently retired without bloodshed.

Governor Chittenden having written to General Washington on the subject of the independence of Vermont, received an answer from him, decidedly in favour of the sovereignty of that state, dated the 1st of January, 1782. Shortly after this, a party of loyal recruits, raised in Vermont, were taken with their officer by a body of the American adherents; but by the address of Colonel Allen, and according to the terms of his *secret armistice*, the lives of these men appear to have been saved; and they were exchanged for double their number of prisoners in Canada. From that time to the treaty of peace in 1783, congress seem to have been counteracting their own resolutions in respect to Vermont; while Colonel Allen appears to have managed matters on both sides, and to have carried on a secret and confidential intercourse with General Haldimand in Canada.

Immediately after the peace of 1783, the governor and council of Vermont appointed Colonel Ira Allen their commissioner, to concert measures with the legislature of Canada, for opening a free trade with Lake Champlain; and he seems also to have had secret instructions to *sound* the conditions and terms on which Vermont might be ultimately received as a British colony, notwithstanding the late treaty had acknowledged and recognized it as a part of the federal union. At length, however, the state of New York having passed conciliatory laws, the people of Vermont did the same on their part, and paid to that state a compensation of thirty thousand dollars for the extinction of her claims; and a convention of Vermont having now decided the general disposition of the people to be in favour of their remaining an independent state, rather than becoming a British colony, they elected representatives, and were formally received into the congress of the United States, in 1791.

In the course of the same year, Mr. Allen obtained an act of the legislature for the establishment of an university at Burlington, on Lake Champlain, pursuant to his memorial of 1789; and to this institution he then became the donor of lands, which have been since valued at four thousand pounds sterling. Soon after this he rose to the rank of eldest major-general in Vermont.

After various negociations in Canada, for the accommodation of the commerce of Vermont, through the St. Lawrence, and for cutting a canal from the river leading into Lake Champlain, to join the river St. Lawrence, near Montreal, at his own expense and risk, General Allen set out on a voyage to England in 1795, for the avowed purpose of establishing a commercial correspondence, purchasing arms for the militia of Vermont, and negotiating for his majesty's permission to cut the above-mentioned Canal. So far as we are furnished with documents, it does not appear that his applications, concerning the navigation of Vermont, have been attended with success.

In the prosecution of that part of his mission which relates to the *military* interests of Vermont, and which has made a considerable noise in the English courts of admiralty, he set out from London on the 24th of May, 1796, in search of arms. Having understood, as he says, that he could not export them from England without an order of the king in council, he proceeded to the continent, where he purchased of the French republic, through their agent, the minister of war, twenty thousand muskets, bayonets, &c., twenty-four brass cannons, four-pounders, six gun carriages, and six ammunition waggons. He accordingly shipped on board the *Olive Branch*, William Bryant, master, at Ostend, 14,730 muskets, 14,730 bayonets, 1091 scabbards for bayonets, 21 French brass field-pieces, 4-pounders, three travelling carriages for ditto, 12 sponges for field-pieces, three wadhooks for ditto, six ammunition boxes for ditto, 18 handspikes for ditto, three elevating screws, 12 wood master-bars, with one pair of swingle-trees

to each, for horses to draw the carriages, and two pair of separate swingle-trees.

On the 9th of November, 1796, in the course of his voyage to New York, being about sixty leagues to the westward of Scilly, he was captured by his majesty's ship *Audacious*, David Gould, commander, and brought into Portsmouth. After a tedious litigation in the court of admiralty of Great Britain, the cause was carried before the lords commissioners of appeals, where it is understood to be still depending.

This event has been attended with the most disastrous consequences to General Allen, as it has deranged his private concerns, prevented all attention to his commercial pursuits, and subjected him more than once to be shut up in a spunging-house.

It having been insinuated in the course of the legal proceedings, that General Allen had not the concurrence of Governor Chittenden in this undertaking, as had been asserted, a cloud of suspicion was in consequence thrown on this extraordinary purchase, and he determined to go to France for the testimonies required; and having procured passports to this end from the alien office, he went from London to Paris about the month of June, 1798, where, we understand, he has until very lately been imprisoned.

General Allen is not yet fifty years of age; he is a married man, and has several children. In point of stature he is below the middle size, and his person and address are both prepossessing. He has habitually acquired a command over his passions; is cheerful, good tempered, and benevolent; but somewhat positive in his opinions, which has, however, given an air of firmness to all his public measures.

During the course of the trial alluded to, General Allen printed the whole proceedings, as taken down by a short-hand writer; and he has also published the History of the State of Vermont, which, according to his account, contained the progressive population, in fighting men, annexed to the respective periods, as follows, viz.

In 1781, they were estimated at 7,000.
 1792, - - - - 18,500.
 1798, - - - - near 30,000.

Yet it is but a few years back that the whole country was a wilderness, overgrown with wood, the receptacle of wild beasts, and unimpressed by the footsteps of man! Mr. Ira Allen, who had shared in all its infant struggles, has lived to see Vermont attain an unexampled degree of prosperity; and, after atchieving its independence, has beheld it become an important state in the American union; while he himself, by a cruel reverse of fortune, equally sudden and unexpected, after endowing an university, and acting as a legislator and a general, has been subjected in one foreign country to all the rigours of imprisonment, and in another to all the miseries attendant on confiscation."

WASHINGTON AND THE FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK.

THE Friendly Sons of St. Patrick were a Society established in 1771 at Philadelphia, by twenty-four gentlemen of Irish origin or descent, among whom Stephen Moylan, Thomas Fitzsimmons, John Shee, John Nixon, were afterwards conspicuous in the service of the country. In a short time its roll contained the names of Wayne, Irvine, Walter Stewart, Robert Morris, Blair McClenachan, and other worthies of the Revolution.

As the Revolution advanced, many of these wished to have Washington as a member. But when it was proposed to elect him, it was found that neither of his parents was Irish. It is true he might have been elected an Honorary Member, but whether the constitutional number of ten was already full, or what is more likely, desiring a closer and more intimate fellowship with him than they enjoyed with the Honorary Members, and wishing him to have all the privileges of a genuine Son of St. Patrick, the fertile ingenuity of some of the members invented a plan by which Gen. Washington could be converted into an Irishman, and thereby at once rendered

eligible. They reasoned in this way, we ourselves have no American blood in our veins, yet, by adoption, we have become members of the young republic of America, and thereby Americans. Why then may not the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick make General Washington an Irishman by adoption? This process of argumentation appears to have removed all scruples about the integrity of their rules, and "His Excellency, General Washington," (to use the language of the minutes of the 18th Dec. 1781,) "was unanimously adopted (not elected) a member of the Society."

Accordingly, at a meeting of the president of the society and his council, on the 7th December, 1781, General Washington, being then in Philadelphia, by the request of congress, the secretary was directed to invite his Excellency and suite, in the name of the society, to dinner, on the 17th December, at the City Tavern, "but that this deviation from the rules of the society should not be deemed a precedent hereafter." General Washington was prevented by other engagements from accepting this invitation. On the 17th, however, a numerous meeting of the society was held, and dined at Evans' Tavern—Generals Hand and Knox were proposed as members, and, afterwards, duly elected. On the same evening, "*His Excellency, General Washington*," was unanimously adopted a member of the society. It was ordered that the president, vice-president, and secretary, wait on his Excellency with a suitable address on the occasion, and present him with a medal in the name of the society. Also, that they invite his Excellency and his suite, to an entertainment to be prepared and given him at the City Tavern, on Tuesday, the first of January, (1782,) to which the secretary is requested to invite the president of the state, and of Congress, the Minister of France, M. Marbois, M. Otto, the Chief Justice, the speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr. Francis Rendon, M. Holker, Count de la Touche, and Count Dillon, with all the general officers that may be in the city."

In pursuance of this order, the president

was found upon the back: "This was done in New York, 1790, and is acknowledged by all to be a very strong likeness. B. GOODHUE." Benjamin Goodhue was a native of Salem, son of Benjamin and Martha (Hardy) Goodhue, born September 20, 1748, graduate of Harvard in the class of 1766; first representative to Congress from this district, and was a member of that body as a Representative or Senator from 1789 to 1800. This portrait was shown to many aged persons, who had seen and might remember Washington's appearance, and they all coincided in the opinion of its correctness so far as the recollection of nearly three quarters of a century could be relied upon. Letters were read from the venerable Josiah Quincy, ex-President of Harvard University, Jared Sparks, Esq., and others, in relation to this subject.

Mr. Quincy, in a letter to Mr. Nichols, thus writes:—

"The portrait of Washington, certified by Benjamin Goodhue, Esq., on which you ask my opinion, certainly satisfies my recollections of him, as he appeared in 1789 and 1790, when he visited Boston. At that time I saw him twice or thrice, and afterwards several times in 1795. The certificate of Mr. Goodhue is also almost conclusive, in my mind, for he was the last man who would sign such a certificate lightly. The common likenesses of Washington, like those of Stuart, which were painted subsequently to 1789, give a false expression to his mouth, owing to his having at this period, false teeth—the dentists of that day having not the skill to conceal their work, like those of the present time. I regard the portrait in your possession as quite valuable; and if, as you state, it was a sketch by St. Memin, it has great pretensions to correctness. I well knew that artist. He had great merit, and if it be from his hand, its correctness may be depended upon, and it is worthy of preservation."

In connection with this subject, Mr. H. M. Brooks exhibited several Washington medals, some of which were very beautiful.

OLD COLONY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—

Taunton, Jan. 26, 1863. At a meeting of the Old Colony Historical Society, Mr. Daggett, President, in the chair, Wm. Reed Deane, Esq., of Boston, read a valuable and interesting paper on the authorship of the Letters published in Boston at the commencement of the Revolutionary War, under the signature of *Massachusettensis*, and which were answered by John Adams in a series of articles, under the name of *Novanglus*. The letters of *Massachusettensis* were for a long time attributed by the public to Jona. Sewall, then Attorney General of Massachusetts; and even Mr. Adams for many years supposed them to have been written by that gentleman. Mr. Deane read various letters from distinguished gentlemen, together with a communication on the subject, from L. M. Sargent, Esq. It contained a great amount of circumstantial evidence on the subject, and one or two facts showing conclusively that Daniel Leonard, and not Jona. Sewall, was the author of these celebrated Letters.

Mr. Deane left for the Library of the Society, a volume containing the letters of Adams and Leonard, with a Genealogy and other interesting facts connected with the history of the Leonard family.

R. A. Guild, Esq., Librarian of Brown University, was elected a member of the Society.

DORCHESTER ANTIQUARIAN AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY. *Dorchester, Jan. 30, 1863.* The twenty-first annual meeting of this body was held at the house of Hon. E. P. Tileston. Every member but one was present. The President occupied the chair.

The annual ballot for officers resulted as follows:—Hon. Edmund P. Tileston, *President*; Edmund J. Baker, Charles M. S. Churchill, Samuel Blake, *Curators*; Ebenezer Clapp, *Corresponding Secretary*; Edward Holden, *Librarian*; Samuel Blake, *Assistant Librarian*; Nathaniel W. Tileston, *Chronologist*.

The annual report of finances was presented and accepted. The thanks of the Society were tendered to these institutions and individuals by whose thoughtful generosity and kindly interest the library and

cabinet had, during the year past, been much enlarged and enriched.

A committee of five was appointed to collect material for a full descriptive and biographical roll of the Dorchester volunteers in the army of the United States.

In familiar remark upon the progress and success of the Society, it was specially noted that no present or past resident member had died since its organization, January 27, 1843.

The business of the annual meeting having been completed, the Society, by direction of their host, proceeded to an adjoining apartment, where a sumptuous and elegant repast engaged their attention for the closing hour of the anniversary.

AMERICAN STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION.—*Boston, Jan. 16, 1863.* The annual meeting of the Society was held Friday afternoon, Jan. 16, at rooms 23 Chauncy street, the President, Dr. Jarvis, in the chair.

A large number of donations of books and pamphlets, received since the last meeting, was announced. The Treasurer's report was read showing that the receipts from assessments and dividends this year had exceeded the expenses by \$15.37, and that there was a balance in the Treasury of \$213.13.

This being the day for the annual election of officers, a nominating committee was appointed who reported the following candidates, all of whom were unanimously elected:—

President—Edward Jarvis, M.D., of Dorchester. *Vice Presidents*—Hon. A. Walker, of North Brookfield, and J. Wingate Thornton, Esq., of Boston. *Corresponding Secretary*—Jos. E. Worcester, LL.D., of Cambridge. *Recording Secretary*—John W. Dean, of Boston. *Treasurer*—Lyman Mason, Esq., of Boston. *Librarian*—David Pulsifer, Esq., of Boston. *Counsellors*—Hon. Samuel H. Walley, of Boston; Ebenezer Alden, M.D., of Randolph, and George S. Hale, Esq., of Boston.

This list is the same as that of last year, with the exception of Mr. Pulsifer, chosen Librarian in the place of Rev. Sewall Hardin, who declined a re-election.

Dr. Jarvis stated that he was glad to notice that Gov. Andrew, in his last message to the General Court, had recommended additional legislation in regard to the preparation of the reports of State Institutions. The doctor said he had found such a total want of uniformity in these reports that their practical value was materially lessened thereby. He illustrated his position by numerous examples.

On motion of Mr. Thornton, it was

Voted, That the President, Dr. Edward Jarvis, be requested to appear, in behalf of this Association, before the committee of the Legislature to which that part of the Governor's message relating to State statistics has been referred, and urge the adoption of the measures suggested by the Governor.

Col. Samuel Swett read some letters that he had lately received from Italy, showing the state of society there.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*New York, March 3, 1863.* The regular monthly meeting of the Society was held at the Library Building on the first Tuesday of March, the Hon. Luther Bradish, the President, in the chair.

After the usual formal proceedings, nominations of new members, and reports, the paper of the evening was read by Henry B. Dawson, Esq. It was a graphic description of New York city on the Sunday morning when the messenger came dashing in to announce the opening of the war at Lexington.

A long and careful study of all that describes New York of 1775 enabled Mr. Dawson to lead you along its main street and describe the various streets that crossed, the principal buildings and their occupants.

The thanks of the Society were, on motion, returned to Mr. Dawson, for his interesting paper.

It was then moved that a foreign corresponding secretary should be appointed in the stead of the late Dr. Robinson, and

Hon. George Bancroft was unanimously chosen *viva voce*. Mr. Bancroft, after stating his fixed resolution to accept no such position, yielded to the wish so kindly expressed, and accepted, till some other person should be elected.

The Rev. Mr. Fletcher made some remarks on the Brazilian Historical Society and the high merit of its President, Don Pedro II.; announcing his intention to propose several Brazilian gentlemen (whose names he had not there) as corresponding members.

VERMONT.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Middlebury, Feb. 18.* A special meeting of the Vermont Historical Society was held as above, the Hon. HILAND HALL, President, in the chair.

The Hon. Samuel Swift, of Middlebury, arose and addressed the President and members of the Society, in behalf of this community, and especially as the representative of the Historical Society of Middlebury, to express to the members of the Vermont Historical Society, their gratification and welcome, on account of the Society's present meeting in the place. "We welcome you, not only from regard to the respectable and intelligent gentlemen who compose the Society, but also because they are laboring in the very important work of collecting materials for a more thorough illustration of the early history of Vermont. We are all interested in tracing the growth of any nation, even from its first recognized existence to its maturity. But unfortunately, the infancy of all other nations is lost in the obscurity and romance of ignorance and barbarism. It is our fortune, without the aid of romance, to be able to trace the history of our great Republic, with its long list of States, in its minutest details, from its earliest commencement. And the world does not present so sublime a spectacle as the growth of this nation, from its small beginning to its present rank in numbers, wealth, and distinction among the nations; adding, from year to year, to the confederacy, newly peopled

States, and thus spreading the principles and planting the institutions of freedom and religion on every hill and in every valley through our wide territory. But of all the States of this confederacy, no one presents events of such stirring interest, in its infancy, as our own. Those of us, whose long years extend back only to the twilight of that dark night which brooded over that stormy period, and have lived among, and been acquainted with the actors and sufferers of those perils, as was my lot in my childhood, may have some proper estimate of the dangers and hardships and patriotism of the 'Green Mountain Boys,' who were the actors in those scenes. But this generation, who have come in only to inherit, and in quiet and security enjoy the civil, social, educational and religious institutions of the present day, have too little knowledge and estimate of the sacrifices by which they were secured."

The President, Hon. Hiland Hall, replied:

"I assure you this friendly welcome of the officers and members of the Vermont Historical Society to your pleasant and hospitable town is received by them with feelings of the highest gratification.

"It is now over twenty-five years since our society was formed and incorporated by act of our legislature. It failed, however, for many years—from causes which it is unnecessary to state—to attract extensive public attention. During this long period, however, many donations of printed books and manuscripts of much historical value were made by individuals, both at home and abroad, and by societies and literary institutions in other states, *to the Society and received in its name*, which the truth of history compels me to say, have been withheld from its archives and appropriated to individual use and private emolument.

"It is now but a little more than three years since the Society emerged from under the cloud by which it had long been enveloped and became really and practically a *public* institution. Within this short time we think something has been accomplished towards promoting the just objects of a

State Historical Society. The legislature of the State has generously granted to the Society the use of a spacious and convenient room in the State House, in which to hold its meetings, and fitted it up in a suitable manner for the reception of its archives, which already embrace much rare and valuable historical matter, and which, with such additions as may be hereafter made, will be safely and sacredly preserved.

"The annual meeting of the Society at Montpelier, during the sessions of the legislature, and also in special meetings, which have hitherto been held at Burlington and Brattleboro, have been generally well attended, and have, it is believed, excited a general and increasing interest through the state in historical research and development—the great object for which the Society was established.

"In reply to the eloquent and acceptable salutation of my venerable and esteemed friend, I will only add that the very cordial and flattering reception which is given to this first meeting of our Society in Middlebury—a town long famed for its educational and literary character and also for its historical taste—in which the earliest local historical society in the State was organized, and which has furnished the first of our town histories—and a model history too—giving birth to several other interesting and highly creditable local histories of like character, is to me one of the strongest evidences that our Society is well deserving public patronage and is among the promising indications of its future success and prosperity."

After the reading of this reply, Governor Hall invited Judge Swift to the chair, and thereupon read a very able and appropriate address upon the admission of Vermont into the Union. He was followed by Lieut. Gov. Paul Dillingham, of Waterbury, who was received with much favor by the large audience in attendance.

After the election of resident members, on motion of the Recording Secretary, the Hon. Samuel Swift, LL. D., of Middlebury, was unanimously elected an Honorary member of the Society.

The Hon. Frederick E. Woodbridge of

Vergennes delivered, by special request, an eloquent oration on Ethan Allen.

The Rev. John B. Perry, of Swanton, who read a very ingenious and scholarlike article on some discoveries at Swanton in 1855, which seemed to indicate that the Missisquoi Valley had been visited before the discovery of Lake Champlain by the French navigators in 1609.

The Rev. Samuel R. Hall, of Brownington, then read a very full and acceptable biographical notice of the Hon. Samuel Crafts of Craftsbury.

The Rev. Pliny H. White, of Coventry, read a very interesting and carefully prepared article on the Vermont Partisan, Remember Baker.

Wednesday Evening.—The Society met pursuant to adjournment. A paper was read by Henry Hall, Esq., on Rutland county, and its invasion in 1777.

Thursday, 10 A.M.—The Society met, and in the absence of the President, the Rev. Dr. Labaree was called to the chair. After the transaction of some special business the Rev. Dr. Steele, of Middlebury, read a paper on the Revolutionary History of Castleton.

Rev. Nathaniel G. Clark, of Burlington, read a biographical memoir of Dr. Wheeler, President of the University of Vermont.

Henry Clark, Esq., read a notice of the Hon. John Jackson, late of Brandon, a member of the Society, who died soon after the adjournment of the General Assembly of 1862, of which he was a prominent and most useful member.

This was followed by an excellent and timely essay on the Preservation of Manuscripts, by the Rev. Edward W. Hooker, D.D., of Newburyport, Massachusetts.

Thursday.—The Society met, the Rev. Dr. Labaree in the chair. A memoir of the Rev. Asa Lyon of Grand Isle, was then read by the Rev. James Dougherty of Johnson.

WISCONSIN.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Madison, Jan. 2, 1863.* The annual meeting was held as above, Judge H. S. Orton in the chair.

Messrs. Mills, G. B. Smith, Benedict, Tibbits and Gurnee were appointed a committee to nominate suitable officers for the ensuing year.

During the absence of the committee, the annual reports of the Treasurer and of the Executive Committee were read and adopted.

The past year has not been marked by any unusual event connected with the Society's history, aside from the inception of measures designed for securing a Building Fund. The general progress of the Society has been quite as satisfactory as could be reasonably expected in these troublous times, when the attention of all classes is so completely absorbed in the pending struggle for national existence. Books and documents, magazines and newspaper files, portraits and maps, manuscripts and autographs, curiosities and war trophies, have been largely added to these several departments of collection.

The Treasurer's Report gives a detailed statement of the finances of the Society for the past year—exhibiting \$1,130.08 in receipts, and \$1090.30 in disbursements, leaving a balance of \$39.78 in the Treasury.

During the last nine years, the total cash disbursements of the Society have been \$9,128.36, of which \$5,031.79 has been for books alone, and \$4,096.57 for rents, fuel, postage, cataloguing, and other incidental purposes. These figures will probably show that a larger portion of the total amount expended, has been for books alone, than any similar instance that can be cited in the history of a public library. The average annual book expenditure has been \$459.08, and \$455.17 for incidental purposes.

The nominating committee reported the following ticket for officers for the ensuing year, which was unanimously elected :

President—Increase A. Lapham, LL. D., Milwaukee. *Vice-Presidents*—Gen. Wm. R. Smith, Mineral Point; Hon. Henry S. Baird, Green Bay; Gen. James Sutherland, Janesville; Hon. James T. Lewis, Columbus; Hon. Charles S. Benton, La Crosse; Hon. Charles Durkee, Kenosha. *Recording Secretary*—Frank H. Firmin. *Corre-*

sponding Secretary—Lyman C. Draper. *Treasurer*—Prof. O. M. Conover. *Librarian*—Daniel S. Durrie. *Curators*—Hon. H. S. Orton, Gen. S. Mills, Gen. D. Atwood, Gen. G. B. Smith, J. T. Clark, Hon. J. Y. Smith, Hon. D. J. Powers, Horace Rublee, Prof. J. D. Butler, Gen. G. P. Delaplaine, Hon. George Hyer, Hon. E. B. Dean, jr., S. G. Benedict, J. A. Ellis, F. G. Tibbits, S. V. Shipman, J. D. Gurnee, S. H. Carpenter.

After the result was announced, the annual meeting adjourned.

Immediately succeeding the adjournment, the new Executive Committee were called to order, Hon. J. Y. Smith in the chair, fifteen members being present.

Hon. Simeon Mills, Hon. H. S. Orton, Hon. G. B. Smith, J. Alder Ellis and J. D. Gurnee were chosen Trustees of the Building Fund for the ensuing year.

Voted that the former arrangement with D. S. Durrie for cataloguing the Library, and arrangement of newspaper files, be continued for 1863.

The Standing Committees for the year were announced as follows :

Publications.—Draper, Rublee and J. Y. Smith.

Auditing Accounts.—G. B. Smith, Benedict, and Firmin.

Finance.—Mills, Conover, Powers, Ellis, and Gurnee.

Printing.—Hyer, Rublee, and Carpenter.

Library, Fixtures and Purchase.—Draper, Durrie, and Conover.

Picture Gallery.—Delaplaine, Tibbits, and Clark.

Literary Exchanges.—Firmin, Gurnee, and Carpenter.

Nominations.—Dean, Benedict, and Hyer.

Lectures and Essays.—Butler, Durrie, Rublee, and Carpenter.

Building Lot.—Delaplaine, D. Atwood, Tibbits, Clark, and Ellis.

Building.—Mills, Powers, Shipman, J. Y. Smith, and Draper.

Soliciting Committee.—Orton, Dean, Butler, Durrie, and G. B. Smith.

Cabinet.—Clark, Durrie, and Shipman.

Obituaries.—D. Atwood, Orton, G. B. Smith, and Butler.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

THE MAIDS AND THE WIDOWS.—The following petition, signed by sixteen maids of Charleston, South Carolina, was presented to the governor of that province on March 1, 1733-4, "the day of the feast :"

"To His Excellency Governor Johnson.
"The humble Petition of all the Maids whose names are underwritten :

"Whereas we the humble petitioners are at present in a very melancholy disposition of mind, considering how all the bachelors are blindly captivated by widows, and our more youthful charms thereby neglected : the consequence of this our request is, that your Excellency will for the future order that no widow shall presume to marry any young man till the maids are provided for ; or else to pay each of them a fine for satisfaction, for invading our liberties ; and likewise a fine to be laid on all such bachelors as shall be married to widows. The great disadvantage it is to us maids, is, that the widows, by their forward carriages, do snap up the young men ; and have the vanity to think their merits beyond ours, which is a great imposition upon us who ought to have the preference.

"This is humbly recommended to your Excellency's consideration, and hope you will prevent any farther insults.

"And we poor Maids as in duty bound will ever pray.

P. S.—I, being the oldest Maid, and therefore most concerned, do think it proper to be the messenger to your Excellency in behalf of my fellow subscribers." UNEDA.

THE ARMS OF THE ARCHBISHOPS OF YORK AND NEW YORK.—The arms adopted by the present Archbishop of New York differ

from those used by the Bishop of New York, and resemble, if they are not identical with those of the Archbishop of York in England. The following note as to the origin of these arms may not be uninteresting, as a help to any one who may write on American seals. "The arms of York and Canterbury were formerly the same, and so continued till the Reformation, when the pall surmounting a crozier was retained by Canterbury, and the cross-keys and tiara (emblematic of St. Peter, to whom the minster is dedicated), which until then had been used only for the church of York, were adopted as the armorial bearings of the see."—*Waller's Monumental Brasses.*

LIBRARY DESTROYED.—On the 23d Dec. 1773, the dwelling-house of Judge Ludlow at Hempstead was destroyed by fire, together with his library, which was valued at £1200. As a compensation in some measure for the loss, Justice Ludlow received from the Province £500. As he was a justice of the Supreme Court, possibly the compensation was made for the destruction of his law books.—E. B. O'C.

NEW COINED WORDS.—*Greenbacks.*—This word has lately become common, and may properly be recorded now. The notes issued by the United States government are so called, because the device on their backs is printed in green ink.

Butternuts.—A term applied by northern soldiers to the men in the Confederate army, whose cotton clothing assumes in time, from dirt and wear, a dark brown color, like that of the butternut.

Copperheads.—This is used in political circles to designate a certain party, who are, at present, said to be in favor of peace at any price.

Double-banked.—When a rowdy or fighting character is assaulted by two, three, or more at the same time, he is said to be "double-banked."

Gumbacks.—Postage stamps, used to supply the want of small change, are thus called.—E. B. O'C.

"I KNEW BY THE SMOKE," &c.—The following passage occurs in the discourse delivered by the late Dr. Francis before the N. Y. Hist. Society, entitled *New York during the last Half Century*.

"The Della Crusean muse now, however, invaded us: Mrs. Robinson's poems was a dog-eared volume; and the song of the melodious bard, Rogers, 'I knew by the smoke that so gracefully curled,' received a popularity surpassing that perhaps of any other verses," p. 212.

Dr. Francis was mistaken in regard to the author of the above song. It was written by Thomas Moore, and is to be found in various editions of that poet's works.—E. B. O'C.

VOCABULARIES OF THE YUBA AND YUKEH LANGUAGES OF CALIFORNIA.

Note by GEORGE GIBBS.

THE following vocabularies were collected by the late Lieut. Edward Ross,* 7th Infantry, U.S. Army, when in the service of the Indian Department of California.

The Yukeh, or as the name is variously spelt, Yuka, Yuques, and Uca, are the original inhabitants of the Nome-Cult, or Round Valley, in Tehama County, California, situated on one of the branches of Eel River, a stream emptying into the Pacific a little south of Humboldt Bay, and are not to be confounded with the Yukai Indians of Russian River, of whose language a vocabulary was published some years since in Schoolcraft's "Indian Tribes of the

United States," vol. iii. pp. 428-434. Some verbal analogies are to be found with that family, but more with the Tchokoyem of Sonoma Valley (*ibid*), which Professor Turner identified with the Olamentke of Bodega Bay, the San Rafael of the Bay of San Francisco, and the Talantui of the Sacramento River. Others exist with the Napa of Napa Valley, a language the affinities of which are as yet unfixed.

The Yuba or Nevada Indians belonged on the stream of that name, a branch of the Feather River Fork of the Sacramento, whence they were removed to the Nome-Cult Reservation. Their language is of the same family with Hale's Pujuni, Sekumne, and Tsamak, and with the Cushna of Johnson. (Schoolcraft, vol. ii. pp. 494-505.)

It is greatly to be desired that the philology of the basins of Sacramento and San Joaquin could be settled by the collection of more copious and systematic vocabularies than now exist, as the Indians are fast disappearing, and both the limits and analogies of the languages are very obscure.

YUBA OR NEVADA.

<i>woman</i>	kû-la.
<i>head</i>	jo'li.
<i>hair</i>	o'nun.
<i>nose</i>	ko'le.
<i>mouth</i>	sim'sim.
<i>teeth</i>	cháu-a.
<i>chin</i>	ma-sháu.
<i>cheek</i>	ma-káu.
<i>whiskers</i>	sim'pun.
<i>neck</i>	kwin'ua.
<i>arm</i>	hoi.
<i>wrist</i>	yim.
<i>hand</i>	ma.
<i>belly</i>	gôm-gôm.
<i>foot</i>	pai.
<i>house</i>	hiu.
<i>house yard</i>	hiu'pun.
<i>water</i>	mum'i.
<i>wood</i>	cha.
<i>knife</i>	bo'sa.
<i>blanket</i>	wa-lap-in-tchi.
<i>moon</i>	me'den.
<i>I</i>	nik'i.
<i>you</i>	min-ki.
<i>that</i>	mum.
<i>hungry</i>	o-ka'ne.
<i>thirsty</i>	en-kwe'ta.
<i>where</i>	ho'ma-ti.

* The young officer mentioned above died at Washington in 1862 of typhoid fever. He was a son of the late Professor Ross, formerly of the West Point Military Academy, and was born at Fort Hamilton in 1836. In 1855 he went out to California, where he was employed in various surveys, and for a time in the Indian service. In 1860 he joined the Northwest Boundary Survey as an assistant, and on the termination of its work in the field, came on to Washington, and obtained a commission in the regular army. He was subsequently detailed as commissary at Alexandria, where he contracted the disease of which he died. He was an officer of marked and decided character, of great integrity and conscientiousness in the discharge of his duties, and his death, as in so many other instances of the war, broke the promise of a distinguished career.

come (imp.) she-lep'pi.
 go yá-k'voi.
 go, get man'nup.
 where are you going? ho'ma-di kunn-na yu-
 kwoi.
 where have you been? ho-ma-di ku-na ish.
 fetch to'bi.
 look (imp.) wá-kin-up.
 look well, seek wá-kin-up a-kwin-ti.
 put down wá-ket'.
 stop hu'at.

YUKEH.

woman mūs.
 boy ep'sok.
 girl mu'sok.
 infant (little one) un'sel.
 husband i-lái-ugh.
 my wife et'in mūs.
 cousin e-til-in-ka.
 brother in law i-ta'si.
 friend (brother in law) i-ta'si.
 white man fül-kil.
 head töl.
 eye hūal.
 eyebrow hūal-it.
 nose huntl.
 mouth no'wun.
 tongue wo-mul'lat.
 teeth sunk.
 chin not-tum'un.
 throat me-kup'.
 arms hās.
 hands mi-pun'.
 fingers we-sum'.
 chest or breast tōm.
 woman's breasts hiu'i.
 abdomen sintch.
 belly us'na.
 leg tānt.
 calf of leg mi'il.
 feet mi-pat.
 toes mi-hu'i.
 penis mol.
 vagina pāi.
 menses os'sa.
 meat mil.
 house hun.
 a board ke'ta.
 axe las-sa.
 knife lil-kit-ta (lil, stone).
 bad basket tu ke.
 moccasins mi-ko la.
 shirt ta-wi'ta.
 harangue (big ta'k) kōt-kai-mi-le.
 name i'i-a.
 fire ye'kum.
 ashes o'wun.
 caals ko-cha'la.

smoke wo'um.
 water ūk.
 river (big water) hōt-ūk.
 rain tōm.
 mountain witch.
 stone or rock li-el.
 mud o'ne.
 wood al.
 oak tree kai-mis.
 acorns kaims.
 mansanila ku-sik.
 bushes e'lum.
 cattle (English) wo-háu.
 a horse (mil, meat? an mil-en-ti'tum.
 animal also), a riding animal
 dog at-wot-set.
 grizzly bear at-was-sa.
 a deer o-lum.
 duck su'i.
 sunrise szum-met.
 evening nok-ta.
 night nok-up.
 good tot.
 very good tot koi.
 bad ka-tchem.
 small un-sel.
 cold tom-is'ta.
 very cold tom-is-ta koi.
 hungry am-el-o'te.
 sick hi'li-yu.
 dead ko-lis-ti-ka.
 pregnant wu'sok.
 I, me, my et'in.
 thou mit.
 this kau.
 that kau.
 who im.
 many, much mu-na.
 all hi'li.
 yes hi'wo-hā; wi'.
 no yot.
 to-day pau-akh.
 to-morrow hau.
 day after to-morrow up-a-hau.
 there kau.
 near, a little way (lite- un-sel ko'ta.
 rally little go)
 far, a great distance (lite- mu-na¹ ko'ta.²
 rally big¹ go²)
 to eat mái-ka.
 to run tuals.
 to ride ti'tum.
 to dance wá-kin.
 bring (imp.) ha'ma.
 take, or taken hal'ta.
 to work wit-ka; wit.
 go ko'ta.
 I go et-in ko'ta.

go there	kau ko'ta.
go ² quick ¹	li ¹ ko'ta. ²
where ¹ are you going ² ?	im ¹ ko'ta. ²
I am going ² to the mountain ² (I mountain go)	et'in ¹ witch ² ko'ta. ³
go ¹ and get ² ; go ¹ fetch ²	ko'ta ¹ ha-ma. ²
where did you ¹ come ² from?	im ¹ ko-mo. ²
come here	kaa ko-mo.
sit ² here ²	kau ¹ shu-ga. ²
to kill	muk-ta.
to sleep	i-lum-i-ka.
stop	ut-e'.
give ² me ¹	et-in ¹ chai-na. ²
to speak or tell	kái-mi-le.
tell; go ¹ tell ² your ³ boy ⁴	ko'ta ¹ kai-mi-li ² mit ³ ep-sok ⁴ ko-mo ² kau. ⁶
to come ² here ²	
work; tell that Yukeh to work	kai-mi-li kau Yu-keh wit-ka.
Yukeh says he won't work, he is sick	Yu-keh kai-mi-li me touk wit, hi'li-yu.
where ¹ are ⁴ all ² the Yu-kehs ² ?	im ¹ hi-li ² Yu-keh ³ shu-ga. ⁴
all ¹ are at work ²	hi-la ¹ wit-ka. ²
have; have ¹ you ¹ a good ² house ² ?	mit ¹ tot ² hun ³ hal-ta. ⁴
have; have you any acorns?	mit hal'ta kaims.
have; I have none	et'in hal'ta yot.
sick; are you ¹ sick ² ?	mit ¹ hi'li-yu. ²
sick; I am not ³ sick ²	et-in ¹ hi'li-yu ² yot. ³
sick; where ¹ are you ² sick ² ?	im ¹ mit ² hi'li-yu. ³
sick; my breast is bad	et-in tōm kat-chim.
stay; will you ¹ stay ² in ² or ² go ¹ out ² ?	mit ¹ kau ² shu-ga ³ o ⁴ mit ⁵ kau ⁶ ko-ta. ⁷
where ¹ do you ² live ³ ?	im ¹ mit ² shu'ga. ³
I in mountain ² live ³	et'in ¹ wit ² shu'ga. ³

THE WILLIAM BRADFORD COMMEMORATION.—The *Public Ledger* of Philadelphia, after a biographical sketch of William Bradford, to whose memory it remarks that bicentenary honors will be paid next May, in New York, observes as follows:

"Bradford belongs, perhaps, as much to Philadelphia as to New York. He resided here for ten years (from 1682 to 1692), and printed numerous works in this city. The first book which came from his press was the Temple of Wisdom, a work which comprised Lord Bacon's Essays; and it was in this city that he issued, in 1687, as has been recently discovered, his printed proposals to print the Holy Bible in Eng-

lish, with the Book of Common Prayer; a document which has recently been produced in fac-simile; and although he afterwards resided a vastly longer time in New York, and died there after a fortunate career of sixty years, having amassed honestly great wealth, Philadelphia is entitled to a part of the honor of his memory, and has a right, undoubtedly, to join in any honors commemorative of his two-hundredth birth-day. It is creditable, however, to the Historical Society of New York, that she initiates the proceeding, in which we should think it well that our own Society would join, so as to give full effect to the honorable suggestion of Mr. Moore."

FALSE AND ALTERED COINS.—Collectors must be very cautious in purchasing coins of extraordinary types and bearing curious inscriptions; quite a profitable trade is now carried on by persons who manufacture coins of quite a *unique* description. The altering of dates is now a paying business; cents of 1799 and 1815, as well as dollars of 1804, are quickly supplied by these expert manufacturers.

[Some of the varieties Auctopi Connec., &c., are also manifestly manufactured, the lower portion of the R being neatly removed.]

LAW OF PROPER NAMES.—The following will possess interest in connection with the article of Judge Daly:

"For a year past the English county of Monmouth has been kept in hot water by the attempt of Lord Llanover, the Lord Lieutenant, to prevent a Mr. Jones from adopting the name of Herbert.

"Lord Llanover's son-in-law was a Mr. Jones, of Llanarth. He changed his name to Herbert. Lord Llanover's own name is Benjamin Hall. Mr. Jones, of Clytha, wants to become Mr. Herbert too; and this the Halls and the other Joneses resist, as 'disrespectful to the Queen,' and a proof of 'pride and vanity, which always tend to rankness'—whatever that may mean.

"In the course of the discussion, not only has it been shown in several pamphlets and numerous newspaper articles, that an Englishman may change his name as often as he pleases, but several interesting instances of such changes have been exhumed. Thus, in 1836, Mr. Robert Adam Dundas assumed, by royal license, the surname of Christopher only, dropping his original name, such being the condition of a will by which he inherited a large estate. In 1852 Mr. Christopher, who had sat for many years in Parliament under that name, was made a Privy Councillor, and took office in Lord Derby's government. But in 1855, without obtaining the revocation of the license granted to him in 1836, or the concession of a fresh license, Mr. Christopher assumed, *proprio motu*, the additional surname of Hamilton Nesbit. As Mr. Nesbit his name appears on the roll of Privy Councillors of that date, and as Mr. Nesbit he voted in Parliament up to 1857. In 1857 Mr. Nesbit once more, without royal license, altered his name, and assumed the final surname of Hamilton, and as the Right Honorable R. A. C. N. Hamilton his name now stands on the roll of the Privy Council and on the list of magistrates for Lincolnshire.

"Another instance is told of a change in name 'effected worthily, for an obvious and reasonable purpose, by one of the foremost Englishmen of the present day.'

"About forty years ago a young Etonian of extraordinary promise used to be grievously persecuted by the idlers and the ribalds of the school, who had invented an obvious and abominably obscene paraphrase of his surname. The boy grew up to man's estate, and more than fulfilled the promise of his youth. Entering Parliament, and speedily acquiring in that assembly influence and consideration, one of his first acts was to obtain for himself and all his family a royal license to drop a single letter in his name, by which slight alteration the atrocious jest under which he had so often blushed when an innocent child was deprived of its sting."

LIEUT. HILYER (correctly spelled Hill-
yer), spoken of on p. 83, of the Magazine for this month, was my maternal grandfather, he was a sergeant in Captain Noah Humphrey's company at the taking of Havana, August 1762; after the peace he fitted for college, and was graduated at Yale, in 1770. He was intending to become an Episcopal clergyman, but went into the army at the breaking out of the revolution. His widow (my grandmother) is still living in her 91st year, she was his second wife. Her father, (Yale College, 1750,) was also at the taking of Havana, and at the capture of Quebec in 1759, as surgeon's mate, and is said to have been the last survivor of Wolfe's officers, not dying before 1826, in his 94th year.

C. J. H.

"A NEW CRITICAL PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, CONTAINING ALL THE WORDS IN GENERAL USE, &c., &c. *Compiled from authors of the most approved reputation, with considerable additions. By an American gentleman. Burlington, N. J. Published by D. Allenson & Co., 1813.*

This Dictionary, which in the *Portland Advertiser* of 26th July, 1862, is attributed to Mr. Robert Walsh, was the work of Mr. Richard S. Coxe, of New Jersey, but now, and for many years past, a resident and leading member of the Bar of the City of Washington.

P. F.

FRENCH NOTIONS OF AMERICAN GEOGRAPHY.—The *Almanach du Magazin Pittoresque* has the following paragraph in an abstract of events of the war in the United States:

May 22d.—The Federal troops assembled at Harper's Ferry, cross the Potomac, and, after a first engagement, occupy Alexandria.

May 27th.—The Federals, commanded by General Banks, experienced a first reverse. They recross the Potomac and fall back upon Williamsburg.

May 30th and 31st.—A great battle is fought near Richmond. On the first day

the advantage remains with the Confederates; on the second day they experience considerable loss, and abandon Corinth.

After seven days of bloody fighting near Richmond (June 28th to 29th), 95,000 Federals, commanded by McClellan, retire before the Confederate army, which, with reinforcements brought by Generals Beauregard and Jackson, have been increased to 185,000 men. They take position on the James river, seventeen miles from Charleston.

"The Central Committee of Primary Instruction in the City of Paris, has placed the *Magazin Pittoresque* on the list of books proper to be given as prizes in the public schools," doubtless for its geographical accuracy.

"HE STOLE MY THUNDER."—As this expression is often thought to be of rather modern origin, it may be well for the Historical Magazine to correct the mistake. It belongs to John Dennis, the irritable critic immortalized in the *Dunciad*. In 1708, his tragedy of *Appius and Virginia* was brought the stage, and for it he had invented a new species of thunder, which the managers approved of and continued to use in preference to the old device. The tragedy was unsuccessful, and happening soon after to be present at the representation of *Macbeth*, Dennis heard his own thunder made use of, upon which he rose in a violent passion, and exclaimed, with an oath: "See how the rascals use me, they will not let my play run, and yet they *steal my thunder!*"

E.

TIN AND PEWTER WEDDINGS.—Besides the silver and gold there are tin and pewter weddings. The pewter, we believe, is the tenth, tin the twelfth, silver the twenty-fifth, gold the fiftieth, and diamond the seventy-fifth anniversary. Saxe thus answered an invitation to a tin wedding:

TO MRS. ———.

I count it a loss that I could not have been
A guest at your notable wedding of Tin;
In the circle of friends let me hope to be found,
When the happier wedding of Silver comes round.
Meantime may the joys that your future may win,
Compared to the past, be as Silver to Tin.

AN EARLY FLORIDA BISHOP.—Having met the name of the Bishop of Tricali as officiating at St. Augustine in the last century, I insert in the Historical Magazine the following account of him, which may assist students of Florida history. "Francisco de San Buenaventura de Tejada Diez de Velasco, born at Seville, entered the Franciscan order, became Lector of philosophy and theology, Warden of the Convent of Our Lady of Loretto, Bishop of Tricali and Bishop Auxiliar of Cuba, and as such made a visitation of Florida, then part of the diocese of Santiago de Cuba. In 1731 he erected and adorned the parish church of St. Augustine. In 1745 he was appointed Bishop of Yucatan, and took possession of his see on the 15th of June in the succeeding year. On the 4th of July, 1754, he took possession of the see of Guadalajara, and died Dec. 30, 1760. He was a very religious and austere man, dressed with great plainness, had a very small household, and was very sparing in his diet. His revenue above what his merest wants required, was spent in public works or on the poor, and so great a reliance had he become to the poor, that on his death funds had to be raised to continue his good works. As a bishop he was very laborious and exact in the discharge of his duties, and the records of his visitation in Florida show the care which he took of even minute details. He contracted the disease of which he died during a visitation of the missions of Texas which formed part of his diocese.

MINUTE MEN OF THE REVOLUTION, were a body of the militia, otherwise known as "Alarm List Companies," organized in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire, by direction of the Committee of Safety, previous to the battle of Lexington. In Danvers, the deacon of the parish was elected captain of the Minute-Men. They were trained often, the towns paying the expenses. After field exercise, they would repair to the meeting-house to hear patriotic sermons, or partake of an entertainment at the town-house, when "Sons of

Liberty" would exhort them to fight for God and their country! Such was their discipline, and thus an army, in fact, was in existence, ready at a moment's call for defensive purposes, to wheel its isolated platoons into solid phalanxes, while it presented to an enemy only the opportunity of an inglorious foray upon their stores. The Minute-Men did good service at Lexington and Concord, and in April, 1835, a monument was erected in Danvers to the memory of those who fell. Another was erected in West Cambridge in June, 1848. Frothingham, in his "History of Boston," remarks, with reference to the Minute-Men:—"It was an organized power, made up of militia, who had associated themselves—often by written agreements—to meet such an exigence; who had been disciplined to meet it, were expected to meet it, and who had been warned that it was close at hand. Enough to say that they came so near up to their own ideal of hazardous duty, and to the high expectations of their fellow-patriots, as to win praise from friend and foe. They did a thorough, a necessary, and an immortal work. They should have the credit of it. The battle (Lexington) should be called 'The Battle of the Minute-Men.'"

DONATIONS TO HARVARD COLLEGE.—The Report of the Committee of Overseers has the following:—

"Charles Lowell Hancock, of Boston, of the class of 1829, has at different times placed in my hands several manuscripts which demand special notice and acknowledgment, though they do not all of them come strictly within the province of a Library Report.

"Two or three years ago he sent a large manuscript volume which, on examination, appeared to contain all the accounts of Edward Hutchinson as Treasurer of the College from 1721 to 1752, and it was at once passed to the Corporation of the University to fill the chasm during Hutchinson's administration of the finances.

"On the last Seniors' Class-day Mr. Hancock sent a manuscript of 122 pages, on

which is written "College Book No. 5 in Folio." It is obviously a successor of the College Books, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, particularly described by President Quincy in his History, and which he says are "all the books that have any claim to the character of 'early records' of the College." This lost Pleiad ranges from 16 October, 1693, to 11 May, 1713. The contents relate principally to the pecuniary affairs of the College when Thomas Brattle was Treasurer. There are some votes of the Corporation, many particulars respecting several of the funds, a schedule of the College property in 1693, several pages of accounts, and a few copies of acknowledgments for gifts to the Library, the language of which shows the importance attached at that time to small donations of books. Of course this volume will be passed to the Corporation, to which it properly belongs.

"The most interesting part of Mr. Hancock's gifts, so far as the Library is concerned, is three manuscript papers from Benjamin Franklin, dated at Philadelphia, 11 September, 1755. The first paper is an autograph letter to Thomas Hancock of Boston, proposing to set on foot a subscription for Harvard College Library. The second is the subscription paper, formally and carefully drawn up, ruled and cross-ruled with ink, and a subscription by Franklin of four pistoles to be paid annually for five years. The third paper is an autograph order on his brother, John Franklin, the Boston Postmaster, to pay to the Treasurer of Harvard College this subscription of four pistoles, or £4 8s., lawful money. Thus the author of the project, with his characteristic sagacity, carried out the details of the preliminaries himself, even to the drawing up of every necessary paper. But the order on his brother for the payment of the four pistoles was never cancelled. The subscription paper contains not a name but Franklin's. Franklin's appeal, however, may have led ultimately to the £500 which John Hancock, with the addition of about £55 from his own purse, honorably gave to the Library, in conformity with the intention of his uncle, to whom these papers were sent."

AMERICAN WORTHIES.—Stiles, in his Register for July 1, 1815, in an original paper, introduced the following sentence of merited tribute to our country's illustrious dead:—"Nor are we wanting examples to which to point our children. For general virtues of war or peace, we have a *Washington*; for science and comprehension, a *Franklin*; for the cool collected soldier, a *Greene*;* for an astronomer, a *Rittenhouse*; for fearless courage, a *Wayne*; for incorruptibility, a *Read*; for fortitude, a *Putnam*; for eloquence, a *Dickinson*; for perseverance, a *Marion*." M. H.

WINTER LONG AGO.—In January, 1655, George Baxter crossed the East River, from New England to Long Island, on the ice, near the White Stone which is in the vicinity of Throg's Point.—E. B. O'C.

QUERIES.

LOST RECORDS OF NEW HAVEN.—The Records of New Haven Jurisdiction, from April 1644 to May 1653, have been lost for a very long period, no historian of Connecticut or of New England having had an opportunity to draw information from them, not even Cotton Mather, who gives a list of seven magistrates chosen in 1637, one year before the settlement of the town of New Haven, two years before the arrival into this country of some of them, and six years before the organization of New Haven Jurisdiction, and he gives the names of no others before 1653. The fact of the loss of this volume has escaped notice, because the records of the Jurisdiction up to 1644 are contained in the same volume with those of the Plantation of New Haven,

* I remember in his lifetime, to have asked my old friend, Captain Ebenezer Williams, who commanded a company of American infantry during almost the entire period of the Revolution (promotions not then being as rapid as in the present war), who, in case of necessity, would have been the successor of Washington? He replied, without a moment's hesitation, "*General Greene*," for, he added, "*he was more like Washington than any other general in the American army.*" S.

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wherein the general town-meetings are also called *General Courts*, and these plantation records are without break. A volume containing the records of the colony of New Haven before the combination with Milford, Guilford, &c., in 1643, the beginning of the records of the Jurisdiction up to 1644, and those of the Town or Plantation of New Haven up to 1650, was printed 1857, on page 463 of which is a note, giving an account of some proceedings of New Haven Jurisdiction, May 30th, 1649, extracted from Thompson's History of Long Island, Vol. I., p. 378, 2d edition. Where did Mr. Thompson obtain this citation? N.

STAATS LONG MORRIS.—It is stated in Bolton's History of Westchester Co., II. 312, that Lewis Morris, the Judge of Admiralty, had three sons by his first marriage, viz. 1. Lewis; 2. Staats Long Morris, father of General Staats Long Morris, who married the Duchess of Gordon; and 3. Richard. Next, turning to the Morris Pedigree, facing p. 284 of the same vol., I find it set down that Judge Morris had indeed three sons, but that the second of them was General Staats Long Morris who married as above. Which of these is correct; the statement in the text, or the pedigree? Ω.

FEMALE VOTING IN NEW JERSEY.—Has any account ever been written or printed of the use of the elective franchise in New Jersey by women, its origin, the time of its adoption, its termination, and the time and cause of the disfranchisement of the sex? S.

CEASE, RUDE BOREAS.—Who is the author of the English Naval Ballad, "The Dangers of the Sea," or "Cease Rude Boreas." It was said to be so true to nature that the Admiralty would not allow it to be sung on board their national vessels. Can you give us a copy of it, as it cannot now readily be found? X. D.

March 13th, 1863.

SKALLYWAG.—Bartlett, in his Dictionary of Americanisms, gives the definition of this word, but not its derivation. I presume it is only another form of *scaley wag*. But where did it originate? A.

A WASHINGTON COIN.—In a little Spanish work "Noticias de la Provincia de California," written by a Dominican, and published at Valencia in 1794, the author in Letter ii. p. 56, speaking of the order given by the Governor to arrest an American trader on the coast, says: "We do not know what crime he committed. But this is certain that the said English American, named John Kendrig, had coined money in his own name, and I had four of the pieces. On one side was a sea with two vessels, with the name of Washington; and on the other some letters that expressed the expedition he was going on to our continent." Who has seen this coin or token?

OCTOROON.—I have searched in vain for the word "Octoroon" in every English and American Dictionary, from *Bailey* to *Worcester*. This oversight I cannot account for, particularly as the kindred word "Quadroon" is given by several. When did the word originate, and who is the best authority for its use? BOOK-WORM.

CITY DIRECTORIES.—Would you or any of your correspondents kindly refer me to any work in which I can find a general history of *City Directories*—a subject which appears to have been ignored by all the Encyclopædists? I am aware that the *local* history of the London, Boston, New York, and others, may be found in the prefaces, but the information I require refers to the *origin and history of these works*, which will, in time, attain a much more important position in the world of letters than they have hitherto done. NOMENCLATURE.

REPLIES.

JOHN CHAMBERS (Vol. vii. p. 37.) This gentleman was a brother of Admiral William Chambers, and must have practised

law in the city of New York from about 1725. On the death of Judge Phillipse in July 1751, he was appointed second Judge of the Supreme Court, and resigned in 1762. He had asked for the position of Chief Justice in 1760, but failed to secure the appointment. He acted as a member of his Majesty's Council from 1752 to 1762, having been appointed on the recommendation of Governor Clinton. He died in 1764.

JOSEPH MURRAY (vol. vii. p. 37), was an active prominent lawyer, and held a ready pen. He was deeply concerned in the "faction," and drew up many messages and representations to the Assembly. He was a member of his Majesty's Council of the Province of New York from 1744 to 1756, but I do not find the time of his death or his age.

WILLIAM SMITH (vol. vii. p. 37). Strangely enough New York during the colonial period had three prominent men of this name, all of them in the Council of the Province and on the bench. 1. William Smith, a native of Newton, England (born Feb. 2, 1655), Governor of Tangier in 1675. Came to New York in 1686, settled in Brookhaven, Long Island, recommended for Council by Dongan in 1686, appointed in 1691. Chief Justice, 1692, 1700, 1702-3; died member of the Council Feb. 18, 1705. For his descendants see Thompson's Long Island. 2. William Smith, the delegate to the Albany Congress, born at Newport Pagnel, England, Oct. 8, 1697, came to New York in 1715. Admitted to the bar in 1724; Zenger's counsel in 1732; Attorney General in 1751; called to Council by Hardy in 1755; Judge in 1763; died Nov. 22, 1769. 3. William Smith, the historian, member of the Council, and during the Revolution Chief Justice of the Colony. He died at Quebec, Dec. 3, 1793.

DANIEL CARROLL OF DUDDINGTON, (Vol. VII., pp. 36, 69.)—Though we are unable to give the precise information asked about Daniel Carroll, I may state that he was a brother of the Most Rev. John

Carroll, first Archbishop of Baltimore, and son of Daniel Carroll of Rock Creek. The following letter of the father will be of use in distinguishing the various persons of the same name in the two Carroll families, which intermarried:—

"UPPER MARLBRO', Maryland, }
December 20, 1762. }

"As you express a particular desire of having a particular account of your relations in this country, part of the world, the following may be agreeable to you:—My father died in the year 1751, and left six children, viz.: myself, Anne, John, E. W., Mary, and Betsy. He left me lands amounting in value, to between £4000 and £5000. Some time after, I married a lady of our name, E. W. Carroll, to whom I was contracted before my father's death. The fortune was £3000 in money. I had been returned two years before, from Flanders, where my father had sent me for my education, and had been there six years. I have a son named Daniel, about ten years old, and a daughter named Mary, about eight years old. The lady I married is a daughter of Daniel Carroll, son of Charles Carroll, Esq., of Carrollton, who came from Ireland, and settled in this country. His ability and prudent conduct, procured him some of the best offices under the Government, for then the Roman Catholics were entitled to hold places in the Province. By this means, his knowledge of the law, and by taking up large tracts of land, which have since increased in value more than 100 per cent., he made a very large fortune. Two of his sons only survived, out of a great many children—Charles and Daniel. The latter, my wife's father, who died in the year 1734, and left three children, Charles, E. W. (my wife), and Mary. Charles inherits about £600 per annum, will not probably marry, and Mary is married to one Mr. Ignatius Digges. Charles Carroll, Esq., eldest brother to my wife's father, is living, and is worth about £100,000, and second richest man in our Province. He has one son, named Charles, who has had a very liberal education, and now finishing

his studies in London. In case of his death, that estate is left to my son Daniel, by Charles Carroll, Esq. My eldest sister, Ann, is well married to one Robert Brent, in Virginia, a province to the northward of this, divided by the Potomac; he lives about 60 miles from us. They have one child, named George. My brother, John, was sent abroad for his education, on my return. E. W., likewise, my second sister, is married very well, to one William Brent, of Virginia, near my eldest sister; she has one girl. My sisters, Mary and Betsy, are unmarried, and live chiefly with my mother, who is very well.

"This account of your friends, I hope, will be satisfactory to you."

GOVERNOR OF OHIO (vol. vi. p. 376 and vii. p. 69). Governor Reuben Wood resigned upon accepting the consulship to Valparaiso, to which position he was appointed by President Pierce, and not to that of minister to Chili. F. A. M.

ALGERNON SIDNEY. (H. M. vol. vii., p. 69.) A specific biography of this celebrated man was written several years ago, by the late George Van Santvoord, of Troy, N. Y. The title of the work as printed is as follows:—"Life of Algernon Sidney; with Sketches of some of his Contemporaries and Extracts from his Correspondence and Political Writings. By G. Van Santvoord. New York: Charles Scribner, 145 Nassau street. 1851." 12mo. pp. 334. An account of his career in England, from the time of his entering the parliamentary service to his leaving England in 1659, to mediate a peace between the kings of Denmark and Sweden, may be found in this volume, pp. 27-142.

The circumstances under which Mr. Van Santvoord wrote this biography, are narrated in the following extract from an account of the proceedings of the bar of Troy, at a meeting held March 7th, 1863, consequent upon the death of Mr. Van Santvoord:—"His attention was called to the writings of Algernon Sidney, by his

friend, Hamilton Harris, Esq., of Albany, who possesses a fine collection of the works of and concerning that celebrated English republican and statesman. So fascinated did he become, in the perusal of these works, with the character of the man of whom they treated and whom he had long revered, that he resolved to undertake his biography. To this pleasurable toil he applied himself with that ardor inseparable from his nature, and in 1851 published his 'Life of Algernon Sidney.' To no better hands could the task have been entrusted. His keen appreciation of Sidney's character and motives, his own devotion to the principles for which Sidney died, his firm belief in the ultimate success of the ideas which Sidney taught, enabled him to present in the truest and clearest light the story of his life, of his toils, of his death."

As not inappropriate or uninteresting in such a Magazine, I add a sketch of Mr. Van Santvoord's life.

GEORGE VAN SANTVOORD of Troy, N. Y., was run over by a train of cars at East Albany, on March 6th, 1863, and died within half an hour after the accident. His great-great-grandfather, the Rev. Cornelius Van Santvoord, came to this country about the year 1718, and in that year was settled over the Dutch church on Staten Island, where he probably remained until 1740, when he assumed the pastorate of the Dutch church at Schenectady. Mr. Van Santvoord was born at Belleville, N. J., December 8th, 1819, where his father, the Rev. Staats Van Santvoord, was pastor of a Dutch Reformed church. He entered Union College in 1837, and was graduated with honor at that institution, in 1841. He studied law at Kinderhook, and married a grand-daughter of Peter Van Schaack. In 1844 he removed to Lafayette in the State of Indiana, where engaged in law pursuits, and as editor of a newspaper, he remained nearly two years. From 1846 to 1851, he practised law at Kinderhook, whence he removed to the city of New York, and after remaining there a short time took up his abode in Troy, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession at the time of his

death. Mr. Van Santvoord was not only a careful lawyer, but he was also a law writer of eminence. His published volumes on various legal subjects, "now form standard commentaries on the subjects to which they refer, and are in general use by the profession, not only in this State, but in many of our sister States. Mr. Van Santvoord, in his legal investigations, was not content with looking merely to elementary writers, or the decisions of our courts. He delighted to go back to the sources of the law, those fountains of legal truth which were formed by the condition and wants of a people, and the exigencies of society. He admired the principles of the civil law, and the general system of its administration, and delighted to see its provisions from time to time engrafted upon the system of the common law."

His first legal work, known as the *Indiana Justice*, was published during his residence at the west. His next work was entitled "Principles of Pleading in Civil Actions under the New York Code." (8vo. Albany, 1852; enlarged ed., 1855.) This was followed by "Precedents of Pleading" (1858), and "Practice in the Supreme Court of the State of New York in Equity Actions" (2 vols., 1860, 1862). The latter work bears the same relation to the practice since the Code, that Barbour's *Chancery Practice* bears to the practice before the Code. His principal literary works are, a "A Life of Algernon Sidney" (12mo., New York, 1851), and "Lives of the Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States" (8vo., New York, 1854). During the continuance of the *Democratic Review* he was a frequent contributor to its pages, and his sketches of the lives of Danton, Carnot, Robespierre, and others of the leaders of the French Revolution, are among the most brilliant essays of the work. His addresses on special occasions were always marked with refinement, research, and elegance of language.

WIZARD CLIP (vol. iv. p. 21). The Catholic Mirror, published at Baltimore, in its issue of Dec. 31, 1859, has the following, which will throw light on this matter:

"Clyptown is situated in Jefferson county, Va., near Martinsburg. About the close of the last century a certain Mr. Livingston occupied a house there and followed the business of farming. Preternatural occurrences at his house greatly alarmed him. Among other things, garments of different kinds in the house or worn by visitors were clipped all over by some invisible hand into semicircular figures, an inch or two long, from which the place, which had before been known as Smithfield, took the name of Clyptown. In the Mirror of January 5, 1856, there is some account of this extraordinary affair, consisting of 1. A statement by Dr. J. V. Huntington, then Editor of the St. Louis Leader, of what he had heard from respectable sources. 2. Of two letters from Prince Galitzin, who, in 1797, whilst officiating as missionary priest at Conawago, and other places, visited Virginia, and remained three months in the neighborhood of Clyptown, for the purpose of investigating this curious matter. 3. Of two letters of Mrs. Anastasia McSherry, a then living witness, to her brother, Samuel Lilly, recounting some of the facts in the case. To this the Mirror adds, 4. Statements made by Mrs. Anastasia McSherry to her children at Retirement Farm, Jefferson county, Va., respecting the strange things that happened to Mr. Livingston, and which was heard and written down by one of her daughters." These two papers will, therefore, give a pretty full account of the transactions.

Notes on Books.

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register and Antiquarian Journal. Vol. xvii. No. 2. Boston, 1863.

WE do not see this work yet mentioned in the Bibliography of the Civil War, yet to one who writes the the history and espe-

cially the biographical history of the struggle, these volumes will afford no little assistance. The present number contains a memoir of the well-known Elkanah Watson, with a portrait, a sketch of the family of Field, a contribution to Long Island History, a very interesting account of the Nassall family of New England, to which belonged, though few think of her American birth, the celebrated Lady Holland, the friend of Napoleon; Mr. J. W. Dean's full and interesting sketch of Rev. Michael Wigglesworth, author of the "Day of Doom;" Genealogy of the families of Winslow and Lewis. Besides the proceedings of the Historical Genealogical Society, there are given in this number abstracts of the very graceful and accurate biographical sketches of deceased members, prepared by William B. Trask, Esq., historiographer.

Vocabulario de la Lengua Mutsun por el R. P. F. Felipe Arroyo de la Cuesta. New York: J. G. Shea. 8vo.

Vocabulario de la Lengua de la Mision de San Antonio, Alta California, Por el R. P. F. Buenaventura Sitjar. New York: J. G. Shea. 8vo.

Gramatica de la Lengua Névome o sea la Pima. Edited by Buckingham Smith, Esq. New York: J. G. Shea. 8vo.

THESE three works of Mr. Shea's Library of American Linguistics, well preserve for the studies and comparative analysis of scholars, early missionary labors on the languages of California and Sonora. These are deserving of more attention than has yet been given to them in this country, and now that du Ponceau, Gallatin, and, above all, Turner, have passed away, we look rather to Germany than to our own land for one to fill the position and bring to the study of these almost countless languages, a comprehensive mind, an intelligent analysis, just comparative powers, and that extensive knowledge of languages needed to make a master. Meanwhile, Mr. Shea will, we trust, be enabled to continue his part of collecting and printing.

His enterprise is a great one for an individual to attempt, considering the nature of these works, which repel many by their aridity and difficulty. Yet he has issued already eight volumes, and has nearly ready a Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon, or Trade Language of Oregon, by George Gibbs. 2. A Vocabulary of the real Chinook Language, and 3. Vocabularies of the Clallam and Lummi by the same. 4. Radical Words of the Mohawk Language, by Rev. J. Bruyas, written about 1675. 5. A Grammar of the Micmac Language, by Rev. Mr. Maillard.

Memoir of the late Samuel Breck, Vice President of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Read before the Society by Joseph R. Ingersoll, January, 1863. Philadelphia: King & Baird, 1863. 8vo. 40 pp. 16 pp.

A TRIBUTE to a gentleman of ability and worth, whose long career was spent not without honor and usefulness. As their Vice President the Historical Society could not do less than testify its appreciation of his services. Mr. Breck was the author of the best treatise on our Continental bills and of some addresses.

Treatise upon the Estate and Rights of the Corporation of the City of New York, as Proprietors. By Murray Hoffman, 2 vols. 8vo. New York, 1862.

WE are indebted to Mr. D. T. Valentine, Clerk of the Common Council, for a copy of this learned and able work, from the pen of a lawyer, no less eminent for his great legal ability, displayed in a long career as Master in Chancery, Vice Chancellor, and Judge of the Superior Court, than for his historical tastes and literary ability, which have enriched the shelves of the bar with works of practical utility, profound learning, and vigorous legal conception.

Our First Year of Army Life. An Anniversary Address delivered to the First Regiment of Connecticut Volunteer Heavy Artillery, at their camp near Gaines' Mills, Va., June, 1862. By Rev.

E. A. Washburn, the Chaplain of the Regiment. New Haven: T. H. Pease. 1862. 8vo. pp. 00.

THIS address gives a very pleasing account of a year's experience in the army, and will well repay perusal. Prepared for those under its charge, it breathes a healthy manly tone, drawing a picture of their year's service in a lively, interesting narrative, not without humor, yet without anything inconsistent with his position.

Sketches of the War. By Charles C. Nott, Colonel of the Ironsides Regiment, N.Y.S.V., late Captain 5th Iowa Cavalry, 12mo. New York: C. T. Evans. 1863.

A BOOK creditable to the head and heart of the author, who amid his life of camp and battle bears in remembrance the school in which as trustee he was interested, and sends them these simple yet graphic sketches of army life, of Union suffering and rebel outrage. The influence of such a book must be deservedly great.

Arbitrary Arrests in the South: or, Scenes from the Experience of an Alabama Unionist. By R. S. Tharin. New York: Jno. Bradburn. 1863. 12mo. pp. 245.

THE narrative of Mr. Tharin is that of many other refugees from the South, and though his trials are described in all the fervid imagery of Southern style, his work would not perhaps from that alone claim in these times much popular attention. In another point of view, however, it is a work of interest and calls up new ideas as to this war, and its results. A man of education, refinement, and cultivation, Mr. Tharin is one of the "poor white trash," because he owns no part of the broad acres of his ancestors and no slaves. His position led him to battle for the rights of the poor whites, and he endeavored, and of course in vain, to form a non-slaveowners' party. Such a party must and will arise, however, and as this body of non-land, non-slave-owning whites comprises many men of intelligence, education, and courage, it must sooner or later assert its rights as a majority to rule. In the present war the cotton planters have

put arms into the hands of the poor whites, and these will be fools indeed if they lay them down without securing their rights, in case the Confederacy succeeds; and the Confederacy will undoubtedly fail if the government can reach this class and convince them that their real interest is the dethronement of the cotton lords.

A History of the Law, the Courts, and the Lawyers of Maine, from its first colonization to the early part of the present century. By William Willis. Portland: Bailey & Noyes. 1863. 8vo.

THIS fine volume, illustrated with eighteen portraits of worthies of the Bench and Bar of Maine, originated in the preparation of a lecture for the Maine Historical Society, in which Mr. Willis proposed to present brief sketches of the early lawyers, with anecdotes of the bar in Maine; but the materials became so copious that his labor assumes the form of an octavo of 712 pages. The work is very well written and quite interesting. The first chapters on the early jurisprudence of Maine, under the grant to Gorges, and under Massachusetts, as well as in Pemaquid, and later, under the charter of 1691, have an interest for all historical students. The biographical portion shows great care and a due appreciation of those whose lives and labors are here chronicled.

The American Nation: Lives of Fallen Braves and Living Heroes. By John G. Shea. Nos. 1-16. New York: T. Farrell & Son, 1863.

THIS work, now rapidly approaching the conclusion of the first volume, embracing biographies of the distinguished generals and other officers killed during the war, will be a most elegant and authentic biographical memorial, the sketches being from the best sources, and the portraits well engraved and truthful. Among the heroes whose lives are here given, appear Generals Lyon, Wallace, McCook, Mansfield, Richardson, Bohlen, Lander, Colonels Baker, Raith, Peabody, Lowe, Elsworth, Farnham, Cameron, Major Tanner, &c. A se-

cond volume will be devoted to Living Heroes, portraits of Scott, McClellan, Wool, Sigel, Porter, Foote, Heintzelman, Wallace, being already given.

Souvenir consacré à la Mémoire vénérée de M. L. S. Casault, Premier Recteur de l'Université à Laval. Québec, 1863.

THIS beautiful tribute to M. Casault shows how deeply Canada mourns his loss. It embraces the funeral oration of V. Rev. M. Cazeau, the biographical sketch of M. Méthot, and the oration of M. La Rue, accompanied by a fine photograph of M. Casault and a copy of the tablet erected to his memory.

The War with the South. A History of the Great American Rebellion. By Robert Tomes, M.D. Parts 17-20. New York: Virtue & Co. Portraits of Halleck and Sigel—Views of New Orleans, and the Bombardment of Island No. 10. pp. 505-600.

THE narrative, under the graphic pen of Dr. Tomes, carries us down to the close of the first war year, the eventful 1861, now almost like some ancient period in our history, so rapidly have events since crowded on us. These numbers are, too, a picture of success and reverse; Drainesville, Hatteras, and Port Royal being balanced by Ball's Bluff and Belmont.

Pictorial History of the War of 1861. By the Hon. E. G. Squier. New York: Frank Leslie, 1863. Vol. ii. Nos. 1-4.

THIS immense work, with a page large enough to admit engravings of the greatest sizes, fills its columns with a full history of the war, embracing in or with the text, official documents, biographical sketches, descriptions of important localities, incidents, and anecdotes. Its profuseness of illustration will make it a welcome in families where young and old can take pleasure in its pages. The history in these numbers is brought down near the close of McClellan's campaign before Richmond.

Vermont Quarterly Gazette. A Historical Magazine embracing a digest of the history of each town, civil, educational, religious, geological, and literary. Edited by A. M. Hemenway. Ludlow, Vermont. 8vo. No. 5. Chittenden & Co.

THIS number, with a portrait of Geo. Van Ness, is full of interest, embracing as it does the history of Burlington. The matter relating to the war is ample, lists of the officers and men of the Vermont regiments being given.

Miscellany.

HON. R. HYDE WALWORTH, of Saratoga Springs, the venerable ex-Chancellor of the State of New York, has for some time been engaged in collecting information and materials for a Genealogical History of the descendants, in the female lines, as well as in the male lines, of his maternal ancestor, the first William Hyde, of Norwich; who came from England about 1633, and died in January, 1681.

The work is now ready for the press, and will make two octavo volumes of about 800 or 900 pages each; including very full and copious indexes, so arranged as to enable any descendant to trace out any of his or her relatives and ancestors, without difficulty.

J. Munsell, Publisher, No. 78 State street, Albany, N. Y., proposes to publish, if sufficient subscriptions are received to justify the undertaking, Chancellor Walworth's Hyde Genealogy, in two volumes octavo. The work will be delivered to subscribers, or sent by mail, postage paid, upon the receipt of the subscription price of \$10. It will be printed on good paper and with fair type; and handsomely bound in cloth.

HON. FREDERICK GRIMKE died at his residence in Chilicothe, recently at the age of seventy-two years. He was a lawyer by profession, and after filling the office of Common Pleas Judge, was elected by the Legislature to the Supreme Bench. In his will, which is to be executed by A. G.

Thurman, Esq., he bequeathed \$2,000 in trust to defray the expense of publishing two volumes of his writings on Law, Government, and Political Economy. He requests that a copy of the work be presented to the Congressional Libraries of the United States and the Confederate States, to each of the States, and to the chief Universities in each. Judge Grimke was the author of a work entitled *Nature and Tendency of Free Institutions*.

A VERY attractive volume entitled "A Memorial of the Semi-Centennial Celebration of the Founding of Hamilton College, Clinton, New York," edited by Prof. Edward North, has just appeared, illustrated with portraits of the Presidents of the College and of two of its benefactors. If a copy reaches us we shall speak at length of its contents.

THE publisher of the Historical Magazine has in press a large paper edition of Prescott's Historical Works, to match the elegant large paper Bancroft already issued by him. It will undoubtedly be one of the finest specimens of book-making yet given to the public, and will form one of those library attractions that the *bibliophile* will covet where he cannot possess, and how few can possess when the edition is limited to sixty-five copies.

He has also in press to issue at once, a *Rebel History of the War*.—"The First Year of the War," by E. A. Pollard, Editor of the *Richmond Examiner*, and B. M. De Witt, Associate Editor of the *Richmond Enquirer*. This volume will excite considerable attention, as being the most labored effort to make the worse appear the better cause, yet accessible to the North. Extracts from Southern papers have been given, but no general Southern view of the whole question of the various civil and military operations on both sides.

Maine is determined to honor Popham, and a Memorial Volume of the Popham Celebration is announced, to form a volume of 300 to 500 pages, with a map, and to embrace the whole proceedings. It will be a worthy monument.

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VOL. VII.]

MAY, 1863.

No. 5.

General Department.

TRIAL AND EXECUTION OF DAVID McLANE, AN AMERICAN, FOR HIGH TREASON, AT QUEBEC IN 1797.

ALTHOUGH McLane was an American, and the scheme for the formation of which he died originated in this country, few here have any knowledge of a case which stands pre-eminent among the *causes célèbres* of Canada, from the madness of the project, the novelty of the judicial proceedings, and the barbarity of the execution, in conformity with the savage spirit of the English code. It affords, perhaps, the solitary instance of the carrying out, even in semblance, of the hanging, drawing, and quartering in America, and must have produced, as the government desired, a profound impression in the minds of the French Canadians.

The breaking out of the French Revolution found the public mind in the United States divided: the administration and the federal party shocked at the excesses of the revolution, disposed to observe a strict neutrality in the wars which were convulsing Europe; the rising party of Democrats or Republicans, stimulated by ideas of liberty, by hatred of England, and gratitude for France, eager to throw the whole weight of the influence of the rising republic of America into the scale in favor of the French republic. The French ambassadors in the United States, Genet, Fauchet, and Adet, intrigued with the leaders of this party, and set the laws at defiance. The difficulties that ensued are matters of history, and Washington, who had firmly maintained the dignity and honor of Ame-

rica, has left in his Farewell Address a solemn warning against the intrigues of foreign governments, his "Beware of foreign influence," applying to this attempt of French envoys to create a party in the country.

No detailed history of the operations of these envoys has ever been given to the world, and of this curious political chapter in our history little is positively known. A war with England, in which France by the aid of the United States should reconquer Canada, seems to have been one part of the scheme, as shortsighted as it was dangerous. However, in 1796, Adet issued a proclamation, addressed to the French Canadians, in which he announced that the French Republic, having defeated Spain, Austria, and Italy, was now on the point of attacking England, beginning with her colonies, and he invited the Canadians to rally to his standard. The antichristian element which chiefly led to the revolution in France and soon entirely controlled it, did not exist at all in Canada; and no part of the world, perhaps, had less sympathy with revolutionary France, than the colony settled by the simple-minded, devout, and sturdy peasants, mariners, and gentry of Bretagne and Normandy. Yet, even public men of the United States were led away with the idea, and Monroe, in his correspondence from Paris, spoke of the easy conquest of Canada, and while Frenchmen hoped to reconquer it for France, Americans hoped, no less sanguinely, to add it to the domain of their own republic, and began to make calculations on the basis of its annexation.

Men of ruined fortune, *cupidi novarum rerum*, have, in all such intrigues and revolutions, been the instruments in the hands of astute leaders. To inaugurate a revo-

lution in Canada Adet employed David Lane, a citizen of the United States, or perhaps led him by general words and vague promises to the mad attempt which cost him his life. For after all there is no definite proof of the connection of Adet with it, McLane having been hung on the evidence simply of his own statements.

He was a native of Attleboro', Massachusetts, and in the course of trade in the South had adopted, as many still do in North Carolina, willingly or unwillingly, a Scottish prefix, and ultimately retained a name, which in his regular fall visits to the South, had become a passport to favor. He settled in Rhode Island, marrying, it would seem, a Miss Belcher of Newport, but chose Providence as a field for his enterprising mind.

"The first considerable improvement within my recollection in this place," says a worthy citizen of Providence, for whose reminiscences I am indebted to J. Ward Dean, Esq., "was the erection of the Coffee House, which is now* recognised in the old building adjoining westward to the splendid granite block on the north side of Market Square. This in its day was considered as a wonderful effort in the architectural line. It was built by Messrs. David McLane and Paul Draper. It is probably the first building erected in this town where the floor joists were laid upon the plates or frame, instead of being let into them by means of tenons and mortices as had previously been the practice. McLane was an operative house-wright, and this, though an innovation, was soon acknowledged by the craft generally to be an improvement, inasmuch as labor was saved and strength was added to the building by preserving the timber whole; and since that time this mode has been generally adopted by architects.

"This establishment was for some years what it purported to be—a coffee-house. Its lower floor was laid out into one or two well furnished bars, and a room embracing all its front, except an entrance and stairway to the upper stories, which

large room was used as an exchange for merchants, politicians, newsmongers, quidnuncs, and scandal-brokers of all descriptions, in stormy weather, when it was inconvenient for them to assemble at their old-established rendezvous on the *Great Bridge*. On either side of this large room, on the ground floor, were a number of recesses, each with a table and seats, which would accommodate four persons, who were furnished promptly by the waiters with newspapers, or with coffee, sling punch, or other refreshments required. The second story contained large parlors, and a spacious room for the practice of the culinary art and the manufacture of gastronomic delicacies.

"The third story and the lofty attic had numerous rooms for lodging and for a billiard table, and for the accommodation of card parties, which were generally composed of amateurs instead of professed artists. This establishment was kept up for a few years, but was found to be in advance of the population, the refinement, and the business of the place, and after having a succession of keepers or landlords, none of whom ever secured a competence in the business, was discontinued.

"To aid the builders in the great work of enterprise, which was considered in the light of a great public improvement, through the address and perseverance of McLane a lottery had been granted to him by the legislature of Rhode Island, classes of which had been put forth and drawn in due season by the old-fashioned slow process, long before it had entered any mathematician's pericranium that combinations might be formed which would arrive at the same result by an almost instantaneous operation. . . . The wheel of fortune revolved, the lottery of McLane was drawn, but we never learned that any ticket purchaser ever received a prize. Those who held what were called lucky numbers, had a golden vision in prospect; but it soon vanished into the air, and the treasures which they were about to seize were snatched from their grasp, as if touched by the wand of the enchanters in oriental tales described."

Failing here, he seems to have sought

* Demolished since the Reminiscences were written.

to make his fortune elsewhere. According to his own account on his trial one of the Belcher family, a relative of his wife, died, leaving property in France, and he made preparations to go to France to recover it. For this purpose he visited Philadelphia, and saw Mr. Adet's clerk, who gave him a certificate that the minister took an interest in the affairs of his family. Owing to some unexplained circumstance he did not go to France, but went to Canada in 1796, but, seeing himself regarded with suspicion, he returned to New York, intending to start for France; then as troubles had begun, the French seizing all American vessels, he returned to Canada in 1797, in hopes of succeeding by speculating in lumber and horses, and that he passed under an assumed name to escape arrest by his creditors. He met one Butterfield on Lake Champlain, who recommended him to a man named Frichette at St. John's with whom he had some conversation, among other things, as to the likelihood of a general rising among the Canadians on account of the imprisonment of several for their opposition to the Road Act.

By Frichette he was introduced to John Black, a shipbuilder at Quebec, with whom the celebrated Henry Eckford learned his business, but who seems at this time to have been a desperate politician, having just by intrigue succeeded in securing a seat in the provincial parliament. Black, as unscrupulous as McLane is said to have declared himself in other days as to the means of acquiring wealth, eagerly grasped at the occasion of reaping honor and profit by becoming an informer; and between eleven and twelve o'clock at night, on the 10th of May, proceeded to the Governor's secretary, and made an affidavit, on which McLane, who was then at Black's house, was arrested in his bed on a charge of high treason.

He was brought to trial on the 7th of July, under an indictment for conspiring the death of the king, and aiding and abetting the king's enemies, and containing allegations of fourteen overt acts. The Attorney-General, Mr. Sewell, in opening the case, charged that Mr. McLane was an

agent of Adet, under whom he held the commission of Major-General, and that his visits to Canada were expressly to prepare for a revolt of the French Canadians against the English government, to be effected by aid from the United States and a military force from France. That his plan was to introduce lumbermen from the States by way of the Sorel, who were to form the nucleus of his force, and when the garrison of the castle of Quebec had been drugged with liquor and laudanum, these men, armed with pikes eight feet long, were to rush on the place and carry it. That he imparted this scheme to Frichette, who agreed to join him, and to Black.

The witnesses for the crown in their testimony fully sustained this. William Barnard declared that McLane had on both visits talked to him of his plan of revolutionizing Canada, and endeavored to enlist him. Elmer Cushing testified to his declaration that he was an envoy of Adet, that the paper was really to show his real business, though purposely expressed as it was, that Canada was to be invaded by a force of 10,000 men, and that after the conquest he was to be Governor of Montreal.

Francis Chandonet also testified to having been solicited to join the plot. Thomas Butterfield and Charles Frichette were both arrested as fellow-conspirators with McLane, admitted that they had joined him in his plot to revolutionize Canada and join the French, and Frichette accompanied him to Quebec, and then went for Mr. Black, who met him in the woods near the *Ance des Mères*, and induced him to go to his house. Black's testimony closed the chain of evidence.

McLane defended himself in person, assisted by Messrs. Pyke and Franklin, but the case was apparently so clear that the jury (all, however, of English, not French origin), after retiring a few moments, brought in a verdict of guilty. The Chief Justice then addressed him, and sentenced him to be hanged, to be taken down while still alive, cut open, disembowelled, have his entrails burnt before his eyes, his head cut off, and his body divided into four parts.

Every effort had been used to make the trial imposing. "The selection of jurors," says Garneau, "the testimony, the sentence, the execution, all were extraordinary." Christie, another Canadian historian representing the English as Garneau French views, remarks: "Had not the government deemed an example necessary in the agitation of the times, he might with more propriety have been treated as an unhappy lunatic than as a criminal. A stranger, friendless and unknown, he was altogether powerless, and now that time has dispelled the mist of prejudice against him at the moment, and that we can coolly survey the whole matter from first to last, there seems more of cruelty than of justice in the example made of this unfortunate person, who suffered rather for the instruction of the people uneasy under the Road Act than for any guilt in a plan perfectly impracticable and preposterous."

Pursuing its plan, the government sought to invest his death with all terrors possible. On Friday, July 21, 1797, he was taken from the prison on a hurdle (or rather on a horse drawing one), attended by the sheriff and a military guard. The axe and block were carried with him. A little after ten o'clock they reached the gallows erected outside of St. John's gate at the foot of the glacis, an elevated spot visible to the surrounding country, and now occupied by the Brothers of the Christian Schools and the Sisters of Charity—those communities devoted to the cause of Christian education covering by works of mercy the site of a deed of needless and brutal cruelty. McLane was attended by Rev. Mr. Mountain and Mr. Sparks, and after a few words addressed to the people was cast off the ladder. After hanging about twenty-five minutes he was taken down, his head cut off and held up by the executioner, crying "Behold the head of a traitor!" A part of the entrails was then taken out and burnt and the limbs cut, but not cut off. "Never," says the accomplished historian Garneau, "never had such a spectacle been seen in Canada."

McLane had the sympathy of the French Canadians. At personal risk they had be-

stowed care and consolation on him before and during his trial: their charity prompted them to give his remains the rites of burial. Towards evening Messrs. Chaloup, Laliberté, Gauvreau, and Barbeau, dug a grave on the place of execution, on what is now the east corner of Richelieu street near the glacis, and near the north angle of the Brothers' School, and there interred decently the mutilated remains of the unfortunate stranger. The courage of these men, belonging to an oppressed and suspected race, thus showing their sympathy for one just executed as the leader of a plot to free them from English power, is justly deserving of being recorded. Whether McLane had any real intention of making the attempt at revolution cannot now be known. Many believe him deluded by Adet, who hoped to see trouble caused in Canada; and who cared nothing what became of McLane; others suppose the whole a crazy project of McLane himself. None, we believe, accuse the witnesses of perjury or of concocting the whole affair.

Of McLane's family nothing has met my investigation, except the fact that in 1825 a daughter of his came to Quebec to remove his remains to a more worthy tomb. François Romain, who had been one of those whose kindness relieved the last hours of her father, led her to his grave and aided her pious task.

McLane is described by one who knew him, as "a man of great decision of character, possessing a restless spirit of enterprise and adventure. His stature was above the middling size, and his personal appearance was prepossessing."

Black, who lured McLane to his house to betray him and in whom he trusted, because he had been arrested by the government in 1794, and who so basely lured him to his house to betray him, as well as the other witnesses and informers, received grants of land, and Black also a considerable reward. But the execration of the public followed him, he lost popularity, office, business, and means, and in a few years was, according to Garneau, a loathsome beggar in the streets of Quebec.*

* I have never seen McLane's trial in English,

OBSERVATIONS ON THE DESIGN AND IMPORT OF MEDALS.

BY HENRY A. HOMES,

OF THE NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY.

It may be thought that no misapprehension of the design of medals exists in the public mind—that the import is too obvious to require any careful explanation—and that it is sufficient to say that they are designed to honor those deemed worthy of receiving an expression of the public esteem. No denial of this last conclusion need be offered, but the question presents itself none the less, and it is the question upon which we propose to offer a few observations—How shall a medal of honor be most effectively made such an expression of esteem and gratitude?

Serious and radical mistakes have been made on several occasions within a few years in devising medals prepared in this country. The mistakes are of such a nature as to show that, the design of a medal as interpreted by the study of history has been lost sight of, and consequently, that the aim of the promoters of the medal has been dwarfed to a feeble and contracted result.

With the progress of our arms in the present war, many medals will doubtless be struck in honor of those by whose valor successes have been won. And it seems important therefore that legislators, associations, and individuals, whose zeal on any fit occasion may lead them to order a medal to be struck, should not, in carrying out the measure, come short of fulfilling the highest purpose of a medal. We think it will clearly be seen from the remarks which follow, that the resolutions initiating a medal should include certain provisions,

but finding his case referred to in Garneau and Christie, endeavored to obtain a copy, but heard of but one, sold in London by Henry Stevens, which I failed to get. Through John Ward Dean, Esq., I obtained some details as to his earlier life, and have drawn the rest of the account from the Canadian historians, and from the French account of the trial printed at Quebec in 1797 and just reprinted in the *Soirées Canadiennes*, perhaps (*qui sçait!*) in consequence of my inquiries about the matter. A recent work, *Anciens Canadiens*, by Philippe Aubert de Gaspé, a venerable lawyer of Quebec who witnessed the execution, also gave some details.

too often neglected, and that otherwise, the medal created in patriotic gratitude will fail of its design.

The object of a medal then is, to perpetuate to future generations the remembrance of some remarkable achievement, *in perpetuam rei memoriam*. It is designed to be a monument of an event, the knowledge of which is to be widely diffused.

History teaches us that in accordance with this principle, the Roman emperors were accustomed to stamp the record of their conquests on pieces of metal to be widely circulated as the specie currency of the empire. Hundreds of thousands of some of the varieties of these coins were struck, and in consequence have not even yet become rare with collectors, and may bear the memorial of the events delineated to the end of time. The same principle prevails in modern times. The French have struck probably more than two thousand medals since 1789. During the Napoleonic period, more than eight hundred medals were struck to illustrate the national glory. Of some of these medals, especially after making dies a quarter of the size of the original, thousands upon thousands were distributed to the senate, the armies, and the people. At the museum of the mint in Paris, the dies of all the medals which have been made for the government since the time of Charles VIII., are still preserved. The dies when worn out are occasionally renewed or retouched, and the bureau is ready at all times to sell copies of the medals at a price fixed in the catalogues.

These facts show, that it is designed in producing a medal, that the person concerned in the meritorious action should have his fame enhanced, not by creating and bestowing upon him individually, a single piece of metal commemorating the event, and which had been decreed to him by any body of men, but by multiplying copies of it to be widely distributed. In this way the knowledge of the action and of the esteem in which he was held by his contemporaries is perpetuated, in numerous, almost imperishable monuments.

The history of the medal voted by the Royal Society in honor of Captain Cook, illustrates the uses and intention of a medal with the utmost pertinency. In 1776, the society had voted that he should receive the one annual Copley medal (which Benj. Franklin had been the first to receive in 1753). Capt. Cook had sailed on his last voyage before obtaining it. When the news of his death reached London, the society further resolved, Jan. 20, 1780, "that the services of Capt. Cook, merit some public act for *perpetuating* the memory of so valuable and so eminent a man."

As the best means to accomplish this object, it was resolved at the meeting of the next week (Jan. 27th), "that the society order a medal to be struck expressive of his deserts." This measure was not understood as a resolution that a single piece of gold should be fashioned, with appropriate devices and inscriptions, of which the society should be the sole possessor, or which should be delivered to the family of the person whose memory was to be perpetuated. The manner of carrying it into effect, showed what was their understanding of the purport of a medal. It was decided that each subscriber of twenty guineas should receive a medal in gold, that each subscriber of one guinea should receive a copy in silver, or two in bronze, and that each member of the society, indiscriminately, should receive a copy in bronze.

The dies cost £84, and with the sum received, thirteen gold, 289 silver, and 500 bronze medals were struck, making 802 medals, at a cost in all of about £419 or about \$2000. After the lapse of four years, and after the distribution had been accomplished, it was found that a surplus of money still remained, and it was resolved to strike from the dies five more gold medals.

Of these, at this last date, it was thought appropriate to present a copy to the widow of the honored commander. If the delay to do so be neither delicate nor generous, it nevertheless shows that this learned society had not regarded the medal as a certificate of merit merely, or as a testimonial to be preserved in a family cabinet like the Copley medal or the medals of our agricul-

tural and mechanics' institutes, but as a *record*, to be multiplied for wide diffusion and permanent endurance.

It is the question of practical utility whether, in our resolutions ordering medals to be struck, we aim to obtain or succeed in obtaining thereby, the *perpetual* remembrance of the event.

Let us look at some facts close at hand, and if the facts were equally accessible regarding other cases, we should probably show similar results. The State of New York has within a few years ordered medals to be struck in honor of the public services of Col. Bliss, Dr. Kane, and Lieut. Hartstene. The grand oversight was made in the case of each one of these, that simply a single medal was ordered to be struck, except that two copies were ordered to be made of the one for Col. Bliss. Those ordered were to be of gold, and to be given to the persons in whose honor they were voted. No provision was made for securing the dies to the *State*, or having a single copy made in silver or bronze for any other person, or for any institution.

The chances, therefore, that a perpetual memorial has been created in these cases, are, so far as these facts go, very small; and these chances are diminished from the fact that the medals are in gold, whence its intrinsic value offers so great temptation to destroy them. In the multiplication of medals, copper and bronze are much more appropriate to the ultimate object of a medal, and the perpetuating the remembrance of great actions, than either gold or silver. Covetousness or ignorance will recklessly destroy a gold medal for the sake of gain, while an inferior metal would be exempt from injury. Medals do not receive their value from the preciousness of the metal.

The true course to pursue would be, first to order a medal to be struck in honor of an achievement, then to provide that a copy in gold should be given to the hero, and finally to provide that from fifty to a thousand should be struck in bronze, and discreetly distributed. After having gone to the expense of making a die, the additional expense of a quantity in bronze is but trifling, the same die serving for every variety of metal.

The governor of a State, or the president of the association, should receive a certain number to present to cabinets and noteworthy persons. In every medal created by voluntary subscription, it should be provided that each subscriber should have one in bronze.

If the companions of Kane and Hartstene had each been voted a copy of the medals awarded to their chiefs, what an incentive to acts of daring and self-sacrifice.

The monument devised for Col. Bliss by our State, would with greater certainty have a long duration, if the expense for the two supplementary medals in gold, one in the State library and the other at West Point, had been incurred for a hundred medals in bronze.

Another noticeable oversight with respect to the Kane and Hartstene medals, is that those who ordered them from the artists, allowed them to be struck without embodying on either surface any lettered inscription, not even the motto *Excelsior* of the arms of the State. After the medals had been struck, an inscription had to be engraved upon the edge of each, for the die did not contain it. Medallists, in describing a medal, speak only of the two sides; the edge is not supposed by them to have an inscription, for it will not stand the ravages of time. Not one modern medal in a thousand is without a lettered inscription on the surface, and very few have an inscription on the edge. Coins may properly have inscriptions on their edges to preserve them from being clipped. In consequence of the oversight regarding these two medals, when a copy of them is made in bronze, the inscription on the edge is necessarily wanting, and they present no evidence on either side of the source and design of the medal, except that which is symbolical and necessarily, therefore, of obscure interpretation.

After having provided in the original vote for a quantity of the medals, ample enough to insure its preservation for ages to come, the die should come into the actual possession of the State or of some institution. If ownership of the die is not secured to the State by implication in the purchase of the medal from the artist, it

should be secured by having the transfer of it promised explicitly in the contract, that copies may at any time be made of the medal, and disposed of by sale to such as may desire them. By a late resolution of Congress the mint is authorized to sell medals from all dies in its possession.

The language of Addison, in the following passage, beautifully and impressively confirms our observations:

"We ought to look on medals, as so many monuments consigned over to eternity, that may possibly last when all other memorials of the same age are worn out or lost. They are a kind of present that those who are actually in being, make over to such as lie hid in the depths of futurity."

WASHINGTON'S LANDS.

THE following advertisement from General Washington, with regard to his landed estates, taken from the *Columbian Mirror* and *Alexandria Gazette*, of February 20, 1796, may be of interest to your readers.

TO BE LET.

And Possession given in Autumn,

The Farms appertaining to Mount Vernon Estate, in Virginia; four in number; adjoining the Mansion House Farm. Leases will be given for the term of fourteen years to real Farmers of good reputation, and none others need apply.

The largest of these, called River Farm, contains 1207 acres of ploughable land: 879 of which are in seven fields, nearly of a size, and under good fences; 212 acres (in one inclosure) are, generally, in common grass pasture; and 116 acres more are in five grass lots and an orchard (of the best grafted fruit), all of them contiguous to the dwelling-house and barn. On the premises are a comfortable dwelling-house (in which the Overlooker resides) having three rooms below, and one or two above; an old barn (now in use) and a brick one building 60 by 30 feet, besides ends and wings sufficient for stabling 20 working horses, and as many oxen, and an excellent brick dairy,

with a fine spring in the middle of it. Thirty black labourers (men and women) being the usual number which have been employed on this farm, are, with their children, warmly lodged, chiefly in houses of their own building. The soil is a loam, more inclined to clay than sand, and with light dressings yields grain well, particularly wheat. Encompassed on two sides by the river Potomack, and on a third by a navigable creek, the inlets therefrom, in a variety of places, afford an inexhaustible fund of rich mud for manure or compost.—The waters abound in a variety of fish and wild fowl; and one or more shad and herring fisheries might be established thereon.

Next in size is Union Farm (so called from the annexation of two together). This has also seven fields, nearly equal in size, and containing in the aggregate, 841 acres of ploughable land, besides 67 acres of mowable meadow; principally of reclaimed swamps of the richest sort; and four lots of 5 acres each, designated for clover, by the stables. On the premises are a comfortable (though small) dwelling house, in which the Superintendent of the estate resides; with a kitchen and other convenient houses, very pleasantly situated on the river. In the centre of the farm there is a new house with two rooms below, and two above (inhabited by the overlooker of the farm). Covering of the same kind, and for about the same number of labourers and their families, as at River Farm, belong to this; and perhaps one of the best and most convenient barns of brick in America, for grain (in and out of straw) and for the accommodation of stock of all kinds, working horses and oxen. The soil of this farm is not unlike the last, but rather more tenacious. There is one excellent shad and herring fishery appertaining thereto, with convenient houses for salting and barreling them up; and another which has been, and might again be, used to advantage. This farm being bounded by the river and a navigable creek for a considerable extent, abounds as the other does with the same kind of inlets, and resources of mud, wild fowl, &c.

Adjoining to the last mentioned farm,

and at the head of the creek which bounds the same, is Dogue Run Farm; consisting of 517 acres of ploughable land in seven fields, differing but little in size; with 132 acres of mowable grass in several inclosures; part of which being of the richest reclaimed swamps, remain permanently in grass; the other part is alternately in grass and grain. On the premises are, a new dwelling house occupied by the Overlooker (warm and comfortable though small); with covering for twenty odd black labourers and their families; a new brick barn with an open circular floor to thresh or tread on, through which the grain passes to a floor below where it is always secure, and ready for winnowing; stables for thirty odd working horses and oxen adjoin the barn, and covering for other kinds of stock, all entirely new. The soil of this farm is a good loam, rather lighter than those of the preceding.

The fourth farm is called Muddy Hole; and has the same number of fields with the rest; besides four grass lots of 5 acres each, surrounding the barn and stables; the whole making together 476 acres of ploughable land. The Overlooker's house is small and but indifferent; the cover of the labourers is similar to those which have been already mentioned; and sufficient for 15 or more of their families. The barn (which is of wood) and stables for 8 or 10 horses, are good. The soil has a greater mixture of sand in it, than either of the other farms, and is of a thinner quality.

These four farms, with the woodland appertaining to the tract, make altogether about 8000 acres: the whole of which are inclosed by a post and rail fence and the tide water of the river and creeks. The farms, and every field belonging to them, are as level as a farmer would desire, and without stones or stumps to impede the plough or harrow. They are distant from Alexandria about 8 miles, from the Federal City 12, and from George Town 16 miles by land, and the same by water; at all of which places there are ready markets and good prices for every article the farms produce.

As these farms are large, and can suit a

few only in their present extents there is a disposition favourable on my part, to divide them into lots of any size, corresponding as nearly as may be with the present fields; many of which are ditched and hedged; provided an association of respectable farmers could agree in the partition, and would erect at their own expence on those lots that would be separated from the present buildings, such conveniences as would accommodate and content themselves.—As an inducement to them to encounter this expence and that many, rather than a few industrious farmers may be accommodated thereby, I would add three years to the length of the leases of those lots on which there would be no buildings. It is to be understood, however, that the association must be complete before the division of any farm will be made, or a part thereof let. And it is to be further understood, that the agreement for either of these farms as they now are, or if parcelled out, must, if rented at all this year, be entered into before the first of September (August would be still better) because, arrangements and preparations for the ensuing crops must commence by that time, whether I rent or retain them in my own occupancy.

Mr. William Pearce, the Superintendent of that estate, and living thereon, will show the premises, and give such information as may be required relative to the terms on which they may be obtained: And as there is a sketch of the farms in my possession (in this city) shewing from actual and correct surveys their relative situations, with the figure and contents of each field, grass lot, and meadow ground, from whence ideas more satisfactory than can be formed from an advertisement may be derived, it may be seen on application to my private Secretary, Mr. Dandridge, and the terms known on which they may be had.

If the farms are let, the occupants may be accommodated on just and reasonable terms, in a sale of the stock which is upon the same, consisting of draught horses, oxen, and working mules; black cattle, sheep and hogs; carts, ploughs (of the best kind), harrows, and every kind of implement necessary on a farm. And they will

be allowed the privilege of taking from the woodland necessary fuel, and timber for repairing fences, &c., under certain restrictions to be agreed on and inserted in the lease.

Besides these farms, which have been in my own occupation, there are smaller lots of arable land adjoining thereto, which may also be had on the terms before mentioned; together with a merchant mill situated within the general inclosure. This mill works two pair of stones, one pair of which (of the best French burr) are employed in the manufacture of wheat; the other pair, of Cologne, are designated for country work. Evan's patent machine for hoisting and cooling flour (erected either by himself or brother), rolling screens, fans, bolting cloths, &c., &c. (all worked by water), are complete. The tide flows up to the mill tail, and boats deliver and receive their lading at the door, from whence it is hoisted by water into the garners above. Near the mill is a comfortable house and convenient gardens, &c., for the miller; and a commodious shop within 60 yards of them for coopers. If desired 30 or 40 acres of tillable land may be had with the mill.

FOR SALE;

THE FOLLOWING LANDS, VIZ.

On the Ohio River, in four tracts.

The first, called Round Bottom, is about 15 miles below Wheeling, a little above Captenou, and opposite to Pipe Creek; bounded by the river in a circular form for 2 miles, and 120 poles, containing 587 acres.

Second. Is the first large bottom below the mouth of the Little Kanhawa, beginning 3 or 4 miles therefrom, and about 12 or 15 miles below Mariatte. Its breadth on the river is 5 miles and 120 poles, and contents 2314 acres.

Third. Is about 20 miles still lower down; being the 4th large bottom on the S. E. side the river, below the little Kanhawa. It is bounded by the river 3 miles and 52 poles, and is furnished (as I have been in-

formed) with an excellent mill seat; contents 2448 acres.

Fourth, is the next large bottom (on the same side of the river) and a little above the Great Bend thereof; its breadth on the river is 5 miles and 70 poles, and contents 4395 acres.

Total on the Ohio, S. E. side thereof, 9744 acres.

On the Great Kanhawa, in four tracts.

The first is on the West side of the river, beginning within 2 or 3 miles of its confluence with the Ohio; about the same distance from the town of Mount Pleasant, and about 6 or 8 from Galipolis. It borders on the river 17 miles and 51 poles, and contents 10990 acres.

Second. Is on the East side of the river a little higher up and bounded thereby 12 miles and 227 poles, containing 7276 acres.

Third. Is at the conflux of the Kanhawa and Cole Rivers (West side of the former) and in the fork thereof, and bounded by the two rivers 5 miles and 88 poles. Contents 2000 acres.

Fourth. Is on the East side nearly opposite to the last mentioned, 6 miles and 19 poles, contents 3000 acres.

Total on the Kanhawa 23266 acres.

As it is not more presumable than it is wished, that all who are inclinable to become purchasers of these lands will themselves, or by agents in whom they can confide, examine them critically; nothing more will be said, relative to them, than that they may be considered as the cream of the country in which they lye, being the richest interval lands on the two rivers, to the extent that has been enumerated; that is, in the aggregate 57 miles. That they were surveyed before any settlements, or grants of land were made therein. That all of them are patented in my name many years ago, some near 25; and that the titles to them are indisputable.

In addition to the above the following tracts are for sale also: viz.

On the Little Miami, upper side, within a mile of the Ohio, 830 acres. About 7 miles up the said Miami, 977 Acres, and

ten miles from the mouth thereof, 1235 acres. Total on the Little Miami 3042 acres. In Kentucky: on the rough branch of Green River, are two tracts adjoining each other, one containing three and the other 2000 acres, 5000 acres.

Of these five last mentioned tracts, I have no other knowledge than what is derived from the reports of the Surveyors, made on the premises; some 8, and others 12 and 13 years since; which certify that they are lands of the first quality. The three first are near to, if not adjoining (the river only separating them) the grant made to Judge Syms and others, between the two Miami's; and being in the neighbourhood of Cincinnati and Fort Washington, cannot, from their situation (if the quality of the soil is correctly stated), be otherwise than valuable. Those lying on Green River in Kentucky, besides being fertile and well watered, are said to contain an extensive and valuable bank of iron ore; the working of which would be of public utility as well as private advantage. And moreover, as the population in that part of the State is increasing rapidly, the value of the lands must increase proportionably.

The terms on which all the lands herein offered for sale may be purchased, are

One fourth of the cost to be paid when the bargains are concluded, and the conveyances shall be made.

The other three fourths in five years, with interest, annually, and punctually paid.

A Mortgage upon the premises, will be taken for securing payment of the unpaid principal sum, at the end of the above term of five years; and unquestionable security for the punctual payment of the interest on the day, in every year that it shall become due, at the place of my residence; or to any agent I may appoint; or to be deposited in such bank, or banks as shall be agreed.

As these lands, particularly on the Ohio and Great Kanhawa, are unquestionably among the most valuable on the Western waters; and I am willing to allow time to explore them. I will enter into *no* contracts for any part of them until the 1st of Sep-

tember next; but will receive proposals at any time previous thereto. On *that* day a preference will be given to the person or persons who shall have made the highest offer; provided they are adequate to the real value of land, and the terms herein mentioned are strictly entered into, and compliance therewith is secured.

The plots, and Surveyors' reports, of *all* these lands may be seen by any who are inclined to become adventurers in the purchase of any, or all of them by applying to Mr. Dandridge.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1st, 1796.

NARRATIVE OF CONFINEMENT IN THE
JERSEY PRISON SHIP, BY JOHN VAN
DYKE, CAPTAIN IN LAMB'S REGI-
MENT, N.Y.S.A.

IN the year 1779, the American army lay at White Plains; I obtained a furlough from Major General Knox of the artillery. I went home to see my wife at Elizabethtown; while there the British came to surprise our troops. With the advice of General Maxwell, I joined Capt. Randel's company of United States artillery of the brigade. As my furlough was out after the British left Elizabethtown, I returned to Staten Island. In a few days I returned to the camp, and joined the army at Quaker Hill. I was attached to General Conway's brigade, in Capt. Thomas Clark's company of artillery, as a Captain Lieutenant. The day I arrived, Capt. Clark asked me for the use of my bed; he said he had been taking medicine. I insisted that he should occupy it; that I had lain on the ground before, and could again. On the field adjoining the fence of the road, had been a corn field, and the ground ascended up from the fence: the furrows of this corn field were deep. I at this time had an old-fashioned green rug; my waiter folded it four double and laid it on one of the deep furrows for my bed. When we retired, as the custom was with the officers of the army, when going to bed to take off all but the shirt, I turned in and soon fell asleep. At this time of life I slept

sound; and as far as I can recollect never awoke until daylight; when, behold! in the night there had been a heavy shower of rain, and when I awoke found myself as wet as though I had been dipped in a river. I was soon taken with the fever and ague, intermittent fever and yellow jaunders; I had to go into sick quarters; took a waiter with me who used to shoot squirrels to make soup for me, poultry all destroyed and none to be had, I grew worse. At length I called on Major Gen. Knox to obtain leave to go home. I obtained leave, and on the next day left the camp for home. As I travelled, and went only on a walk with my horse, and in the afternoon of each day I had to inquire for the next tavern, or the next house, and put up; I would ask permission to lodge and have my horse put up for the night; I would inform the family of my situation; begged them to take care of me for at sundown I would be taken with the ague and fever that would last me one hour, and then I would be light-headed the remainder of the night, I would pay them for their trouble. In this situation I travelled home to Elizabethtown, New Jersey. After I had recovered I was advised to go to sea by a doctor. I first thought of writing to Gen. Knox for permission, but on the second thought I judged I had better go myself and the General could see my situation. I started with a sulky; called on General Knox at New Winsor; he told me he could not give me permission to go to sea, but gave me a recommendation to General Washington; I called on General Washington at West Point. I had an interview with one of the General's Aide-de-camps, who asked me if I had a written certificate from the doctor who attended me. I informed him as the doctor did not belong to the army that I thought it would not be of service to me. I told the Aide-de-camp if he would mention any of the Surgeon Generals I would call on them; they gave me a certificate recommending to me a voyage to sea. I returned to the Aide-de-camp and delivered my certificate. He withdrew from me a short time, and returned handing me a letter from General Washington, to the President of the old

Congress. The General could not give me a furlough to go to sea, as the sea was not in the bounds of his command. I went to Philadelphia, called on the President of the United States, and after conversing with me a short time, he requested me to call on him to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock; I called, and he gave me a written furlough for eight months to go to sea. I got a birth as Lieutenant of Marines on board the brig General Reed, a close quarter brig, carrying 16 sixes and 119 men—sailed in the beginning of April; on the second day at sea, was taken by the frigate called the Iris. (This was an American frigate built at Boston, called the Hancock—was taken by the British and was the fastest sailing ship in the whole British navy.) Our brig attempted to run from the frigate before the wind. The frigate after us soon came up abreast of us—ordered our captain to back topsail and come under his stern. The officers of the brig hastened to the cabin, putting on all their clothes; I followed suit and put on all I had (this was done to save our clothing from plunder). In a short time we were taken on board the frigate; put down between decks. They kept us without anything to eat for 46 hours; although they took out of our brig twenty live hogs. We were twelve days on board the frigate before she arrived in New York, as she kept cruising on our coast; we were put on board the prison ship Jersey—anchored off Fly Market. This ship had been a hospital ship; when I came on board her stench was so great, and my breathing this putrid air, I thought it would soon kill me, but after my being on board some days, I got used to it, and as though all was a common smell.

An agreement was entered into between the British commander-in-chief and the American government, that all the British prisoners in the American lines should be supplied with full rations—as we had the supply of the country, the British to furnish the American prisoners with two-thirds allowance; that is, six American prisoners to receive and to live on four British prisoners' rations. But on board the Jersey Prison Ship it was short

allowance—so short, a person would think it was not possible for a man to live on. They starved the American prisoners, to make them enlist in their service. I will now relate a fact. Every man in the mess of six took his daily turn to get the mess's provisions; one day I went to the galley, and drew a piece of salt boiled pork. I went to our mess to divide it; I held the pork in my left hand, with a jack-knife in my right to mark it in six parts—the second time came out right—I cut each one his share, and each one of us eat our day's allowance in one mouthful of this salt pork, and nothing else. One day, called pea day, I took the drawer of our Doctor's (Hodges of Philadelphia) chest, and went to the galley, which was the cooking place, (like a poor Pil Garlick,) with my drawer for a soup dish; I held it under a large brass cock—the cook turned it—I received the allowance for my mess—and behold! brown water and fifteen floating peas—no peas on the bottom of my drawer—and this for six men's allowance for twenty-four hours. The peas were all on the bottom of the kettle; those left would be taken to New York, and, I suppose, sold. One day in the week called pudding day; three pounds of damaged flour—in it would be green lumps—such as their men would not eat, and one pound of very bad raisins, one-third raisin sticks; we would pick out the sticks, mash the lumps of flour, put all, with some water, in our drawer, mix our pudding, and put it in a bag with a tally tied to it, with the number of our mess; this was a day's allowance.

We for some short time drew half a pint of rum for each man. One Capt. Lard, who commanded the ship Jersey, came on board. As soon as he was on the main-deck of the ship, he cried out for the boatswain. The boatswain arrived, and in a very quick motion took off his hat. There being on deck two half hogshhead tubs, where our allowance of rum was mixed into grog, Captain Lard said, "Have the prisoners had their rum to-day?" "No, sir," answered the boatswain. Capt. Lard replied, "Damn your soul, you rascal, heave it overboard." The boatswain with

help upset the tubs of grog on the main deck; the grog run out of the scuppers of the ship into the river; I saw no more grog on board. I stood at the time within twelve feet of the tubs of grog—saw the grog run through the scuppers of the ship.

After this day of destroying the grog, and before, prisoners would be ordered on board of a big ship's long boat, to man her, go to some wharf, take in one, sometimes two hogsheads of rum, bring it alongside the ship, hoist it on deck by a pair of shears on the side of the ship, (this Jersey Prison Ship had no mast standing, or rigging of any kind, and at sunset the prisoners were ordered by the sentinels on deck, hallooing, below, below, and if the prisoners were not brisk in moving, they had the point of the bayonet in them. And ever since that time, when I see a flock of sheep going through a pair of bars, one tumbling over others, I think of the old Jersey Prison Ship.

Every fair day a number of British officers and sergeants would come on board ship, form in two ranks on the quarter deck, facing inward—the prisoners in the after part of the quarter deck. As the boatswain would call a name, the word would be, pass, as the prisoners passed between the ranks, officers and sergeants staring them in the face. This was done to catch deserters, and if they caught none, the sergeants would come on the main deck, and cry out, "Five guineas bounty to any man that will enter his majesty's service." Shortly after this party left the ship, a Hessian party would come on board, and the prisoners had to go through the same routine of duty again.

As soon as the evening gun was fired, all the prisoners were ordered between decks, and the hatches barred. The prisoners, without light, would sit or lay down; we had a good many eastern prisoners on board, who would tell so many Yankee stories, or sing Yankee songs, that it was impossible to keep from laughing; for my part, I was afraid of hurting myself, but I could not avoid laughing; and so it would continue until one after another dropped asleep. When all was still, and in pleasant

weather, the prisoners on the deck would play leap frog to such a degree, that I have heard the boatswain of the ship swear that we were no prisoners, (meaning from our mirth). It was from this merriment that we prisoners stood the hardships of a prison ship.

Our mess was composed of Capt. Thomas Pitt, the 1st Lieut. of brig Gen. Reed, 16 six-pounders, 119 men. John Van Dyke, Lieut. Marines, brig Gen. Reed. Robert Messer, ship Hette, 18 guns, 48 men. Doct. Hodge, brig Gen. Reed. Doct. Bloomfield, ship Hette, Edward Patterson.

When the brig Gen. Reed struck to the frigate Iris, I found the officers went in the cabin and began to put on all their clothes; I followed suit—began to put on all the summer clothes I had, and while buttoning my jacket, I was humming a tune to myself. This Capt. Pitt (who had shown me so much kindness, and with whom I joined in his starboard watch to learn all I could, and who sat at the time on the after locker, with his arms folded, and the tears running down his cheeks for sorrow—having been taken prisoner five times before), seeing and hearing, looked at me and said, "Damn me, I believe you are glad you are taken prisoner." I asked, "What makes you think so, Captain Pitt?" Ans.—"You appear to be so merry." I replied, "Capt. Pitt, I wish to ask you a few questions: Do you look upon yourself to be a prisoner?" "Yes." "So do I. Do you expect to be put on board that frigate?" He answered, "Yes." "So do I. Do you expect to be taken to New York, and to be introduced on board a prison ship?" He answered, "Yes." "So do I, Capt. Pitt; I am thinking of the horrors of a prison ship as well as you, and I think it is time to grieve when hardships come; New York is my native place—I believe I have some friends there, and have also friends in Elizabethtown, which is near; and, sir, I tell you, that whatever aid I receive, you shall share with me; so, sir, wipe up those tears, and cheer yourself. As to my humming and soft whistling, I have learnt it in the American army; when I have been drawn up in the line of the army for battle, the

British advancing in front for action, I have showed myself merry, to animate my men—for in such times, the men will look at the officers, and as the officers appear, it will have the same effect upon the men."

From the Jersey Prison Ship, eighty of us were taken to the pink stern sloop of war Hunter, Capt. Thomas Henderson, commander; we were taken there in a large ship's long boat, towed by a ten oar barge, and one other barge with a guard of soldiers in the rear to guard the prisoners.

On board the ship Hunter we drew two-third allowance, and every Monday we received a loaf of wet bread, weighing seven pounds, for each man—this loaf was from John Pintard's father, of New York, the American Commissary—and this bread, with the two-thirds allowance of provisions, we found sufficient to live on.

After we were on board the Hunter for some time, Mr. David Sprout, the British commissary of prisoners, came on board; all the prisoners were ordered aft—the roll was called, and as each man passed him, Mr. Sprout would ask, "Are you a seaman?" The answers were, "Landsman—Landsman." There were ten landsmen to one answer of half seaman. When the roll was finished, Mr. Sprout said to our sea officers, "Gentlemen, how do you make out at sea, for the most of you are landsmen?" Our officers answered, "You hear often how we make out—when we meet our force, or rather more than our force, we give a good account of them." Mr. Sprout asked, "And are not your vessels better manned than these?" Our officers replied, "Mr. Sprout, we are the best manned out of the port of Philadelphia." Mr. Sprout shrugged his shoulders, saying, "I can not see how you do it."

After this conversation ceased, I said, "Mr. Sprout, I understand you have been to Elizabethtown—have you a letter for me?" Scratching his head, he asked, "What is your name?" I told him. He said he would give it to me. He then went on the quarter deck—I went below to my mess. After being there a short time, my name was passed on deck and below; I answered, and came on deck; Capt. Hen-

derson stood on the front of the quarter deck, and said, "Mr. Van Dyke, please walk aft on the quarter deck, Mr. Sprout wants you." I went aft to Mr. Sprout, who said, "Mr. Van Dyke, you will get your baggage to go on board the Cartel for Elizabethtown." I thanked him. I knew my exchange was a favor through Major Adams, our commissary, living at Elizabethtown. I hastened below—told my friend Capt. Pitt I was exchanged; he began to shed tears; I said, "Capt. Pitt, hold your tears—it is for your good, as well as mine, that I am exchanged—I will have you exchanged in a few days." I took leave of my friend in his tears, and bid farewell to the rest of my friends. I was so rejoiced at my exchange, that I left all my baggage for the good of my messmates, and went home only with the clothes on me.

The Cartel shallop arrived at Elizabethtown Point that day, where I met my friend Major Adams. I hastened to town to meet my wife and mother-in-law. After I had been home a little while, I called on Major Adams to thank him for my exchange. After talking about my cruise to sea in a privateer, and laughing together, I told Major Adams I wanted to ask a favor of him, saying, "you must not deny me." He said, "Perhaps it is not in my power to grant it—what then?"—"Then, sir, I will not insist on it." He asked, "What is it, sir?" I replied, "There is a Capt. Thomas Pitt, a first lieutenant of the brig Gen. Reed, of Philadelphia, on board of the sloop of war Hunter, in the North River; he has been taken five times before: when he gets exchanged, arrives at Philadelphia, recruits, gets a berth, goes to sea, and is taken again; his heart is almost broken—he is now unwell, and if he is not soon exchanged, he must die on board the prison ship."

In a few days who should call to see me but my friend Capt. Pitt; after shaking hands, informed me that the cartel landed him at Elizabethtown Point, and that Major Adams informed him that it was through me he was exchanged, and informed him where I lived. I strove to persuade Capt. Pitt to take lodgings with me until he got

stronger—he declined accepting my offer, saying he would rather go on to Philadelphia with his brother prisoners. I bid him farewell. In a few days I received a letter from him, thanking me for my kindness towards him, saying, I thank you next to God for the preservation of my life, and if you should stand in need of my services, I will serve you to the risk of my life.

Lieut. Robert Messer, of the ship Hetty, when the ship struck to the frigate Iris, put up his hammock, in it he stored some sugar and some coffee, and once a day we had a cup of coffee more than prisoners' allowance on board the Jersey Prison Ship; and while we were supping our mite of coffee, I would look forward of the ship, under the brim of my round hat, where a number of prisoners sat and laid in every posture possible for man to be in, with pale faces, long beards, white pale eyes, and ghastly countenances, looking at us supping our coffee—their mouths opening and moving as ours, and ghastly looks solely for the want of food—this dismal sight I cannot erase from my mind as long as God permits me to retain my senses.

Oh what cruel hearts some men had towards their fellow man, especially in time of our revolutionary war; and as we prisoners were rebels, having prisoners under their charge, seeing and knowing they are starving to death, by secret orders from their commanding general, to compel them, either to starve to death, or enter in the British service—and what hearts must such men have—as hard as a nether mill stone—and how will they account to a just God. Here I leave them.

LETTERS OF GENERAL ST. CLAIR TO GENERAL IRVINE.

No. I.

Mr. Loks, Novr. 24th, 1779, 2 o'clock.

DEAR SIR: I have met with Mr. Abeel here and he informs me that our Position will not be determined untill he has had a Meeting with General Greene, which he expects this Evening, so that in all proba-

bility we shall keep our present Station tomorrow at least.

There are Provisions at Morris Town which he would send on to us, but as the Commissarys Waggon are broken down, (the Wheels I mean) if you please to order them on to that Place, he will give them new Waggon, which they can load back with the Provision.

If any thing else occurs I shall give early Notice and am

Dear Sir

your most obedient Servant,
AR. ST. CLAIR.

No. II.

LANCASTER, Aug. 16th. 1781.

MY DEAR GENL.: The Alarm that my Lord Cornwallis has spread, and which produced my last Letter to you by Doctor Lyon, has brought me here—I thought then, that the Stroke at the Prisoners, that was feared, was barely possible; but as such, ought to be guarded against; and the Board of War detained me in Town for a Week, and at last consented to my going, under a Promise to inform me when it might, or whether it might, be proper to countermand the Order for drawing our People together—I was very glad to find by Your Letter to Capt. Christie, which I met with, and opened to day, that you had forbid the March of the Troops at Reading, concluding from thence that you would not now think it necessary to march those on the west side of the Susquehanah. You will observe that I directed the Arms at

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*	*	*	*	*

than they will be equipped—however Council are doing what they can—Woolen Cloathing it seems impossible to procure, only forty suits are on hand but a Number of Hunting Shirts which tho not the most desirable uniform is better than none—It seems that a Letter of mine immediately after my Return from Head Quarters you have not received—It was not however of consequence—containing only an information that we were to make a southern Campaign together—I had before regretted that you were destined to that

Service—you may believe it was no very agreeable News to me,—if any thing could make it in any degree less so it was that we are to make it together.

No News

Adieu

No. III.

PHILADA. Aug. 26th, 1781.

DEAR SIR: From the current Report, and from the Circumstance that a considerable Part of the Army are in Jersey, and some of them advanced as far as Trenton, it seems probable that some Stroke is meditated to the Southward; in which Case the General will certainly expect that Corps to be joined by the Troops in this State. I would therefore wish you to have all on the west side of Susquehanah in perfect Readiness to move at a Moments Warning. It is at present my Intention to draw them to Lancaster, expecting, if my Conjecture is right, that the whole will embark at the head of Elk; and I shall tomorrow order the different articles of Cloathing that are provided to be sent to Lancaster that the whole may be distributed there. I am sorry however to inform You that it is not sufficient for the few men we have altho' the upper garment consists of a Hunting Shirt only. Should this arrangement not be approved of, I will give you timely Notice, and at any Rate advise when it will be proper to put the Troops in Motion.

Colonell Mentges gave you a few Days ago an Extract from a Letter of the General to me. You will be pleased to give the most pointed Orders about the Returns, and I should be glad to know exactly the amount of the two Regiments and the Recruits—the last however I do not expect amount to much, if the People in these Countys, at least, have followed the Example of those more interior.

I was favoured with Yours of the 15th.—The first certain account of the Movements of Lord Cornwallis I got from your Letter to Capt. Christie which I met with betwixt Reading and Lancaster and opened—Your Orders in both Cases were perfectly correspondent with those I had given; but I

find a Letter I wrote you on my return from Head Quarters must have miscarried—it contained however nothing of any Consequence. I showed that part of yours relating to the Armourers to the Board of War—but they had given their Orders—they do not mean it seems to remove the Stores &c.—Whenever I receive any Accounts from Head Quarters I shall write you again, and Am with much Esteem

Dear Sir

Your very humble Servant

AR. ST. CLAIR.

The French Fleet expected every Moment—The Arms I hope are repaired, and should be glad they were sent to Lancaster—

No. IV.

POTTSGROVE, Sept. 6th, 1781.

DEAR SIR: In my last I gave you my Conjectures about the Movements of the Army, and requested You to have the Men on the west side of Susquehanah in readiness to march to Lancaster, and to send the Arms to that Place, expecting that they would march from thence to the Head of the Elk. I am now to inform You—that they are to march by Land to the southward, in consequence of which they will rendezvous at York Town, as soon as Camp Equipage can be sent on for them, which, together with the Cloathing, I am in hopes to accomplish by Sunday or Monday next, and if the Arms have not already been sent to Lancaster you will please to countermand the Order. The General left Philadelphia yesterday, with the first Division of the French Troops, and was preceded by General Lincoln with a Division of Americans, and the second Division of the French Troops marched to-day—This Moment a Gentleman from Town with this Days Paper in which is a Letter of the Generals to the President of Congress from Chester informing that he had just received the Account of the arrival of the French Fleet in Chesapeake consisting of twenty eight Sail of the Line, exclusive of the Rhode Island Squadron which had not then joined—It is added in a Letter from Genl. Gist that they had taken a british Frigate at the Mouth of York River and landed

three thousand Men on the South side of James's River, so that it seems highly probable that Lord Cornwallis is in the Toils, and cannot Escape—Lord Rawdon too was taken in Packet from Charles Town. It is very mortifying that we should have no Chance for a share in this Business—it must certainly be over before we can get up, but we may possibly get in at the Death before Charles Town—Adieu, I hope to see you soon tho I am not without my Fears that the Want of Money may delay Us longer than I think for, and am

Dear Sir

Your very humble Servant

AR. ST. CLAIR.

Pray order a Return to be sent me specifying the number of Men that have been furnished by the Classes.

No. V.

POTTS GROVE, Sept. 14th, 1781.

DEAR SIR: Your favour of the first by Mr. Duncan came to hand two Days ago, and on the Evening of the same Day I received that by Major Moore enclosing the Court Martial—He had sent it forward by Genl. Mifflin who had never thought of it—I am sorry it has been delayed so long, for when punishment follows crimes so slowly the Effect of it is in a great Measure lost—I issued an Order Yesterday approving the Sentences, and directing Nagle and Gill to be hanged at such time and Place as you should think proper and pardoned the others that were condemned to Death, and ordered the Punishment to be inflicted on the others except Charles Kelly to whom I have remitted it—

I find I was much mistaken about the time when the Camp Equipage and Equipments would be got away from Philada.—a thousand Obstructions have come in the way, and what is most provoking Obstructions that might have been easily removed or avoided—indeed they appear to have been laid with Design to retard us—however by Monday every Thing will set out, and the Detacht. will be ordered to York by the Time these may arrive—One Months Pay in Specie will be paid which is all I

could obtain, but there is every Reason to believe it will be regular in future—I do not doubt but the Detacht. in Virginia may be in want of some Articles of Clothing, but their Distress cannot be such as it is represented or very little Care has been taken of them—indeed these Representations were made to me before they had reached Potowmack River—but be it as it will I can do nothing for them at present—Colonel Butler would have been very acceptable to me, but it is Colonel Craigs Tour of Duty and he will go on it—please to present my Compliments to Colonel Butler, I have received his Letter and will answer it by the first opportunity at present I have not time. Adieu

I Am

Dear Sir

Your most obedient Servant

AR. ST. CLAIR.

No. VI.

PHILADA. May 6th, 1783.

DEAR SIR: Your favour of the 16th of last Month was delivered to me about three Days ago, and I am happy to have an Opportunity so soon to answer it, as I am one Letter in your Debt, and have at other times been rather tardy in replying, but I entreat you to believe it has not arisen from any Neglect but solely from a bad habit I have contracted of never having a Letter ready for a Conveyance, and very often when the Conveyance offers it is impossible to write—I have however for some time past been so afflicted with the Gout that I really had neither ability nor Inclination to write a Line to any living Creature: I am now getting over it, and tho I know you would have sympathized with me in any Case, it was with no small degree of Concern I learned that you have been confined almost all Winter with its cousin German.

As to the Question of the half Pay Commutation I strongly recommended to our Line that they should accept it agreeable to the Resolve of Congress, but not relinquishing the Promise of the State, in case the States at large should not provide the necessary Funds; and that they should

unite with all the public Creditors of every Denomination—This I thought would interest a great Number of People in each State, whose weight would probably be exerted, in the different Legislatures against the Army if they insisted on separate and distinct Provision,—that they should send on their determination to that part of the Line to the southward for their concurrence, and in the mean time signify what they resolved upon to General Washington within the two Months, but I have been so indisposed that I have not had Opportunity to enquire what they have done, and they have not thought proper to inform me. You justly observe the Eastern Troops will give the Tone, and it was certainly in their Power to have, without taking any improper or indecent Measures, induced a Compliance with our reasonable Demands—but they have, I believe, been wretchedly managed, and the opportunity is I fear escaped forever—I believe they will disband—They will be themselves the greatest Sufferers, for I am persuaded, after they have mixed with the Mass of the People, no manner of regard will be paid to their Claims, their Services or their Merits,—indeed it presents a very gloomy Prospect to us all—but I have still some Confidence in the Honor and Generosity of this State, but bad Examples are very catching, and, God knows, we have but too many even in our House of Assembly who are not possessed of the most liberal Sentiments—The Mode you mention in your Letter was in a great Measure pursued—a Committee came here from the Army, and after hanging on Congress for a considerable time, and having obtained as satisfactory an Account of what was to be expected as could be got one of them was sent to the Army to acquaint them with it—but no good Effect has been produced, and indeed I never for myself expected much, for I know the officers from that Country look so much to the civil Line of Life, and are so fond of either gaining Popularity amongst the Citizens or preserving what they have already, that no Measure that would put that to the Risque had much chance of going cordially down with them—A very little time now will bring us

to the ne plus ultra, yet still I flatter myself that if we can but be unanimous amongst ourselves we shall get Justice done Us by our own State—our Situation is, however, critical and requires both vigorous and prudent Measures—if we fail we shall be the more wretched part of the Community, with the constant mortification before Us of seeing every Body else in ease and plenty at our Expence—I must bid you farewell for the Subject has made me as it always does whenever I think of it, very gloomy. Adieu.

I Am

Dear Sir

Your very humble Servant

AR. ST. CLAIR.

I had a letter from Fishbourn a few Days ago who says our Troops, what remains of them were to march for the Northw. the first of May.

No. VII.

PHILADA., June 2d. 1783.

DEAR SIR: Doctor Rogers has been applying for leave that his Son who is Surgeon at Fort Pitt might come to this Place—His Intention is to send him from hence to Europe in order to finish his Education in the Profession previous to his settling for Life—I referred him to You as you were the proper Judge whether his presence could be dispensed with, and the only Person that could dispense with it—at the same time I informed him I had no doubt you would comply with his request, for such a purpose especially, if it could possibly be done.

The Definitive Treaty is not yet arrived nevertheless the Army is about to be dissolved—not indeed actually disbanded but what is the same thing, all those engaged for the War are to be furloughed until that time and then discharged—what is to become of your Post I know not, nor I believe did Congress ever consider that your Command was composed entirely of men under the above Description. I suppose however they will either be continued until Possession is taken of the Posts upon the Lake or that they will be relieved by some

of those who stand engaged for three Years, of whom I suppose there will be near five Thousand.

I hope you have recovered your Health and heartily wish you the continuance of it, and Am

Dear Sir

Your very humble Servant

AR. ST. CLAIR.

No. VIII.

Genl. St. Clair presents his Compliments to Genl. Irwin and requests that he will command the Division this Morning as from Indisposition Genl. St. Clair cannot attend. If Genl. Irwin cannot attend he will please to inform Coll. Chambers.

Saturday Morning.

No. IX.

SIR: I believe the Reason that Colonel Forrest insists upon the Recruits who joined the Artillery Companys of the 1st and 2d Brigades to join the Regiment is, that the Officers neglected to inform him that they had received them.—He was with me last Evening and again this Morning, and informs me that General Knox sent out these Companys with, what he thought, a sufficient number of Men for the Guns, and did not mean they should call for additional from the Brigades, and that if the Numbers are not sufficient they have still Men in the Park to supply them—

I think the Men ought by all Means to join the Regiment, and it was wrong in me to desire they should be put to the Companies attached to the Division without consulting the commanding Officer of the Regiment—Their Complement however is not sufficient for their Guns, but an Application to Genl. Knox will procure an addition and then every thing is in its proper Channel.—I hope to be able to go out tomorrow and shall make it. In the mean time

I Am

Sir

Your very humble Servant

AR. ST. CLAIR.

No. X.

SIR: I find in the Report of the Guard this Morning a Man confined two and forty Days—Unless there is something very particular that prevents it, You will please to order a Court Martial for his Trial and the other Prisoners who are accused of Desertion.

I Am

Sir

Your very humble Servant

AR. ST. CLAIR.

Societies and their Proceedings.

CONNECTICUT.

New Haven, March, 1863.—A few gentlemen interested in the subject, lately formed a Numismatical Society in New Haven, which now numbers nearly twenty members. Its officers are, Mr. F. P. Brewer, *President*, Mr. Geo. E. Jackson, *Vice President*, Mr. H. Champion, *Secretary*, Mr. J. Edwards, Jr., *Treasurer*. Mr. F. P. Brewer, D. C. Gilman, C. W. Betts, executive committee. It has commenced a collection of coins, and a library of numismatic books. At the last meeting, held March 17, Mr. Edwards exhibited a valuable collection of medals to the Society, and gave an interesting account of the History of American Medals. A copy of the lead token, inscribed "New Yorke in America," and a Bronze Medal issued at the Paris "Exposition Universelle," 1855, with several other pieces, were presented to the Society.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—March 17, 1863.—The regular monthly meeting was held at the private residence of Mr. W. H. Brown, late President of the Society—W. L. Newbury, Esq., in the chair.

The additions to the Library (in all 1,248

for the month), including several publications of the travels in America of Father de Smet, in French—the gift of the Right Reverend Bishop Duggan, of Chicago. Army correspondence, curiosities, relics, and books, obligingly forwarded by correspondents; British publications on the “American Civil War,” received from the U. S. Legation at London; extensive “Rail-road” documents, received from Boston, &c. From a Lady of Cambridge, Massachusetts, was received a manuscript catalogue of works, solicited by the Society, under the title of the “Eccentricities of Literature.”

The correspondence for the month (29 letters received and 53 written), was reviewed. It included a letter from J. C. Miller, A. D. C. of Brig. Gen. D. Stuart, accompanying the presentation of the tattered flags of the 55th regiment of Illinois Volunteers, U.S.A., which had been exposed eight times to the enemy in battle, and was placed in the Society’s charge, in honor of the *three hundred* of the regiment, who had fallen in their country’s service. The reply in the Society’s behalf was communicated.

C. L. Wilson, Esq., Secretary of the U. S. Legation, London, addressed an interesting letter to the Society, accompanying the gift of *fac-simile* reprints of early newspapers of London, of the seventeenth century; including the “Commonwealth Mercury,” announcing the death of O. Cromwell.

From Judge Waite, of Utah Territory, was received a communication of much interest, relating to that Territory, with an extensive list of publications procured by him, relating to the history of the Mormons, to be forwarded. A sketch of “Rapp’s Settlement,” prepared by the late George Hower, was then read; detailing the particulars of the first emigration in 1803, the removal of the colony from Pennsylvania to Indiana, with notices of the principles on which the community was founded, namely, community of property, and the abolition of marriage and all intercourse between the sexes. Mr. Flower vindicated it as essentially a religious movement.

The reading of the above was followed by that of a paper, kindly presented to the Society, by Mrs. Anne J. Cox, of Quincy, Illinois, prepared by Thomas K. Joynes, July 30, 1858 (now deceased) containing historical memoranda of the ninth Virginia Regiment, of the Continental establishment, in the War of the Revolution, of which the father of the author of the paper had furnished the materials. Mrs. Cox stated, that the father of the author and her own grandfather were companions in arms.

The death of the Rev. Augustus H. Conant, a corresponding member of the Society, chaplain of the 19th regiment of Illinois volunteers, U. S. Army, was then announced; and resolutions expressing the Society’s high esteem of Mr. Conant’s character, and patriotic devotion to the country during the war, were passed, and ordered to be entered upon their records.

MAINE.

MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—An adjourned special meeting of this society was held at Augusta, on the 27th Feb.; when, in accordance with appointment, an address was delivered by the Hon. John A. Poor, on the life of the late Hon. Reuel Williams, of Augusta. It was a carefully written biography of the public services of the prominent individual who had for many years been intimately connected with the interests of his city and state; and whose strong intellectual powers, and unusual force and perseverance of character, gave him a leading place among the men of the community where his energies were applied. On the motion of the Hon. J. W. Bradbury, of Augusta, a vote of thanks was presented to the speaker for his able and interesting memoir, and a copy was requested for the archives of the Society and for publication.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—*Boston, March 5th.*—The monthly meeting was held on Thursday. The usual business was transacted, and several donations were received

from various sources, in one of which was the rare "Church Penny," mentioned in Woodworth's *Reminiscences of Troy*. Mr. Pratt exhibited several fine and rare gold coins, among which were a five-guinea piece of George II., a very beautiful piece of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden and his queen, 1632, and one of Leopold I., of Germany, 1672. He also exhibited a complete proof set of the English coinage of 1853. Through the kindness of Mr. Leavey the meeting was favored with a most interesting and valuable exhibition. This was a collection of the various series of gold issued from the U. S. Mint, complete, with the exception of the half-eagles of 1829 and 1831. The par value of the collection is about \$1100, and it contains many pieces of the very greatest rarity, some perhaps unique. Several pieces issued in this country by other persons were added, including a proof of the California fifty dollar piece and a Mormon half-eagle.

The Secretary read the following paper, which the Society voted to incorporate in the printed report of the proceedings:—

"On the catalogue of coins sold in Philadelphia in 1855, and belonging to Mr. H. C. Kline, was a piece described as follows:—'New Jersey, Penny-Copper, obv. Horse's head XLII.; rev. Kart Hago; Indian standing; very fine and exceedingly rare.' It was resold in New York last January, with the additional statement, that it was valued by its former owner at \$100. At this second sale it came into the possession of a gentleman, a member, I believe, of this Society, at the price of \$29. On this occasion I saw the coin in New York, and immediately perceived that it had no connection whatever with New Jersey, but was in design, though not in execution, an imitation of the ancient Carthaginian coins, and was, I supposed, struck in the early part of the last century. The inscription, of course, should be read Carthago. Since my return, in looking over one of my numismatic works, I met with an engraving and a short description of the very piece. My opinion of its character was confirmed, though it is of earlier date than I supposed, as the volume describing it was published

in 1683. It is the "Introductio ad Historiam Numismatum, by Charles Patin. The following is a translation of the passage: "Queen Dido is said to have coined the first money for the Carthaginians. Although we have no coins of her time, yet some exist, which were in common use among merchants, from which we have selected one as a specimen, rare and worthy of particular notice, of which we have given an explanation elsewhere;" and a reference is given to another book of Patin, which I do not possess, and which I am unable to consult. The Secretary also exhibited his volume, and the piece was immediately recognised by all who had seen it. The meeting, which was a very interesting and agreeable one, broke up at half past five P.M.

Boston, April 2.—The monthly meeting was held on Thursday, Mr. Colburn, V. P., occupying the chair. The report of the last meeting was read, and various matters of business were transacted. Mr. Pratt called the attention of the members to an eagle of 1797, with the reverse of the coin of 1795: it is thought to be of the most extreme rarity. Mr. Leavey exhibited a number of rare coins, among which was the Kart Hago, or pseudo New Jersey piece, recently sold. It was examined with interest in consequence of the strange delusion respecting its history. His other pieces comprised remarkably fine specimens of three varieties of cents of 1793, several types of Immunis and Immune Columbia pieces, and the beautiful "British Settlement of Kentucky" in silver. Mr. Putnam showed one of the five coins with the head of Geo. Clinton. Though not in fine condition, its rarity renders it a great treasure even as it is. Dr. Fowle exhibited some ancient coins of various countries, and the Secretary a New York coin of the "Liber Natus" type, a Harrison inauguration medal, presumed to be unique, and a silver coin of the Bishopric of Bremen, with the date of 1499.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—*Boston, March 4.*—The Historiographer read a most interesting

memoir of Rev. Edward Robinson, D.D., LL.D., recently deceased, a corresponding member.

The Treasurer read the following letter.

PROVIDENCE, March 2, 1863.

Mr. Wm. Towne, *Treasurer N. E. Historical Genealogical Society*. Dear sir:— I enclose herewith a 7 3-10 U. S. Treasury Note for \$500, which I wish to give to the N. E. H. G. Society, to be permanently invested with former contributions made by me, the income to be applied to the same purpose. Very respectfully yours,

JOHN BARSTOW.

The following preamble and resolve was offered.

Whereas, John Barstow, Esq., of Providence, has from time to time manifested his interest in this Society, by making it the recipient of liberal donations, and whereas he has again placed us under special and renewed obligations,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to Mr. Barstow, for his recent liberal gift of \$500, that it be placed in the hands of the Trustees of the "Barstow Fund," and that it be added to his former munificent donations, and that the interest or income thereof be applied to the same purposes and uses as the income of his former gifts.

The report of the Librarian showed that since the last meeting 69 volumes, pamphlets, sermons, reports, &c., several valuable newspapers, and a fac-simile of the first proposal for publishing the Bible in America, had been received from Dr. Winslow Lewis, Joel Munsell, Esq., and Charles J. Hoadly, Librarian of the Connecticut State Library, and others.

The following resolutions were offered by the Librarian—

Whereas, on the 27th day of February, 1863, a communication was received from Henry Wheatland, M.D., Secretary of the Essex Institute, inclosing the resolve and vote of said Society, wherein they "heartily approve of the recommendation of His Excellency, Governor Andrew, in his inaugural addresses for the years 1861 and

1862," to the Legislature, for the collection and publication of the Statutes enacted between the years 1691 and 1780.

Voted, unanimously, that we fully concur with the "Essex Institute" in the importance of collecting and publishing the Colonial Statutes aforesaid, and will cheerfully join in any proper measure to promote an object of such historic value. And this Society would also recommend the publication of the journals kept by the Legislatures during that same period of colonial history, as they are exceedingly valuable, and have become very scarce and in danger of being lost.

Mr. Wm. Reed Deane read a paper on Elkanah Watson, the projector of the New York Canals and of Agricultural Societies. Mr. Watson was born in Plymouth, Mass., January 22, 1758. His education, until the age of fourteen, was in the ordinary common school of his native town. Alexander Scammell and Peleg Wadsworth, both afterwards distinguished officers in the army, were his teachers. They studied and taught military tactics. Young Watson learned his lesson well. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to John Brown, a distinguished merchant, and one of the benefactors of Brown University at Providence, R. I. He was, on the breaking out of the Revolution, strongly desirous of entering the army, but Mr. Brown and his father were unwilling to release him.

It was the fortune, however, of but very few persons, to have mingled more in the scenes of the Revolution. Mr. Brown imported munitions of war, and soon after the battle of Lexington young Watson was intrusted with a ton and a half of powder, and was furnished with six or eight recruits to guard the same, on its way to Cambridge, where Mr. Watson delivered a letter, accompanying the same, to Washington in person, and says in his journal, "I was deeply impressed with an emotion I cannot describe, in contemplating that great man, his august person, his majestic mien, his dignified and commanding deportment."

At the age of 21, in 1779, Mr. Watson went to France, in mercantile association

with Mr. Brown and others. He bore despatches to our consul and to Dr. Franklin, then our minister residing at Passy. Mr. Watson visited Parliament on the 5th of December, 1782, on the occasion of King George III. formally recognising the United States as in the rank of nations. He soon after returned home, and at Albany, at Pittsfield, and at Port Kent, N. Y., he spent the remainder of his days.

Mr. Watson first initiated agricultural societies under the great elm in Pittsfield, by the exhibition of the first pair of merino sheep brought into that county. To him, more than to any other man, excepting perhaps to De Witt Clinton, is the state of New York indebted for her prosperity, by the projection of the splendid chain of internal navigation by canals, previous to the later impetus by railroads.

Mr. Watson died in 1842 at Port Kent, N. Y., at the age of eighty-five.

A most interesting conversation on genealogy was held by A. Bronson Alcott, Esq., which was listened to with great attention.

At the annual meeting of the Society, on Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1863, Wm. B. Towne, Esq., the Treasurer, offered, from a life member of the Society, a donation of one thousand dollars on condition that a similar sum should be raised by Life Memberships. It is probable that the sum required will be raised, thus securing two thousand dollars, as a fund for the uses of the Society in addition to the "Barstow Fund" of one thousand dollars, the income of the latter being appropriated to the binding of books and pamphlets; that of the former to the general uses of the Society.

April.—The regular monthly meeting of this Society was held Wednesday afternoon, Rev. Martin Moore, Vice-President, in the chair.

The Corresponding Secretary presented his monthly report, by which it appeared that since the last meeting letters accepting membership had been received from William Appleton, Esq., of Boston, and Hon. Moses S. Willard, of Concord, N. H., as Resident, and from Rev. Charles Breck, of Wilmington, Del., and Prof. Carl, Chr Rafn, of Copenhagen, Denmark, as Corresponding.

The Historiographer read an interesting memoir of Rev. Richard Pike, of Dorchester, a resident member, recently deceased.

The monthly report of the Librarian showed that since the last meeting eight volumes, bound wholly or in part, 162 pamphlets, sermons, catalogues, &c., one ancient manuscript, and one ancient caricature had been received.

The attention of the Society was especially called to the work on the antiquities of the East and remarks on the Danish Runic Song, presented by the Royal Society of Antiquaries of the North.

An interesting paper on the Puritans and Cavaliers of England was read by Abner C. Goodell.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Boston, April, 1863.*—The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society was held at their Rooms, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, the President, in the chair.

The President, after remarks on the publication of a volume of the Society's collections and also of a volume of the Proceedings, which were laid on the table, referred to the deaths of Judge Petigru, of South Carolina, an honorary member of the Society, and Professor Francis, of Cambridge, a resident member, substantially as follows:—Mr. Petigru was the President of the Historical Society of South Carolina, before which he delivered an eloquent inaugural discourse a few years since. He was elected an honorary member of our own Society in February, 1861, and his formal acceptance was announced by our Corresponding Secretary at the following March meeting.

The pleasant personal relations with Mr. Petigru, which I had enjoyed many years previously, and the interest which I took in his course at that critical period of our public affairs, induced me to write to him immediately after his election, and I have brought his reply here to-day in the assurance that the Society would be pleased to hear the following brief extracts from it:—

"CHARLESTON, Feb. 25, 1861.

"My Dear Sir—Nothing could exceed the kindness of your note giving me notice

of the honor done me by the Massachusetts Historical Society. To be chosen for a colleague and an associate by such a Society is a distinction of which anybody might be proud; but it is rendered much more flattering by the way it is announced.

"I remember with the greatest distinctness the hours which I passed so many years ago in the house of your venerable father, as well as under your own hospitable roof. * * * * How willingly I would make any sacrifice that might avert from our common country the consequences of that miserable discord that now prevails between communities that ought for ever to be united. I say *miserable*, for such we may certainly deem a controversy odious to the best men on either side. History will adjust hereafter the degree of reprobation due to each party, but I venture to say that whatever may be thought of the motives of the actors, their folly will be as much the subject of wonder as of censure. We are here in such a disturbed condition, that the things that are going to happen in a week, are as uncertain as if they belonged to a distant future.

"With great anxiety for a peaceful solution of difficulties, but with very little hope,

I am, my dear Sir,

Very truly and sincerely yours,
J. L. PETIGRU.

The Hon. R. C. WINTHROP."

This letter was written more than two months after South Carolina had adopted her Ordinance of Secession, and only six or seven weeks before the bombardment of Fort Sumter. But Mr. Petigru was not of a complexion to be moved from his firm devotion to the cause of the Union either by anything which had been done, or by anything which it was proposed to do. He had stood fast for the Union in the days of Nullification, thirty years before, and had resisted alike every temptation and every menace which could be employed to induce him to swerve from his loyalty to the Constitution of the United States. He might have said to the abettors of this later conspiracy,—"*Contempsi Catilinæ gladios,*

non pertimescam tuos." He stood fast for the Union again in these days of Secession and Rebellion in defiance of all intimidations or blandishments; and if the wisdom and virtue, and eloquence, and patriotism of any one man,—(for he seemed to stand almost alone in the community in which he lived)—could have availed anything to arrest the madness of those around him and to avert the dreadful catastrophe of civil war, the example, the influence, and the appeals of Mr. Petigru would not have been lost.

It is not my purpose to go further into his personal history or his public life on this occasion. A great lawyer, an admirable orator, an accomplished, virtuous, and brave man, rich in all the qualities and resources which rendered him the most delightful of companions and the most valued of friends, he has left a name and a fame which would adorn the annals of any land or any age. But I have desired to recall him here to-day only as one who had twice signalized his devotion to the American Union under circumstances and in a manner which must secure him the grateful remembrance of all to whom that Union is dear. He died before the worst results of this deplorable rebellion had fallen upon the city of his residence in the struggle which is probably at this moment in progress, and his friends may well feel that he was kindly and mercifully "taken away from the evil to come."

And now, gentlemen, before closing these introductory words, it devolves upon me, most unexpectedly, to notice a still nearer and more recent loss which our Society has met with. The grave has not yet closed upon one of our most esteemed and respected resident members, whose death, though not unexpected by his immediate friends, has taken many of us by surprise.

The Rev. Convers Francis, D.D., was elected a member of this Society in 1831, and his name stands ninth in order of seniority on the revised roll of the volume which is still wet from the press. He was for sixteen or seventeen years one of our Standing Committee, and assisted in the

preparation of at least four volumes of our Collections. He has repeatedly contributed valuable papers to our volumes, and has exhibited a constant and earnest interest in the cause in which we are associated. It will be for others to dwell on his fidelity as a pastor, his eminence as a Professor, his acquirements as a scholar, and on those personal virtues and excellences which endeared him to those among whom he lived. I will only trespass further on your time this morning by offering, in behalf of the Standing Committee, the customary resolution:—

Resolved, That we have learned with deep regret the death of our esteemed and respected associate, the Rev. Convers Francis, D.D., and that the President be requested to appoint one of our number to prepare a memoir of him for a future volume of our proceedings.

After interesting eulogies on Professor Francis by Messrs. Hedge and Ellis, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. S. K. Lothrop, Chairman of the Standing Committee, read an interesting report, reviewing the labors of the past year, which made it one of marked prosperity, showing increased interests in its objects, valuable research, and generous contributions, both of historical material and of pecuniary means, to the treasure of the Society. The Society now consists of ninety-five resident members; and to these are to be added Honorary and Corresponding members, making a total of one hundred and ninety-one persons connected with it. The year's labors closed with the publication of two beautifully printed volumes, both having many illustrations, and costing great labor—one a volume of the series of the Society's "Collections," and the other a volume of the "Proceedings," at the stated meetings of the Society—both rich in rare and uncommonly valuable historical matter. The report presents the Society, in every respect, in a flattering condition, receiving and carefully preserving memorials of the past.

Mr. N. B. Shurtleff, the Librarian, made a report on the condition of the library. During the past year 381 bound volumes

have been added, and sixteen hundred pamphlets. There are now in the library, including the noble Dowse collection, about 16,000 bound volumes, 16,000 pamphlets, 509 volumes of manuscripts, and 688 volumes of newspapers. Valuable suggestions were made as to the future of the library.

Mr. R. Frothingham, the Treasurer, presented a report in detail of the condition of the Treasury, and of the various funds—the most important item of which is the discharge, April 7, 1863, of the mortgage on the Society's Building in Tremont street. A balance of \$1197 was needed, at this date, to enable this to be done; when one of the members liberally gave his check for this amount.

The following were elected officers for the year ensuing:—*President*, Robert C. Winthrop; *Vice-Presidents*, Jared Sparks and Thomas Aspinwall; *Recording Secretary*, Chandler Robbins; *Corresponding Secretary*, Joseph Willard; *Treasurer*, Richard Frothingham; *Librarian*, Nathaniel B. Shurtleff; *Cabinet Keeper*, Samuel A. Green; *Standing Committee*, Emory Washburne, Thomas C. Amory, Jr., William G. Brooks, Geo. E. Ellis, and Horace Gray, Jr.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

DISCOVERY OF WASHINGTON'S ORIGINAL SEAL IN ILLINOIS.—Every, even the minutest, memento of Washington, has been cherished by his revering countrymen and an admiring world; nor can aught but the cynic censure a sentiment of veneration so natural, disinterested, and pure. The pen of the historian and the pencil of the artist have united to describe and to perpetuate, in the record of the former, or with the decoration of the latter, every remaining memorial of one, whose illustrious distinction it was to be the leader in that eventful struggle which gave birth to the American Republic.

But from such relics as would naturally have been looked for, after the decease of the great Patriot, *one* has long been missed—namely, *the seal* which authenticated his private and public papers.

The Washington coat-of-arms has been long and well known. It may be described as a shield surmounted with a ducal coronet, over which is a raven with spread wings; the face of the shield bearing three star-shaped spur rowels, and below, two bars. The shield is either surrounded by a wreath, or bears the family motto—“*Exitus acta probat.*”

Mr. Lossing (in “Mount Vernon and its Associations,”) has given an engraved impression of “Washington’s seal,” as attached to the death-warrant of a soldier executed at Morristown, in 1780; and also an engraving of the face of his “seal-ring,” which also bears his arms and motto. The former has the “wreath,” without the motto; the latter the motto, without the wreath.

The following letter to the Chicago Historical Society, which we are permitted to publish, affords the interesting announcement, that the proper “seal” of Washington, left by him at his decease, is still in existence, and in the possession of a citizen of Illinois, of the Washington family, to whom it came, as would appear, by lineal and legitimate descent. The public is under obligation to Mr. Washington for thus communicating to the Historical Society of this city the important assurance of the existence and safety of this sacred relic, as well as for the excellent impressions on white wax he has kindly forwarded for preservation in the Society’s archives.

An examination of these impressions shows that the seal bears the complete family arms of Washington—including both the wreath and the motto.

Mr. S. A. Washington, the fortunate possessor of this invaluable “heir-loom,” has, we understand, been long a resident of Middleport, Iroquois county, Illinois, and a member of the bar of that county. True to the instincts of patriotism, and the honor of a name heretofore held inviolable, he was among the foremost to volunteer among

the “three months” men, called for by the President at the commencement of the rebellion—raising a company which he conducted to Cairo. His son, the heir to his name and the family honors, is still, as we are happy to learn, in the service of his country. “Faithful found among the faithless,” true to the illustrious name he bears, Illinois may well be proud that a name so venerated is enrolled in the great army of her sons and citizens who have gone into the field in this hour of national peril, for the defence of the principles and of the land of Washington; and whose loyal and brave hearts, with their compeers and co-patriots of other States, will yet restore to us, under God’s blessing, the honor, security, and power of our great and undivided nation.

We give below Mr. Washington’s letter, which relates particulars of his possession of this valuable relic, which cannot fail to interest the public:

“MIDDLEPORT, Ill., March 10, 1863.

“TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, CHICAGO:

“Dear Sir:—Some year or two ago, (if my memory serves me,) I recollect of noticing that Edward Everett—in a number of his “Mount Vernon papers”—mentioned the (supposed) fact, that the private seal and coat-of-arms of General Washington was either lost to history or with some member of the family.

“The seal and coat-of-arms of the Washington family, worn by General Washington, with which he sealed both his private and official correspondence, is not lost, but is in my possession, and highly esteemed as an ‘heir-loom,’ and been possessed by me for thirty-two years, and is now in my possession—several impressions of which I send you, which you are at liberty to place in your Society’s cabinet. They were made by me from the original seal, a few days since, together with others, which I design to send to the Hon. Edward Everett and George Bancroft.

“The seal was left to the late Judge Bushrod Washington, of Mount Vernon, who left the same to my father, the late

Bushrod Washington, junior, the then nearest relative of the name, who, on his death, in 1831, left the same to me, his 'oldest son,' with whom it has ever since remained, and been preserved as a future gift to my oldest son, Bushrod D. Washington, now in the army, should he survive me.

Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

S. A. WASHINGTON."

We simply add to the above letter, that, as is well known, Judge Bushrod Washington died in 1829, *without children*, leaving the Mount Vernon estate to John Augustine Washington, his nephew. Bushrod Washington, jr., named by the writer of the above as his father, is referred to, not as the "son," but as the "nearest relative of the name," although the precise relation is not indicated.

Since the original publication of the above it has been ascertained that Bushrod Washington, Jr. (to whom the seal was presented by Judge Bushrod Washington, of Mount Vernon), was oldest son surviving of Col. William Augustine Washington, brother of the Judge. Ed.

BATON ROUGE.—According to the author of a "Journal de la Guerre du Mississipi contre les Chicachas en 1739-40," "The bay of Baton Rouge is so called because it was a limit which the Houmas prescribed to the Tonicas, where to mark it more certainly they planted a red post (*baton rouge*) after a victory which they gained over the latter, forbidding them ever to pass that place armed or going to war." p. 16.

MODIFICATIONS OF ENGLISH.—Any resident in Canada has observed that the French boys play in English, that plays and terms are alike English while the rest of the language is French. Sometimes, indeed, the words lose a little of their purity. Thus, a recent work mentioning the rallying cry of boys in his youth: *Cook! cook!* attempts to explain it, and traces it to a play in which a king was elected who sent off his various officers, and

then summoned them all. The French boys got one cry: *A tanta! a tanta! bëtri cook!* which our author explains thus: *Attend all! attend all! pastry cook.*

CANADIAN WHIGS OF 1776.—The Canadians who joined the Americans during the Revolution were refused, on dying, Christian burial by their clergy, and were interred outside of consecrated ground. This was insisted on in all cases where they did not acknowledge the error of their course and express regret for it. It is related of one of these, that when the *curé* came to exhort him to avow his faults, he half rose in his bed and eyeing him scornfully, exclaimed, "You smell English;" then turned his face to the wall and expired.

JUMONVILLE AND WASHINGTON.—It is somewhat curious to have, at this day, an examination of Washington's culpability in the Jumonville affair from a member of the French officer's family. In the recently published work, *Les Anciens Canadiens*, of Philippe Aubert de Gaspé, p. 396, is the following:

Colonel Malcom Fraser, during Wolfe's invasion of Canada, was in a detachment which burnt the houses of the Canadians from Rivière Ouelle to the Rivière des Trois Saumons. Having become after the conquest the intimate friend of my family, he replied to my grandfather's complaints about this act of vandalism: "How could we help it, my dear friend; *à guerre comme à la guerre*. Your Frenchmen, in ambush in the woods, killed two of our men when we landed at Rivière Ouelle." "You should, at least," said my grandfather, "have spared my flour-mill, my poor tenants would not then have been reduced so low to eat their corn in saganity like Indians." "In war as in war," added my grandmother; "I admit your maxim, but was it fair war to kill my brother, Villiers de Jumonville, as Washington, your countryman, did at Fort Necessity." "Ah, Madam," replied Col. Fraser, "for mercy's sake do not, for the honor of the English, ever again mention that atrocious murder."

I once slightly reproached our celebrated historian, Mr. Garneau, with passing lightly over that horrible assassination. He replied that it was a delicate subject, that the great shade of Washington hovered over the writer, or something of the kind.

This may be, but it is incumbent on me to clear the memory of my great uncle, whom Washington in his works sought to blacken in order to justify his assassination.

The tradition in my family is that Jumonville presented himself as bearer of a summons requiring Major Washington, Commandant of Fort Necessity, to evacuate that post erected on French territory, that he raised a flag of truce, showed his despatches, and that, nevertheless, the English commander ordered his men to fire on him and his small escort, and that Jumonville fell dead with a part of those who accompanied him.

There is a discrepancy, easily explained, between the tradition of my family and the truth of history. Moreover, this discrepancy has no bearing on the murder of the bearer of the flag of truce, whose mission was to summon the English to evacuate the French possessions and not Fort Necessity, which was not thrown up till after the event. (After citing Contrecoeur's instructions to Coulon de Villiers, and the capitulation signed by Washington, he proceeds :) Now no one is more disposed than myself to render justice to the great qualities of the American hero; when in my family the conversation turned on the cruel and premature death of our noble kinsman, assassinated in the onset of what promised to be a brilliant career, I used to seek to excuse Washington on account of his youth, as he was then but twenty. I would expatiate on his virtues, his humanity, when twenty-two years afterwards he directed the cause of his countrymen and created a great and independent nation.

I never, indeed, should have thought of drawing from oblivion this deplorable event, had not Washington himself made it necessary by seeking, in order to clear himself, to blacken the reputation of my great-uncle Jumonville in the memoirs which he

published several years after the catastrophe.

"We were informed," said he, "that Jumonville, disguised as an Indian, was prowling for several days around our posts, and I had to consider him as a spy."

This excuse has no probability, because Washington could not but know that, not only the soldiers but also the officers of the French army, when fighting in the woods, adopted the Indian dress, a short coat, leggings, breech-cloth, and moccasins. This light and easy dress gave them a great advantage over enemies always dressed in European style. Nor could Jumonville, without culpable temerity, proceed directly to the English posts without taking great precautions, the woods being infested with hostile Indians, who, acting on a first impulse, would show no great respect to a flag of truce.

After disposing of this accusation of his being a spy, of which Washington did not think till years after the murder when writing his memoirs, let us see what he says in justification in his despatches to his government immediately after the affair. It is necessary to observe here that the crowns of France and England were then at peace, that war was declared by Louis XV. only after that event; that the only hostilities committed were the invasion of French territory by the English, and that it was against this very act that Jumonville was sent to protest.

But let us return to Washington's justification in his despatches. He says, that "he regarded the frontier of New England as invaded by the French, that war seemed to him to exist, &c.; that the French in his sight ran to arms, and then he ordered his men to fire, that the action lasted a quarter of an hour, in which the French had ten men killed, one wounded, and twenty-one prisoners; and the English one killed and three wounded; that it was false that Jumonville read a summons, &c.; that there had been no ambush, but surprise and skirmish which is lawful war."

Lawful war indeed for a strong detachment to attack suddenly a handful of men in

full peace. It was not getting badly out of it for a Major of twenty; some Generals of the Northern American Army, who pique themselves on address, would not do better to-day. The phrases "that war seemed to him to exist," "that the French in his sight ran to arms," are of admirable simplicity. These French dogs forgot, apparently, that it was more Christian to allow themselves to be killed like sheep.

If we accept Washington's version, how can we explain the cry of horror and indignation that resounded through all Canada and even Europe? Yet the French have never been reproached with bewailing like women the loss of even their best generals or a signal defeat, why then their indignation, their fury at the tidings of the death of that young man, who was, so to speak, making his first apprenticeship in arms, if he perished in an action fought according to the rules of civilized nations? This must at once strike the reader, even if he never read the French accounts. All the French prisoners, and Manceau, who alone escaped the massacre, the very Indian allies of the English declare that Jumonville waved his handkerchief over his head, invited the English, by an interpreter, to stop, having something to read them, that the firing ceased, and that while an interpreter was reading it he was shot through the head, and that but for the interposition of the Indians the whole party would have been massacred. * * * Washington should never have signed a capitulation where the words assassin and assassination are thrown in his face.

The reader must judge whether I have rescued my grand uncle's memory from the accusation of being a spy. Had Jumonville acted the vile part his enemy at tributes to him, to justify a shameful assassination, the French would never have shed so many tears on the victim's grave.

AUTHOR OF THE TIN TRUMPET.—This work has been issued within a year or two by a New York house, with additions and alterations. When it appeared in England various conjectures were formed as to the author. It was attributed to a celebrated

barrister, and more celebrated judge, but in the London catalogue of books for 1831–55 it is ranged in its due order among the works of William Makepeace Thackeray. If this is really so, he probably does not thank our Yankee tinkers for attempting to improve his Tin Trumpet.

VERMONT PAPER MONEY.—It is not generally known that the state, shortly after its creation, fell into the error, then so prevalent, of issuing bills of credit; to her honor it can be truly said that they suffered no depreciation, and were so faithfully redeemed that nine out of ten collectors of their existence have never even heard. In April, 1781, a general need was felt of a currency more reliable than that existing, and the Legislature, "for the purpose," as the preamble of the Act states, "of carrying on the war and the enlargement of the paper currency," authorized an issue of £25,155, which was to be in bills of the following denominations, and an equal number of each, viz: £3, 40s., 20s., 10s., 5s., 2s. 6d., 1s. 3d., and 1s. To invent for these bills suitable devices, and to superintend their printing, etc., a committee was appointed which consisted of Matthew Lyon, Edward Harris, and Edward Stiles.

These notes were to remain in circulation until the first day of June, 1782, by which time they were to be redeemed at the rate of six shillings to the Spanish silver dollar; and to meet this anticipated expense a tax of 1s. 3d. on the pound was laid upon the grand list of the state, and, as we have already said, the notes were entirely redeemed at that time; some few, probably kept as curiosities at the time, are known to be in existence now. The face of the bill read as follows:

No. —. Vermont Currency.
The Possessor of this Bill shall be paid by the Treasurer of the State of Vermont — in Spanish Milled Dollars of six shillings each, or in Gold or Silver coin equivalent by the first day of June A.D. 1782. By order of Assembly, Andover, May, 1781.

(Signed by two.)

On the reverse is found the denomination of the bill with the usual death caution

to counterfeiters, and the words "Westminster, printed by Spooner and Green, 1781." H. P. W., Philadelphia.

LORD AMHERST AND GENERAL WOLFE.—In looking over a pile of letters of a worthy person now deceased, I find the following:

Lord Amherst, the capturer of Louisburg and conqueror of Canada, was a personal friend of my father (Collector for a long time of the port of Halifax), who often related the following anecdote:—

"Wolfe, who was second in command, proposed to take Louisburg in ten days, if the General would intrust the enterprise to him, with the loss of not more than fifteen hundred men." Lord Amherst replied, "I will take it in six weeks without the loss of one." But he did not fulfil all the promise.

B.

QUERIES.

LIEUT. COL. GEORGE WILSON.—What is known concerning the early life of Lieut. Col. Geo. Wilson, of the 8th Penna. Regiment, who died at Quibbletown, N. J., in the spring of 1777?

Col. W. at one time resided at Staunton, Va., and also, it is believed, at Romney. From one or other of these places he moved into Pennsylvania, and was one of the earliest settlers in that part of Westmoreland County which is now Fayette.

Where and when was he born? In what year did he come to Pennsylvania—and what services did he perform prior to the breaking out of the Revolutionary War? Several of his letters to Gov. Penn. Arthur St. Clair, and others, are preserved in the Pennsylvania Archives.

The 8th Reg. was first commanded by Æneas Mackay of Pittsburgh. Richard Butler was Mayor, afterwards killed at St. Clair's defeat.

D.

PITTSBURGH, April, 1868.

DANIEL BRODHEAD.—Can any of your readers give me some information in regard to a Daniel Brodhead? When was he

born, and what position did he hold in the Army of the Revolution.

E. S.

WEST HAVERFORD, April 6th.

DANIEL MARTINE.—I wish to get some information of a Lieut. and subsequently Capt. Daniel Martine of Whiteplains, serving on the N. Y. line during the Revolution.

S.

COPPERHEAD.—Where, when, and by whom was the term Copperhead first applied to that class of politicians who are in favor of surrender to the rebels?

THE LINEAGE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.—Who knows the lineage of Jeff. Davis? I have heard it stated by a gentleman, who says he got his information from the member of Congress who procured for Jeff. his cadetship at West Point; that Jeff. is the son of John Davis, an Irishman from the north of Ireland, who was a merchant at Charleston, S. C., early in this century, and died there about the year 1810, leaving a widow, who, being a native of Kentucky, returned to that state immediately after the decease of her husband. The statement goes, that Jeff. was either a mere child at the time of his father's decease, or was born after his mother's return to Kentucky. In the Army Register he is described as a native of Kentucky. If this statement be true his father was a member of a family of Quakers, and he has many relatives in the northern states who have no knowledge of their near relationship to so celebrated a traitor.

I have seen no notice of Jeff. Davis that professed to give any accurate account of his family. It is possible some of your readers may be able to throw light on this subject.

R.

REPLIES.

ECHO ANSWERS, WHERE? (vol. vii. p. 101).—The first place in which I noticed this expression was in one of Miss Owen's works. She was afterwards Lady Morgan. I think the sentence was opened

with this quotation, not quite exact, from Zech. i. 5: "Our fathers, where are they?" "And echo answers, where?" B.

"CEASE, RUDE BOREAS" (vol. vii. p. 129).—This song is printed in Chappell's *National English Airs*, p. 35, published by Chappell, London, 1839; and in Charles Mackay's *Book of English Songs*, p. 179, published by Houlston and Wright, London. It consists of nine stanzas, eight lines each. The last stanza is omitted in Dr. Mackay's copy. This song and many others besides were written to an old melody called "The Sailor's Complaint," according to Chappell, and "Welcome, Brother Sailor," according to Mackay. It describes the struggles of a ship with a tempest on a lea-shore, and its preservation, though much damaged, by the efforts of the crew. I know nothing of any action of the Admiralty in the way of prohibiting its use on board ship. The author was George Alexander Stevens, who died in 1784. It has sometimes erroneously been attributed to Falconer, the author of "The Shipwreck." E.

FEMALE VOTING IN NEW JERSEY (vol. vii. p. 129).—"A Brief Statement of the Facts connected with the Origin, Practice and Prohibition of Female Suffrage in New Jersey," was read before the New Jersey Historical Society, January 21, 1858, by Mr. Wm. A. Whitehead, and may be found in the published "proceedings" of the society, vol. viii. p. 101. G. J. NEWARK.

ANOTHER REPLY.—The Constitution of New Jersey, adopted July 2, 1776, gave the right to vote to all *inhabitants* of the colony of full age who were worth £50 and had resided twelve months in the county. According to "Eumenes," Trenton, 1799, a work written to show the defects of that constitution, this gave the elective franchise to, 1st, All men bond or free, white or black, natives of the state; 2d, All unmarried *women*, natives of the state; 3d, Aliens; 4th, Persons from other states.

Mr. Whitehead, in a paper entitled "A Brief Statement of the Facts Connected with the Origin, Practice, and Prohibition of Female Suffrage in New Jersey," read before the New Jersey Historical Society, January 21, 1858 (*Proceedings* viii. 101), inclines to the opinion "that this peculiar provision had not been availed of to any extent, if at all," prior to the election at Elizabethtown in 1797; and that no subsequent exercise of it took place till 1800; but the work already cited speaks of it as a common occurrence. "It is perfectly disgusting," says he, "to witness the manner in which women are polled at our elections. Nothing can be a greater mockery of this invaluable and sacred right than to suffer it to be exercised by persons who do not even pretend to any judgment on the subject."

That women, or even single women, had any right was not universally acknowledged. "This difference of sentiment," says Eumenes, "has given rise to diversity of practice on this head, and furnished a pretence from which many an electioneering trick has resulted. I could refer to instances which would prove what is advanced; but the people want no proof. It is well known that women are admitted or rejected, just as it may suit the views of the persons in direction. *Many* important election contests have been terminated at last by these auxiliaries in favor of candidates supported by town interest."

In 1800, according to Mr. Whitehead, women voted very generally throughout the state, and the franchise was exercised by married as well as single of eighteen and upwards. In 1802 a member of the legislature was carried in by these fair votes, and the system reached its climax in the election held in February, 1807, to decide whether the new court-house in Essex county should be at Newark or elsewhere. Then all the women in the county, white and black, single and married, seem to have voted, and the frauds here and elsewhere were so glaring that the legislature, by act of Nov. 16, 1807, limited the elective franchise to free white male citizens of 21 years and worth £50.

Notes on Books.

The First Year of the War, by Edward A. Pollard. Richmond: West & Johnson. 1862. Reprinted by C. B. Richardson, 1863. 8vo. 368 pp.

THIS is a most curious and valuable contribution to the history of the war, as it embraces all the operations down to the close of the Peninsular campaign. The author writes well, and has digested his whole matter into a fluent, forcible narrative. He is a violent partisan, intensely Confederate, yet very hostile to Jefferson Davis, and somewhat so to General Lee. This work is not, therefore, a picture of everything south *couleur de rose*, and while northern matters are exaggerated and distorted, it presents a valuable insight into the internal affairs of the rebellion.

Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 1862-3. Boston: 1863. 8vo. 503 pp.

THIS is the fourth elegant volume of proceedings issued by the pioneer Historical Society of the country, still young and full of energy.

Its contents are of great interest and value: Amory's Report on the Streets of Boston; Col. Aspinwall on the Narragansett Patent; Appleton on the Great Seal of New England; Livermore's Historical Research respecting the Opinions of the Founders of the Republic on Negroes as Slaves, as Citizens, and as Soldiers; Walker's Memoir of D. A. White, with a fine portrait; Brigham on Wood's New England Prospect; Harvard College Accounts; Indian Necropolis at West Medford; Gen. Knox on the General Arrangement of the Militia; Everett's Remarks on Hon. Nathan Hale; Robbins' Memoir of Hon. Wm. Appleton, illustrated by a fine portrait. This volume, enriched also with a facsimile of a letter of Charles II. to Winthrop, and an engraving of the New England Seal, shows how active the society is, and how solid and valuable are the papers read before it. Mr. Livermore's paper printed in

advance of the volume we have already noticed, and we need only call attention to its great value. Nowhere else had such a mass of documentary evidence been brought together on the subject. Some of his positions have been criticized, and not always in a spirit of courtesy and fairness, but the professed historical scholars are really put to shame by the labors of a gentleman busily engaged in mercantile pursuits who has thus shown how rich a field of inquiry and research has been left hitherto untouched. No one can read this research without feeling that a great work yet remains for an impartial hand, a thorough history of the Negro in America.

Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Series iv. Vol. vi. Boston: 1863. 8vo. 602 pp.

THE Winthrop papers—here they are at last—the most valuable volume ever issued by any historical society, as a full analysis will prove.

Miscellany.

THE IOWA HISTORICAL SOCIETY are about to commence the publication of Annals, to appear in quarterly parts of at least 50 pages each. The Committee of Publication are the Rev. O. E. Spencer, William Crum, and George A. Jerome.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for a Centennial celebration at St. Albans, Vermont, on 17th August, 1863. A procession, an address on the history of the town, and a banquet, will make the gathering of the sons of St. Albans a memorable day in the annals of the town.

H. B. DAWSON, Esq., whose new edition of the Federalist we have already noticed as in active preparation, has also ready an account of Wayne's Capture of Stony Point with a lavish supply of facsimiles and an accurate map.

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[No. 6.

General Department.

THE LATELY DISCOVERED MS. OF SAMUEL CHAMPLAIN.

BY HON. THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE.

Read before the Quebec Literary and Historical Society, on
Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1862.

THE discovery of an autograph work by the illustrious Founder of Quebec, and first Captain-General and Governor-General of Canada, and its recent publication by an English Antiquarian Society, more than two centuries after the death of the author, are thought to be circumstances of sufficient interest, apart from the very curious matter of the work itself, to justify some special mention being made of them before "the Quebec Literary and Historical Society."

The English association to whom we are indebted for the publication of this MS. in their annual volume for 1859, is one particularly beneficial to students of early American discovery and adventure. Established in 1846, it has repeatedly devoted its funds and the talents of its members to the editing of those rare old tracts, or recently recovered MSS. which bear upon the Atlantic voyages and American explorations of the XVI. and XVII. centuries. It bears appropriately the name of that Richard Hakluyt, prebendary of Bristol in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., who was the most enthusiastic and laborious as he was the earliest collector of voyages and travels in the English language. It seems something more than a coincidence, the natural result of commercial causes, that Hakluyt should have been officially connected with Bristol, which held in those

days to other British ports, for enterprise and wealth, a corresponding place to that occupied by Liverpool in our times.

The Hakluyt volume for 1859 is translated from the French original of Champlain by Miss Alice Wilmer, who is also the writer of the exceedingly full and interesting biographical introduction. It is edited with great care by Dr. Norton Shaw, a member of the council of the Society.

Miss Wilmer in her introduction acknowledges the Society's obligations to Mr. Feret, Librarian of the public library of Dieppe, from whom the original MS. was obtained. The story of its recovery, after so long an interval, is thus told: "M. Feret obtained this valuable document from an inhabitant of Dieppe, where it has been for an unknown time; and it is more than probable that it had been in the possession of Mr. de Chastes, Governor of the Town and Castle of Dieppe, who was Champlain's chief friend and protector, under whose auspices he had been employed in the war in Brittany against the League, and by whom, after his return from the West Indies, he was sent to Canada. To him, it is most likely that Champlain would present a narrative of his voyage. On Mr. de Chastes' death, the manuscript probably passed into the possession of the Convent of the Minimes at Dieppe, to which he was a great benefactor during his life, and by testament after his death. He was also, by his desire, buried in the Church of the Convent. The Library of the Minime fathers was, with the rest of their property, and that of the other Convents of the town, dispersed at the great Revolution; but most of the books remained at Dieppe, as may be seen by a reference to the nu-

merous works which have gradually found their way by gift, or purchase, to the 'Public Library' of that town, bearing inscriptions as having belonged to the Convent."

The original title is couched in these words:—

"Brief narrative of the most remarkable things that Samuel Champlain of Brouage observed in the West Indies, during the voyage which he made to the same in the years one Thousand Five Hundred and Ninety Nine to one Thousand Six Hundred and Two, as follows."

The narration is conducted with great simplicity and directness, in the first person; there are *nine* original illustrations; and the entire memoir, as printed, is contained in 48 pages of the Hakluyt Society's octavo volume.

The author begins by informing us that he had been employed "some years" in the army of King Henry IV. in the subjugation of Brittany, as *Maréchal de logis* (or quarter-master) till finding that war at an end in 1598, he resolved to enter the Spanish service with a view of voyaging to the West Indies, to which "no Frenchman could otherwise find free access." He had already an uncle in that service, called the Provençal Captain "by the French," and "Pilot General of the Sea Armies" by the Spaniards. With this uncle he sailed from Blavelt, the last port held by the Spaniards and the League in Brittany, for the city of Seville, of which and of San Lucar at the entrance of the Guadalquivir he made sketches for the use of King Henry,

Sailing from San Lucar in the beginning of January, 1599, under the Command in Chief of Don Francisco Colone, a knight of Malta, and descendant of the great Admiral, Champlain's ship, the *Saint Julian*, 500 tons burthen, reached the Canaries in six days, and the Island of Guadaloupe in two months afterwards. A plan of the island, with the depth of water leading into its chief harbor, which he calls *Macou*, is given. The Virgin Islands, the Island of La Marguerite, with its pearl fishery, illustrated by a curious sketch, *Saint Juan de*

Porto Rico, lately captured by the English, San Domingo, and Cuba, were next visited, and then the Spanish Main or Mexico. The precise place at which he landed on the Mexican coast is not very clearly ascertained, but it is certain, with the permission of the Admiral, that Champlain visited the City of Mexico "distant from that (the landing) place, one hundred leagues inland." His description of this journey, of the woods and forests, the plants and animals, the silver mines, and the beautiful city itself; the aborigines, Pagan and Christian, the Government of the country and of the towns, is full of curious allusions, though occasionally rendered ludicrous by exaggerated tales of winged serpents, gigantic lizards, and fabulous dragons. After spending a month in the City of Mexico, Champlain returned to the coast, and embarked in a "patache" or packet for Porto Bello, then the great Atlantic entrepôt of Central and Southern America.

The isthmus on which it stood was still covered with the dense masses of the inter-tropical forest, curtained and netted together by the undergrowth of cactus and creeping plants which had long rendered it impervious to the pioneer's axe, and which still renders most parts of it wholly inaccessible. Down the centre ran a high ridge, from which hundreds of streams descended on the east or the west, but the harbors to which they flowed were exposed and difficult of access, and the whole region had the character of being fatal, at certain seasons, to European life.

During the month he remained at Porto Bello he seems to have visited, though he does not expressly say so, Panama, the terminus of the Spanish route across the Isthmus. A paved highway about seventeen leagues in length connected these two ports, in which so much of the wealth of the new world was exchanged for the commodities of the old. Panama was still "the very noble and very loyal city" which Charles V. had chartered in 1521, and which Morgan and his freebooters found so easy a spoil in 1669. But this reference to Panama is only made to draw attention to a fact disclosed by this recently

recovered MS., a fact most honorable to the memory of Champlain, that while at Panama he conceived the grand project of connecting by a ship canal the Atlantic and Pacific at that point. The passage in which he sets forth this idea, like all the rest of the memoir, is briefly and simply expressed.—

“One may judge,” says Champlain, writing in 1559, “that if the four leagues of land, which there are from Panama to this river, were cut through, one might pass from the south sea to the ocean on the other side, and thus shorten the route by more than fifteen hundred leagues; and from Panama to the straits of Magellan would be an island, and from Panama to the New-foundland would be another island, so that the whole of America would be in two islands.”

It cannot be asserted that this was positively the first idea of canalizing the Isthmus which had occurred to any European. The natural difficulties of the route had been fearfully impressed on the Spanish mind by the enormous sacrifice of human life which had attended its first crossing by the conquerors of Chili and Peru. A Biscayan pilot, named Gonguenseche, at a time when the term pilot was synonymous with our captain, or commodore, in the navy, had suggested to Spain the feasibility of a canal fed by the watercourse between Cupiac Bay and the Atrato or the Naipi rivers; a proposition antecedent to Champlain's voyage. On these representations a survey had been ordered by Philip II. under the direction of two Flemish engineers, upon whose unfavorable report, but still more for political reasons connected with mining monopolies, that arbitrary king, at the instance of the Council of the Indies, had forbidden the subject to be reopened under penalty of death. The cheerful buoyant belief of Champlain in its practicability and importance, thus put on record at the close of the 16th century, contrasts vividly with the gloomy and despotic decree of the Spanish sovereign, and the dispirited and hostile report of his Flemish engineers.

The attention of the English, the other

great Atlantic power of that age, had been long attracted to the Isthmus and the Spanish Main, but this idea does not seem to have occurred to any of their leading spirits. In 1572 Sir Francis Drake landed on the Isthmus, and in 1586 he sacked Porto Bello, the former event being twenty-seven and the latter thirteen years before Champlain's voyage. But in the several accounts of Drake's exploits in those waters there is no indication that he had even dreamed of this enterprise.

His contemporary, Camden, informs us that when Drake first saw from the top of a great tree, midway on the Isthmus, the waters of the Pacific, he was so “vehemently transported with desire to navigate that sea, that falling down there on his knees, he implored the divine assistance, that he might at some time or other sail thither and make a perfect discovery of the same.” Neither Camden nor Francis Drake, the nephew and editor of Sir Francis, in his “World Encompassed,” first published in 1628, intimates that the conception of a canal had entered the mind of the great English navigator. In another quarter the credit of suggesting an inter-oceanic route would seem to devolve to the English of Elizabeth's reign; for we know that Sir Humphrey Gilbert published in 1572 a treatise which, though censured for its pedantry, was still in all probability the earliest formal proposal to search for a North-West passage between the Atlantic and Pacific. Frobisher, Drake, and other English “Marine Worthies,” held theoretically with Gilbert, but Drake's own plan of reaching the Pacific was to follow in the course of the illustrious Portuguese Magellan, through the straits which bear his name at the southern extremity of the continent. In estimating the comparative degrees of science and enterprise exhibited by the principal European nations, our ancestors, in the infancy of American discovery, it is not necessary to cast any shadow upon those of one origin, in order to bring others more boldly into relief; they found in their day the Atlantic wide enough for all their enterprises; and still wider—wide as the whole world—is

the comprehensive justice of History, inspired by the divine Spirit of Truth.

The continuation of Champlain's narrative after his visit to Porto Bello and Panama contains nothing to us specially interesting. The gulf of Campeachy, the Havanna, Cartagena, the Bahama channel, Florida, Bermuda, and the Azores, were successively visited, and are more or less briefly described. Off Cape St. Vincent on the homeward voyage they captured on their return to Spain two armed English vessels, which they carried into the river of Seville.

The entire voyage narrated in this unpretending MS. had occupied "three years and two months."

Within a year of his return to France from Mexico, Champlain first entered on the career by which he is best known, to us, of a Northern explorer and colonizer. To the particulars of that glorious and laborious career it is not necessary that I should here allude; but it is worthy of remark, as characteristic of the age and the man, that he had deliberately gone to acquire those lessons of nautical science and command under the flag of Spain, in the waters of the Mexican Gulf, which he afterwards devoted to the services of his sovereign in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and along the shores of our Canadian Lakes.

NINTH VIRGINIA REGIMENT OF THE REVOLUTIONARY ARMY.

THE following paper, read before the Chicago Historical Society, March 17, 1863, was received from a highly esteemed resident of Illinois (whom we may be pardoned for naming, without permission, as Mrs. Anne J. Cox, of "Glen Anne," near Quincy), whose explanation of its origin and character will be its most appropriate introduction.

"You will of course perceive from its plain and familiar style that it was not designed for such a purpose. But history in this garb is so attractive that I venture to send it. The writer's father and my grandfather were 'companions in arms,' and

this was written by Mr. Joynes (then a very old man, and since deceased) at the request of one of my family that he should tell us about the regiment from Virginia in which they fought."

The intelligent liberality which has thus placed the paper in the possession of the public, will be esteemed and appreciated by all who value every remaining memorial or reliable tradition of the period, hitherto the most eventful in American history.

"Roster of the officers of the ninth Virginia Regiment on the Continental Establishment, in the Revolutionary War; copied from a Roster in the handwriting of Col. Levin Joynes, who was then Major of said Regiment (endorsed January, 1777).

Col. George Matthews,

Lt. Col. John Seayers

Maj. Levin Joynes.

CAPTAINS.

Samuel Woodson,
John Hayes,
John Poulson,
George Gilchrist,
Thomas Parramore,
Smith Snead,
William Henderson,
Nathl. G. Morris,
Andrew Moore,
George Oldham.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Samuel Waples,
Thomas Overton,
John Lewis,
Thomas Payne,
Archibald Armstrong,
Thomas Martin,
John Hughston,
Charles Stockly,
Nathl. Darby,
Matthew Clay.

LIEUTENANTS.

Arthur Teackle,
Thomas Parker,
Custis Kendall,
Robert Woodson,
James Culbertson,
Nath. Wilkins,
Charles Snead,
Levin Teackle,
Thomas Custis,
Hudson Martin,

ENSIGNS.

Thomas Comby,
Joseph Payne,
John Robbins,
John Scarburgh,
John Hule,
Alexander B. Lee.

ADJUTANT.

William B. Robertson,

MEMORANDA.

In June, 1775, Lord Dunmore fled from Williamsburg, the seat of government of Virginia; and from that time until the adoption of the first Constitution of Virginia, in June, 1776, there was no regularly organized government in the State. The members of the Assembly, then called "The House of Burgesses," after the abdication of the royal Governor, met in Convention, appointed a "Committee of Safety," by which the Executive powers of government

were exercised, and made arrangements for raising nine regiments of regular troops.

The people of the several counties also appointed "Committees of Safety." These county committees recommended to the general committee the officers of the respective regiments; and, if approved, the regiments were organized, and commissions were finally issued by Congress.

Five companies of the ninth regiment were raised in Accomack, and two in Northampton; and three were sent from the Western Shore, to complete the number of ten companies to the regiment. The first commissions, issued to the officers of the ninth regiment, were issued in January, 1776.

It will be perceived that the names of John Cropper and Thomas Snead do not appear in the Roster, although they were two of the first captains appointed. The reason was this. The first colonel of the ninth regiment was Thomas Fleming, who died during the march of the regiment from Accomack to the main army under Washington. On his death Lieut.-Colonel Matthews was entitled by seniority to be promoted to Colonel, and Major Seayers to Lieut. Colonel. This left a vacancy for major of the ninth regiment; and Captains Cropper, Joynes, and Snead, all had commissions bearing date on the same day, and each was a candidate for the vacant majority; each, also, had a party of friends in the regiment endeavoring to promote his success.

The rule of promotion adopted was, that an officer must rise to the grade of captain in his own regiment; and above that grade they were to be promoted according to seniority in any regiment in which a vacancy might occur, in the line of the State to which they belonged.

When the ninth regiment reached headquarters there were vacancies in the office of major in the fifth, seventh, and ninth regiments of the "Virginia Line." Cropper, Joynes, and Snead were the three senior captains in the Virginia Line, and consequently were all entitled to promotion. General Washington decided that, as among themselves, these captains should take precedence according to the times when their

respective companies were first mustered into service; and that they should be appointed to the majorities, in the respective regiments, in the order in which these vacancies occurred.

According to these rules, Cropper was appointed major of the fifth, Joynes of the ninth, and Snead of the seventh regiment. Of course Cropper and Snead no longer belonged to the ninth regiment. The ninth regiment marched from Accomack to the north late in the autumn of 1776, and joined the main army under General Washington at Morristown, New Jersey. It was engaged in the disastrous battle of Brandywine, in September, 1777, and in the battle of Germantown, October 7, 1777.

The battle of Germantown was fought in a fog so dense that the different portions of the American army could not see each other. The ninth regiment was in the hottest of the fight, and nearly one-half of the regiment was either killed or wounded. It drove every portion of the British army with which it came in contact before it; and I was told by one of the officers, that in the excitement of the moment, supposing every part of the American army had been as successful as themselves, they had no doubt of reaching Philadelphia, the headquarters of General Howe.

When the retreat of the American army was ordered the ninth regiment was so far in the army that, before they could join the main body, they were surrounded and made prisoners. When surrounded the regiment had taken more prisoners than the whole number of the regiment. For the bravery displayed in this battle, and for its imprudence in pushing so far ahead of the rest of the army, it was called "The Rash and Brave Ninth."

On the morning of the battle of Germantown the prisoners were marched to Philadelphia, and locked up in what was then called the "New Jail," but afterwards, the "Walnut Street Prison." Here they were confined until the British evacuated Philadelphia in the end of June, 1778. They were then marched to New York, and the officers were confined on Long Island, the men in the "Old Sugar-house," and in the

"Jersey Prison Ship," where many of them died.

I do not know with certainty when all the officers were exchanged, but I know from public records that my father and a number of others were *not* exchanged until December, 1780—three years and two months after they were taken prisoners.

Of all the officers appointed on the Eastern Shore, only seven survived to the end of the war, viz. Col. Joynes, Majors Snead and Poulson, Capt. Parker, and Lieuts. Stockly, Darby, and Scarburgh. It might be said, without a very extravagant metaphor, that the officers of the ninth regiment, and all others similarly situated, "received their commissions with ropes around their necks."

When they received their commissions, and for months afterwards, there was no regular government in Virginia, nor had the "Declaration of Independence" been made. The species of popular resistance to tyranny, which in case of success is called Revolution, is, in case of failure, termed Rebellion, and the leaders are punished as rebels by hanging. The American troops were always called by the British army "Rebels," and the Hessians in the British army did not know that "Rebel" was a term of reproach, intended to designate those who were making war against their lawful sovereign; but they thought it an appellation equally applicable, in peace or war, to a semi-barbarous people who killed all their prisoners, and would not scruple, if needful, to eat some of them. I was told by an officer who was present at the capture of some Hessians, that they had made it a point to learn enough English to beg for quarter. They were very much alarmed for fear of being killed, and perhaps eaten by the savage rebels, and bawled out in the best English they could, "Oh! good rebel man! don't kill poor Hessian!"

I have heard many anecdotes connected with the imprisonment of the ninth regiment which might interest a son of one of the sufferers, but would probably be of little interest to others, and I will run the risk of tiring you by relating one of them.

Quakers, you know, are non-combatant.

During the confinement of the ninth regiment in the "New Jail," a very benevolent Quaker was in the habit of visiting the prisoners, by permission of the British commanders, every day, for the purpose of doing various acts of kindness, in laying out to the best advantage the little sums of money which the friends of the prisoners might send them, or in any other way serving them.

One day he went into the Jail (which in consequence of its crowded condition was very warm), and pulled off his coat and hat, and laid them, with his cane, on the table. Being engaged walking among the prisoners to learn their wants, Lieut. Waples, of Accomack, who was very fond of mischief and fun, put on the Quaker's hat and coat, and the cane in his hand, unperceived by the British sentinel at the door, and said, "Boys, what sort of a Quaker would I make?" Lieut. Parker of Accomack, who was equally fond of fun, gave Waples a sign to "try to pass the sentinel at the door." Waples instantly determined to make the attempt. He passed five sentinels, got safely into the street, and from thence to a house where he was acquainted, and the landlady concealed him for several weeks. Finally, in the garb of a servant-boy going to mill with his mistress, by permission of the British commander, he passed the British lines, and got safely to the American army, then near Philadelphia.

Waples was the last survivor of all the Eastern Shore Revolutionary officers; and although he had rendered no services to entitle him to particular notice, more than other officers of the same grade, yet as the last on the Eastern Shore of that band of famished patriots, "the blood of whose unshod feet marked their footsteps on the frozen earth," he was an object of special interest. He died not many years ago at a very advanced age.

Not long before his death I invited him to spend a day with me in talk about the Revolution. He came with his wife early in the day and spent a long summer day with me, telling many things interesting to me as the son of one of his companions in

arms. When he was about to go home I told my daughter, who was playing on the piano, to play "Washington's March." As soon as he heard the well remembered tune his eyes filled with tears, and he marched out of the room with the measured tread of a soldier.

I could tell you much more, but debility compels me to stop.

THOMAS R. JOYNES.

JULY 30, 1853.

NOTES ON THE EXTINCT TRIBES OF NORTH AMERICA.

NO. I.—THE MASCOUTENS—THE NEUTERS.

MASCOUTENS, called by Sagard Assisaguerons, or Fire Nation (Hist., p. 201), and by Brebeuf (Rel., 1640-1). Allouez Rel., 1670-1, p. 169, affirms their identity.

Marquette (Journ. § iii.) says Mascoutens may mean "Fire Nation." Dablon, in a subsequent relation, and Charlevoix after him, treat this as an error, and make it to be an Algonquin word for "Prairie."

To judge from the earlier writers they must, from 1625 to 1675 at least, have dwelt beyond Lake Michigan. The first European who has recorded his visit to them is F. Allouez (1669-70, p. 92: he found them on the Wisconsin river. Marquette soon after found them mingled with the Miamis and Kikapoos on the head waters of Fox river near the portage. (Journ., § iii.) Hennepin places them with the Miamis and Foxes on Winnebago lake. Membre, however, puts them with the Foxes on Melleoki (Milwaukie) river, about 43° N.

In 1712, F. Marest writes that they had formed a settlement on the Ohio (Oua-bache); it was not probably large, and suffered greatly from contagious disorders. (Lett. Edif., vol. ii.)

In the same year the Mascoutins with the Kikapoos joined the Foxes in their plot against the French, but were surprised by the Ottawas and Pottawatamies, and 150 were killed (Charlev., iv. 95), and probably suffered still more in the ultimate defeat of that nation. (*Id.*)

The list found in the Documents at Paris, and dated in 1736, gives the Maskoutin as comprising 60 men on Fox river, divided into two tribes, the Wolf and the Stag, but is silent as to any on the Ohio.

Sir William Johnson in his list, 1763 (N. Y. Doc. Hist., i., p. 29), is silent as to them. Bouquet, in 1764, however, puts them down as 500 on Lake Michigan, and Hutchins, in 1768, includes them with the other tribes in a pretty high estimate. (*Jeff. Notes on Virg.*, 172.)

Col. Croghan was attacked near the Wabash early in June, 1765, by 80 Indians, chiefly Kikapoos and Mascoutens.—*Reynolds' Illinois*, 59.

Reynolds put the Kikapoos on the Sangamon, p. 8.

Dodge in 1779 (*Jeff.* 173), estimates the Macoutins on the Wabash, with the Piankishaws and Vermillions (?) at 800.

Later than this they do not appear. Both divisions were probably swallowed up in neighboring tribes. From their being named with the Foxes it seems not unlikely that the northern portion was absorbed in them or the Kikapoos. The southern portion near old Fort Ouiatenon, were probably incorporated into the double tribe of Weas and Piankishaws. This of course is mere supposition, but to supposition we must for the present, at least, resort to discover the close of the Mascoutens.

Under the name of Meadow Indians we find them mentioned in Clark's Journal (*Dillon's Indiana*, 144, *Western Annals*, 205). During a council held by Col. Clark at Cahokea in 1777, a party of this tribe attempted to cut them off by treachery, but were foiled, and the American officer availed himself of it to acquire a complete mastery over them.

The Mascoutens were the enemies of the Neuters on the Niagara river, and were apparently called by them "Agwa," a word not unlike Kahkwa, still mentioned in Seneca tradition as a hostile people.

THE NEUTRAL NATION.—Attiouidarons, *Sag.*, 351, 753. Atiwendaronk, *Rel.*, 1659-60, 80. Attiwandarons, *Rel.*, 1639, 1640-1.

Atirhagenrenrets, 1671-1673. Rhagenratka, 1674.

This nation was twice visited by Frenchmen who have left written accounts, enabling us to form some definite idea of their country, their numbers, government, and ruin.

The first of these was the Recollect or Franciscan Father, Joseph de la Roche d'Allion, who in 1626 proceeded to the Huron country with two Jesuits, Brebeuf and de Nouë. Encouraged by letters from his Superior, F. Le Caron, he resolved to visit a nation to which the French had given the name of *Neutral*, from their taking no part in the war waged by the Hurons and Algonquins on the Iroquois. His object was exploration, and especially to discover the mouth of the river of the Iroquois, probably the Niagara, in order to take them to trade.

Passing to the Petuns (Tionontatés), a tribe afterwards confounded with the Hurons (Wyandots), five days' journey in the woods brought him to the first Neutral town. His stay was chiefly in Ounontisaston, the sixth town, till he was attacked, beaten, and robbed by some who came from Ouarononon, the nearest town to the Iroquois, from whom it was only one day's journey distant. After finding that his efforts to discover their river excited suspicions, which the Hurons zealously fanned from commercial views, the Father retired after a stay of several months. The country, which Sagard in his annotations describes as eighty leagues long, de la Roche describes as incomparably larger, finer, and better than any other in Canada, abounding in herds of deer, in moose, beaver, wild cat, and squirrels, with bustards, turkeys, cranes, and other game, with a winter far less rigorous than in the lower country. The people, who are called friends and relations of the Iroquois, lived in 28 villages, and were governed by Souharissen, chief of Ounontisaston, who by his prowess in war against 17 nations had acquired the supreme authority in the whole country. In manners the Neuters resembled the Hurons, but did not engage in commerce, and went perfectly naked. *Champ.*, 273;

Sagard, 892. Like the Petuns, they raised great quantities of tobacco. Their language he represents as different from the Huron, but as his acquaintance with the latter must have been very limited, this must be taken as a mere opinion. Their territory he represents as fronting on Lake Iroquois (Ontario), opposite to the Iroquois, and only ten distant by the lake, from the trading post (Montreal). At this epoch they were on the point of breaking the neutrality and making war on the Hurons, but the difficulties were apparently settled. Their only enemy was a western tribe, the Assis-tagueronon, or Mascoutens, against whom they aided the Ottawas.

This letter of F. de la Roche is given entire by Sagard, *Histoire du Canada*, Liv. iii., ch. 3, and by Le Clerc, *Etablissement de la Foi*, vol. i., ch. 10.

The next who visited the country were the two Jesuits, Brebeuf and Chaumonot, who entered it in 1640. They went from Teananstayae, the last Huron town, to Kandoucho, the first in the Neutral territory, which was four days' march N. or N.W. of the mouth of the famous river of the tribe, but like de la Roche proceeded to Andachkhroh, on Lake Ontario, or St. Louis, the residence of Tsohahissen, the great chief, who was then absent. He was probably the same chief who had adopted de la Roche, or one raised up in his place, to use the Indian figure. The two Frenchmen could not be received in his absence, and Hurons accusing them of sorcery made every effort to prevent the success of their visit. They contrived, however, to visit eighteen towns, in ten of which they preached. Besides Kandoucho, they mention Khioetoea, which received them kindly, Teotogneatan, and Onguiaahra, the last Neuter town on the eastern side of the river, and nearest to the Sonoutoueronons or Senecas, from which they were only one day's journey (10 leagues) distant.

Father Brebeuf was at the outlet of the river, but was so much watched and suspected that he durst not use his astrolabe to take the latitude—he supposed it to be about 42°. At this time four towns of the nation lay on the eastern side of the Ongui-

aahra, ranged from E. to W. towards the Cats or Eriechonons: of the ten which he visited, Brebeuf computed the population at 500 fire or 3000 souls, and the whole nation at 12,000, with 4000 warriors, intimating that former writers had included in the general name of Neuters some merely allied or tributary nations.

The name of Attiwandaronk, given to them by and by them to the Hurons, he explains as meaning People of a language a little different, adding that those who spoke no dialect of the Huron language were called Akwanake.—*Rel.* 40-1, p. 48.

As to the language of the Neuters he speaks confidently, as he spent most of the winter shut up in a hut at Teotongniaton, where, by the aid of a charitable woman, he compared his Huron dictionary with the Neutral dialect, and composed a comparative grammar, as Chaumonot tells us in his autobiography.

Various events prevented the following up of this first mission. In 1647 the Senecas, for the first time, attacked the Attiwandaronk (Aondironons), *Rel.* 48, p. 15, and soon after took by storm one of their largest towns, Aondironon, then the nearest to the Hurons. On this they yielded and emigrated to New York, about 1650, probably at the same time as the Scano-naerat, a Huron tribe, with whom they afterwards resided.

As soon as missions were formed in western New York in 1653, and the French began to report the state of the Iroquois, the Neuters are mentioned as living a kind of Helots in the cantons of their conquerors. They were called by the Iroquois Ati-rhagenrat, variously spelt, and sometimes curtailed to Rhagenratka. They were not contented with their slavery, they panted for freedom, and had formed a conspiracy to destroy their oppressors, but they had relied on French aid, and when this was denied the plot failed.

As long as the Jesuit relations last, that is to 1680, at least thirty years after their removal from Upper Canada, they are mentioned as living in the Iroquois country, and one town in the Seneca country, Gandoogarae, is stated as made up of Neu-

ters, Hurons, and Tiogas. *Rel.* 1669-70. In course of time these distinctions were forgotten, and the descendants of the Neuters now boast of their Iroquois name.

Bressani says: "South of the Petuns, turning a little westward, are the Neutral nation: their first villages are only 100 miles from the Hurons, and their territory 150 miles in extent. Lake Erie lay directly south of them."

Tuscaroras say that Neuters in early times were governed by a queen who ruled 12 forts, *School.*, p. 61.

Mr. Schoolcraft, who puts them on Oak Orchard Creek, gives in his Notes some Tuscarora traditions as to the Neuters, but as the Tuscaroras were not in that part of the country at the close of the national existence of the Neuters, these traditions would not seem very reliable.

CAPTAIN WEBB AND THE METHODISTS IN 1776.

THE following letters, for which we are indebted to the kindness of a friend who often favors us, are curious, as showing the position of the famous Methodist, Captain Webb, at the Revolution. His dependence on his half-pay caused his return to England, though there is nothing to show that he at all approved of the acts of the British Government; and the trials of his fellow traveller, Carey, attest that some arbitrary arrests took place in 1776.

The first letter bears no address, but went into Gen. Schuyler's hands, and the case of Carey is referred to in printed documents.

BALTIMORE, 4th May, 1777.

DEAR SIR: I have seen a person in this Place within a few days past, whom Mr. Hillegas and from several Circumstances suspect to be a Spy; and could not but conceive it my duty to acquaint you as a Member of Congress of our Apprehensions, that he may be at least prevented from going to New York, which I understand is his Intention. The Person I mean is Capt'n. Webb, the Methodist Preacher, and as I am informed a Half pay Officer in the British

Service. He came to this Place last Tuesday or Wednesday, and in his Sermon to his Followers hinted as much as that it was the last time they should see him. I have since heard that he intends going to New York to embark for England. The Character under which he travels affords him the very best Opportunities of making Observations, which it can't be doubted he will communicate if permitted to go to N. York. It is a certain truth that all the Denomination called Methodists almost to a Man (with us) are Enemies to our Cause under the Mask of Religion, and are countenanced by the Tories. One of their Preachers did lately in this Place tell his Hearers that every Man killed in Battle would certainly go to Hell. Can the worst avowed Tories propagate a more dangerous doctrine to weak Minds.

Mr. Web was attended here by a young man named Carey, who appears to be a great Devotee, and of whom Mr. Hillegas and I have lately observed some things that give great Room to suspect he is a travelling Emissary of the Enemies, and increases our Suspicions against Mr. Web. This Carey about 2 or 3 Weeks ago was taken upon Elk Ridge as a suspected Person, and he got clear by saying that he was in the Employment of Mr. Hillegas the Continental Treasurer. This Person is Constantly travelling to and fro betwixt this Philada. and the Jersey under the character of a Horse Jockey, an excellent Cloak for an Emissary. The evening before Mr. Webb left Town Mr. Hillegas and I observed this Carey with a person who appeared as a Rider, go into the House of a Tory near Mr. Grants, and after staying there some time the Rider was dispatched in a great hurry, I immediately after got three Young Gentlemen to pursue him on Horseback, but it being late in the evening they missed getting him. Upon inquiry at Mr. Grant I find that Carey keeps a spare Horse constantly at his Stable and that he seems to have plenty of Money, altho' he has no visible Means that he knows of to get money but what I have mentioned and appears as a Gentleman—Carey has been out of Town since Thursday, altho' he told

Mr. Grant that he was only going a little way out of Town. I therefore suspect he has gone to Philada. If Mr. McCrary who lodged at my House and who is now at Philada. should not be left it before you receive this, You may possibly find him at my Brothers in Philada. and I suspect he knows Carey and can give you a description of him—You may depend on it that Mr. Hillegas and I shall take all the Pains in our power to Investigate this Matter. For that some Inimical Plan is carrying on I am well convinced.

I am with much Respect Sir,

Your most hbl. Servt.

SAML. PURVIANCE JUNR.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY GENL. SCHUYLER—

The Memorial of John Carey

Humbly Sheweth—

That your memorialist some time ago engaged to work an Iron Forge belonging to Col. Cox in New Jersey, and as workmen were scarce in Jersey and to be had on Easy Terms in Maryland Col. Cox thought proper to send your Memorialist to the State of Maryland in order to procure a set of Men skilled in sd. Business. That your memorialist soon after meeting with Mr. Thomas Web who had just disposed of his Effects and was preparing to depart for New York, who having a sum of paper money which he could not get exchanged either for hard money or Bills in the State of New Jersey—prevailed on your memorialist to take Charge of and endeavour to Change in Maryland—That your Memorialist was overtaken by Mr. Web in Philadelphia that they proceeded together to Maryland, where they got part of sd. money exchanged and procured an order from Mr. McCall on Mr. Shamier of New York for the remainder. That your Memorialist after making the necessary Enquiries touching the workmen returned in Company with Mr. Web to the State of New Jersey—and on reporting to Col. Cox that workmen were not to be hired but that there were several to be purchased, Col. Cox immediately put a sum of money into the Hands of your memorialist and he again set out for Maryland, but on being informed on his

coming to Philadelphia that some Person had wrote up to your Excellency representing your Memorialist as an Enemy to the States your Memorialist thought it most advisable to wait on your Excellency to know with what he was Charged, on which your memorialist was immediately Committed to close Confinement where he has remained since the 9th Inst. Your memorialist Conscious of his Innocence and sensible that Col. Cox's Business must be greatly injured by his being detained in Prison, humbly begs that your Excellency would be so kind as to give him a hearing and if Innocent discharge him—That your Memorialist is willing if it shall be thought necessary to take the Oaths to the State and do every thing in his power to evince his Innocence of the Crimes with which he is Charged and to Convince your Excellency that he is not an enemy to the States. And your Memorialist will as in Duty bound Ever pray.

JNO. CARY.

PHILADA. STATE PRISON, May 19, 1777.

Endorsed on the back by Chas. Thomson. Read May 20, 1777—referred to Gen. Schuyler.

Societies and their Proceedings.

MASSACHUSETTS.

ESSEX INSTITUTE.—*Salem, Feb. 9.* The Essex Institute held a meeting at their rooms, Plummer Hall, on Monday evening, Feb. 9, A. C. Goodell, Esq., Vice-President, in the chair. The records of the preceding evening having been read, donations were announced from several sources:

F. W. Putnam occupied the hour of the meeting in presenting a series of interesting and instructive remarks upon the natural History of the common Cod, with some observations on the classification of Fishes. After passing a vote of thanks to Mr. Putnam for his communication, and some remarks from the Chair and others, the meeting adjourned.

Monday, March 9, 1863.—At the meet-

ing this evening, the President, A. Huntington, Esq., in the Chair, the records of the preceding meeting having been read, donations were announced:

After the reading of several letters, the Chair introduced Mr. W. P. Upham, who read a report upon six orderly books and a letter book, formerly belonging to Gen. John Glover, of Marblehead, recently presented to the Essex Institute by Hon. Robert Hooper of Boston—with the exception of one volume of the Orderly Books, from W. R. L. Ward, Esq., of New York.

The following is a brief abstract of the report:—

The Letter Book contains copies of letters written by Glover, and the Orderly Books containing the General Orders issued each day from Headquarters during the following periods of the Revolution:—from June 29th, 1775 to July 26th, 1776, from October 19th to November 24th, 1776; from June 28th to October 14th, 1778; from March 6th to July 28th, 1779; and from August 3d to November 26th, 1781.

Orderly Books of the Revolution are very rare, and it is doubtful whether there exists in the country another series so complete and well preserved as this. Such books were at the time considered of no value, except for a temporary purpose, and the many accidents and irregularities of camp life caused them in most cases to be poorly kept and soon lost. For the student of American History, nothing could afford so interesting, and at the same time so reliable, a source of information.

These books were kept in the 21st Provincial, afterwards the 14th Continental Regiment. This regiment was commanded by Col. John Glover, from the commencement of the Revolution till the 21st of February, 1777, when he was made Brigadier General. From that time till the close of the war, it constituted part of Gen. Glover's Brigade. A sketch of his life, therefore, will serve as a proper accompaniment and illustration of these Orderly Books.

General John Glover was born in Salem, Mass., Nov. 5th, 1732, of a wealthy family that had been established in Salem from its

earliest settlement. He removed to Marblehead at an early age, and was there engaged in mercantile pursuits till the outbreak of the Revolution. He then took command of the regiment raised in Marblehead, and on the 15th of June, 1775, marched with them to Cambridge. There he and his regiment had an important share in that series of manœuvres which resulted in the evacuation of Boston by the British.

From the latter part of the year, till July 20th, 1776, he was stationed at Beverly to superintend the equipment of the armed vessels that did such service at that time. Under his care were fitted out the expeditions of Selman, Broughton, Manly and Mugford, and their crews were taken from his regiment, then known as the Marine Regiment.

Glover superintended the transportation of the troops and stores in the evacuation of Long Island, August 29th, 1776, and also the removal of the sick and wounded from New York City to the Jersey shore on the 14th of September. Here his regiment did service such as none but the men of Marblehead would have had the skill and endurance to perform.

On the 4th of September, he was placed in command of Gen. Clinton's brigade. On the 18th of October, Glover with his brigade, resisted the first landing of the British on the mainland at Throg's Neck, near New York Island. For their conduct on this occasion, they were publicly thanked by Gen. Lee and Gen. Washington.

At the crossing of the Delaware on the night of Dec. 25th, 1776, the Marblehead Regiment again distinguished itself by its heroic daring and enterprise, in managing the boats by which Washington's little army was carried over that broad and rapid river filled with floating ice, to achieve the glorious victory at Trenton.

Soon after this, Glover returned home to Marblehead, and on the 21st of February, 1777, he was appointed Brigadier General by Congress. At first he declined, but afterwards, at the urgent request of Washington, accepted the appointment. He was stationed on the Hudson till July 23d,

when he joined Gen. Schuyler. He was in the battles of Bemis Heights on the 19th of September, and the 7th of October, and by his bravery and prudence contributed much to the defeat and final surrender of Burgoyne. He was chosen to conduct the captured army, 5,791 in number, through the country to Boston. The following winter he was at Valley Forge, and on the 28th of June, 1778, took command on the Hudson, where he had charge of the completion of the forts. In August, he was under Gen. Sullivan, on Rhode Island, and afterwards till July 6th, 1779, commanded at Providence, R. I. On the June 20th, 1780, he was ordered to Springfield, to superintend the forwarding of the Massachusetts Militia. The next year he again joined the Army in New York, and remained with it till the surrender of Cornwallis, October 19th, 1781. He was a member of the Court which tried Major André. After the war closed he returned to Marblehead, and again became engaged in the fishing trade. He died January 30th, 1797.

Throughout his eventful life he was distinguished for those virtues which most adorn the character of the citizen or the soldier, honest and generous in his dealings with others, a firm patriot, brave, yet modest, a skilful and active commander, and the ever esteemed and honored friend of Washington.

After the reading of the same, remarks were offered by the Chair, and Messrs. C. C. Beaman and A. C. Goodell—and a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Upham for his very interesting and valuable communication, with a request that a copy be furnished for publication in the Historical Collections.

Mr. George D. Phippen read a letter from Hon. Solomon Lincoln, of Hingham, tendering to the Institute a manuscript volume containing "a list of American seamen committed to the old Mill Prison, Plymouth, England, from 1777 to 1781." A vote of thanks, upon his motion, was presented to Mr. Lincoln and several donors for valuable donations announced this evening.

HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—*Boston, May 6.*—The regular monthly meeting of the Society was held yesterday afternoon, Rev. Martin Moore, Vice-President, in the chair. The Corresponding Secretary presented his monthly report by which it appeared that since the last meeting letters accepting membership had been received from I. G. Kidder, Esq. of Boston, Rev. Chas. A. Skinner of Cambridgeport, Thomas Tolman, Esq., of Boston, as Resident members; and Fred. B. Perkins, Esq., of New York, as Corresponding member. Baron Lyndhurst and Right Hon. John Singleton Copley of London, England, as honorary members. Various reports of officers were received. The Historiographer read memoirs of Wm. Shaw Russell, Esq., Register of Deeds for Plymouth County, a Resident member of the Society, who died at Plymouth, Feb. 22, 1863, aged 71, and of Rev. Convers Francis, D.D., a Corresponding member, "Parkman Professor of Pulpit Eloquence and of Pastoral Care" in Harvard College, who died at Cambridge, April 7, 1863, aged 67 years.

On motion of William B. Towne, it was voted that a committee of twelve be appointed, with power to add to their number, to procure memoirs of such members of the Society as have deceased previous to the appointment of the Historiographer.

The Chair appointed William B. Towne, William B. Trask, Joseph Palmer, Rev. T. W. Holland, Rev. Joseph A. Copp, Rev. J. T. Sargent, Andrew H. Ward, Esq., Thaddeus Allen, George Mountfort, John H. Sheppard, Esq., Frederick Kidder, Rev. F. A. Whitney.

A very interesting account of the siege of Charleston by the British in 1780 was read by John H. Sheppard, Esq. It was a subject very appropriate at the present time, showing the difficulty and danger to which an invader would be exposed in attacking a city, so powerfully defended by natural obstacles, shoals, sandbanks, and tortuous channels, and greatly subject to east winds.

An interesting collection of rare stamps was shown by Jeremiah Colburn, Esq.,

the well known collector, after which the meeting adjourned.

NEW YORK.

BUFFALO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Buffalo, Feb., 1863.*—At the regular monthly meeting the Hon. Millard Fillmore presided. Guy H. Salisbury, as Corresponding Secretary, reported letters from various parties, including the correspondence of Mr. O. G. Steele as to old District Schools, etc., of the village of Buffalo.

A communication was read from Geo. R. Babcock on the origin of the name of Black Rock applied to the village on Niagara River.

A letter from Rev. John A. Vinton of South Boston, Mass., was read, giving a detailed account of the missionary enterprise among the Indian tribes in the western part of this State, commencing in 1801. The thanks of the Society were voted to Dr. Vinton.

Curtis L. Brace handed in a list of guests at the recent Golden Wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Lester Brace, and also of those who attended the wedding of half a century previous.

The Club Meetings of the Society, during the past month, have been as follows: Feb. 13th, at Dr. James P. White's; Feb. 27th, at Rev. Dr. Clarke's.

A paper was read before the Society, Feb. 6th, by Guy H. Salisbury, entitled "Buffalo in 1836 and 1862."—Also on the 20th, Rev. Walter Clarke read a paper entitled "Buffalo, as seen through old Advertisements."—The next paper will be read March 13th, by Wm. Dorsheimer, on the war of 1812. A poem, written for the occasion, will likewise be delivered at the same time, by David Gray—being the termination of the public course.

Col. Wm. A. Bird read to the Society an elaborate paper prepared by him, at the request of the President, in relation to the charters and boundaries of New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania. The thanks of the Society were voted to Col. Bird therefor.

On motion of Lewis F. Allen, it was resolved that the Executor or Attorney of the estate of the late Lewis Lecouteulx, be requested to hand to the Secretary of the Buffalo Historical Society a copy of the deeds or bequests made by Mr. Lecouteulx, of certain lands and property in this city, to St. Louis church, the Buffalo Orphan Asylum, and any other bequests he may have made for eleemosynary purposes, and the present value of such bequests. Also that the Executors of the estate of the late Seth Grosvenor, be requested to furnish similar information as to his bequest of the Grosvenor Library Fund, and the value thereof. Also, that the Secretary request Geo. Palmer, Esq., to give a copy of his deed of gift of the Calvary Church and the property connected therewith to the corporation or society of that church, with a statement of the cost or value thereof.

On motion of Lewis F. Allen, a Committee of three was appointed to consider and report as to the amount to be fixed for the annual dues of members, and as to a modification of the terms of Life Membership.

The Secretary read a letter from Maj. I. C. Woodruff, accompanying a number of maps, transmitted to the Society by him, from the Bureau of Topographical Engineers, explaining the impossibility of furnishing some of the annual reports of that Bureau in reference to the progress of public works, as there is not a printed copy for distribution.

Hon. Elial T. Foote, of New Haven, Conn., furnishes an account of the early Mail Routes and Post Offices of Chautauqua county, recently published by him in the *Fredonia Censor*. The article is very interesting, bringing up to recollection many of the prominent names of the early citizens of that county, among whom Judge Foote was one of the pioneers, and long an honored and useful resident there. He has for some years been collecting materials for a history of the county, from its first settlement by the whites, and few surpass him in his zeal and enthusiasm for historical researches.

April.—At the meeting of this Society for the month of April, held at its rooms, M. Fillmore, President, in the chair, and Guy H. Salisbury, Secretary, the following were among the proceedings had :—

Guy H. Salisbury, as Corresponding Secretary, made a written report.

A letter of Prof. Rafn (written to Mr. Fillmore, President of this Society) is accompanied by several printed publications of the Society at Copenhagen, of which he is Secretary, and of which His Majesty Frederick VII., King of Denmark, is President.

This Society is indebted to Col. Peter A. Porter, of Niagara Falls, for a large mass of papers relating to the Survey of the Northwestern Boundary between the United States and the British Provinces, made under the Treaty of Ghent, by Gen. Peter B. Porter and Anth. Barelay, commissioners. They include the original Journal of the Commissioners, the Astronomical Calculations which form the basis of the Survey, the accounts of the commission, and a voluminous correspondence.

In presenting to the Society a large medal, struck in commemoration of the completion of the Erie Canal, on October 26, 1825, the donor, Orlando Allen, of this city, furnishes an interesting communication, in which he refers to the curious fact, that the first intelligence communicated for a considerable distance, in this country, was by the announcement, through discharge of cannon, placed at intervals of about ten miles along the banks of the Canal, that the fleet of boats had left Buffalo on their triumphal trip; and by which means, the joyful tidings were borne to the seaboard in one hour and twenty minutes! The guns, the use of which enabled this novel feat to be accomplished, belonged to the U. S. Naval Depot at Erie, Pa., and were taken from the vessels that composed Perry's Fleet, and those captured by him from the British. The Government, wishing to transfer the ordnance to the Naval Station at New York, in 1825, made a contract with Dows, Cary, and Meech, of the Washington Line, on the Erie Canal, to transport them. The late Hiram Pratt,

and Asa B. Meech, were agents of the Line at Buffalo, and cheerfully lent their aid in carrying out the felicitous idea of using these guns in the manner mentioned. When the important intelligence was thus literally conveyed in "thunder tones" to the Battery in New York, the signal was returned along the entire line, and reached the Terrace, in this city, in less than three hours from the firing of the first gun.

A number of deaths have taken place among the old residents of this city and vicinity, during the past month, as follows: March 8, Sidney Burr, aged 64; March 17, Jacob Seibold, aged 71; March 20, Linus P. Hubbard, (son of the late Geo. Hubbard), aged 54; March 28, at Aurora, Erie Co., Nathaniel Fillmore, aged 92, for more than forty years a resident of that town; April 4, James Moffat, aged 57.

The club meetings of the Society, during the past month, have been as follows: March 27th, at Wm. A. Bird's; April 6th, at Wm. Ketchum's; April 3d, at N. P. Sprague's. The next is appointed at the residence of N. K. Hall, April 17.

A paper was read before the Society and citizens, March 13, by Wm. Dorsheimer, on the war of 1812, at which time a poem, written for the occasion, was delivered by David Gray, being the last of the public course this season.

Wm. A. Bird furnished a paper in relation to the origin of the name of "Black Rock," as applied to that village, now included within the city of Buffalo, in which he differs from the opinion advanced by Mr. Babcock in a paper which was read at the previous meeting. The paper was read and filed.

Wm. Ketchum read a paper before the Society on the origin of the name of the city of Buffalo, which evidenced much research in gathering the information relating to the subject, and will form a valuable contribution to the transactions of the Society.

LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Brooklyn, March, 1863.*—A meeting of the members of the Long Island Historical Society was held in the Directors' Room of the

Academy of Music. There were about seventy-five gentlemen present. Prof. C. E. West occupied the chair. E. Lewis, *Secretary*.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, and on motion of Mr. G. L. Ford, the Constitution and By-laws were read for the information of the gentlemen present.

Mr. Parsons, from the Committee on Membership, reported the names of 123 new members, which with the 31 previously enrolled, gives the society a membership of 154. The report was accepted, and the gentlemen named were admitted to membership.

Judge Greenwood offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of seven, of whom the Chairman of this meeting shall be one, be appointed by the chair, with power to cause a proper certificate of incorporation to be prepared, with the names of such persons as they deem most suitable for the first Board of Directors, provided for by the constitution adopted at a former meeting, and to cause such certificate to be filed pursuant to the Revised Statutes of this State, and that the committee report their proceedings at the first regular meeting of the Society.

The resolution was adopted, and the following named gentlemen were appointed by the chair as such committee:

J. Greenwood, G. W. Parsons, J. Winslow, A. Cooke Hull, E. S. Mills, A. J. Spooner, C. E. West.

There being no further business before the meeting, the Chairman invited remarks from gentlemen present. Several gentlemen made brief addresses in relation to the object of this society, and the great benefit it was to accomplish; also, in relation to the fields of historical research it was to occupy, on which point there was a slight difference of opinion, some gentlemen believing that its mission was confined to Brooklyn, or, at least, Long Island; while other gentlemen thought no pent-up Utica should contract their powers, but the whole boundless universe was theirs.

Rev. Mr. Leavitt remarked that the In-

dian history of the island would furnish an interesting field for this society.

Mr. Van Cott suggested to the Lecture Committee the propriety of inviting Hon. Henry C. Murphy to deliver the opening address before the society. He was a gentleman well qualified by taste and education, and by having access to public records.

Mr. Parsons seconded this proposition, and he had no doubt Mr. Murphy would accept this invitation, if compatible with his other engagements. This society was not to be limited to a single lecture or to a single course; on a future occasion Dr. Storrs would read the paper which he was preparing and had offered to read before the society.

Mr. A. J. Spooner reverted to the object of this society and the field it was to occupy. The east end of Long Island was by far the most interesting section of the Island. The first newspaper started on the Island was at the east end, at Sag Harbor, and all that had so far been done to illustrate the history of the Island had been done in the two rural counties. Benjamin T. Thompson, Mathew S. Perrine and Silas Wood had written interesting histories of the Island, while in Brooklyn comparatively little had been done, except the production of a history of Brooklyn by Gabriel Furman. This work has been greatly enlarged and improved upon by Dr. H. R. Stiles, which he hoped he would give us as the first production of this society. There were the materials of a valuable history among us, but they must be got together, and it was the object of this society to collect and preserve them before they were lost. As Mr. Leavitt had remarked, the Indian history of the Island would prove a most interesting portion of their work. He (the speaker) had lived long enough to know that the whole history of the Island was deeply interesting. It is as much associated with the history of the country as any other part of the United States. Personal reminiscences should be gathered before the memories of men failed them, for it is surprising how soon history faded out of recollection. No part of the country is so full of Re-

volutionary reminiscences as Long Island. He also spoke of the promising beginning of this society.

Mr. Parsons said that Dr. Stiles had promised, if this Society attained to sufficient stability, to commit to their charge certain valuable historical documents. As Dr. Stiles was present the meeting would be glad to hear from him.

Dr. Stiles came forward in response to this invitation. He said the promised donation consisted of a simple collection of several ancient genealogical and local histories. He was glad to hear the "east end" stand up for its rights, for in his researches he had found there untold treasures for the research of the antiquarian and historian. Brooklyn had never taken a proper start until 1820, when there was an infusion of Yankee blood. Then sprang up the Apprentices' Library, with one institution after another, and finally this Society. He was not inclined to run down the Dutch blood. In his researches into the records of the Dutch and Huguenot settlers, he had found such evidence of sterling good qualities, that he was satisfied that the New Englander was not the only one who had the fear of God before his eyes. He made no distinction between these people; both had a mission to perform, and did it equally well. In conclusion he said that he had no faith in anything but hard work, and if they would accomplish anything by this Society its members must work. If each man would investigate a single fact, save a single pamphlet, or preserve the slightest memorial of history, the shelves of their library would soon be filled with a valuable collection of historical materials.

Brooklyn, May 7.—The public inauguration of the Long Island Historical Society took place at the Academy of Music. There were some five hundred persons present.

The members of the Historical Society were seated on the stage, and soon after eight o'clock the Hon. Henry C. Murphy came forward and made a few introductory remarks.

Mr. Murphy said they were here to inaugurate the Long Island Historical Society. It was not necessary to state the objects of this Society, as its name indicated them. He would say, however, that it was their purpose to collect and preserve all the materials of history, of the lives and actions of distinguished individuals, in public or private life, to explore the past, and to learn, if they can, something of the character and condition of the people who inhabited these shores before us. He spoke of the advantages to be derived from such a work. In times like these we may learn much from the study of the characters of great and patriotic men in this hour of trial and adversity, and it is this evening the intention of the Long Island Historical Society to give you for contemplation through their eloquent orator, the life and character of General Ormsbee M. Mitchell. Mr. Murphy then introduced the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, Jr., who was received with applause.

Dr. Storrs then proceeded to read his paper on the life and character of the late Gen. Mitchell. It was an able and scholarly production, and an eloquent tribute to the memory of the gifted General. It evinced a deep respect and admiration for the character of the man of science, the Christian gentleman, and the able soldier, who died all too soon for his country's good.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*New York, March 24.*—A special meeting of the Society was held at its rooms on the above, and after the usual formal proceedings a highly eloquent and appreciative commemorative address on the Life and Services of Dr. E. Robinson, late corresponding Secretary of the Society, was pronounced by Rev. Roswell D. Hitchcock. It portrayed with fidelity and skill the learning, the science, and laborious investigations of one who did so much honor to his country by his life and labors. At the close of the address a resolution was offered by Rev. Dr. Osgood, and seconded by George Bancroft, thanking Dr. Hitchcock for his paper.

April 7.—The regular monthly meeting was held on the first Tuesday of the month, the 1st Vice-President, Rev. Thos. De Witt, in the chair. The Librarian reported several donations, among them the entire correspondence of the American Art Union, and what in a numismatic point of view is of high importance, the dies of the Allston, Stuart, and Trumbull medals.

Steps were taken to effect for the Society the purchase, by subscription, of the original drawings by Audubon of his Birds.

The regular paper of the evening was read by Dr. A. K. Gardner on the ships and shipbuilders of New York, beginning with the Onrust and coming-down to the time of our own unresting activity when ships for our commerce, and men-of-war for Spain, Russia, Italy, China, and Japan, are launched from our city yards.

At the close of the paper Mr. Bancroft announced that he would present at the next meeting resolutions expressive of the Society's appreciation of the life and services of the late J. L. Petigru of Charleston, that "ultimus Romanorum."

Resolutions were also adopted, embodying the report of the Society for the loss of the late George L. Duyckinck, and condoling with his family.

April 21.—A special meeting was held this evening at the Society's rooms, and after the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, a highly eloquent discourse was pronounced by the Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., on the Life and Services of Gen. O. M. Mitchell, the astronomer and patriot.

Resolutions of thanks moved by Hon. C. L. Kirkland were passed.

May 5.—A very large audience was assembled at the regular monthly meeting of the New York Historical Society, to hear the addresses which it had been announced would be made upon the life and character of James Louis Petigru, president of the Historical Society of South Carolina, who recently died in Charleston. Frederick Depeyster, Esq., presided. The preliminary business of the meeting having been transacted, the resolutions in reference to the death of Mr. Petigru, presented

at the last meeting of the Society, were read by the librarian, and then Hon. George Bancroft delivered a brief address, in which he graphically sketched the prominent incidents of the deceased statesman's life, and the characteristics of his mind, and paid a glowing tribute to his memory. Mr. Petigru, he said, was born in Abbeville, South Carolina, in May, 1789, not long after Washington, in New York, took the oath, as President of the United States, to support their Constitution; and two days after Madison, in the name of the House of Representatives, pledged "the American people to cherish a conscientious responsibility for the destiny of republican liberty." Educated at Columbia College, South Carolina, he took his degree in 1809, was admitted to the bar in 1812; in 1822 he succeeded Robert Y. Hayne as attorney-general for the state, and for many years was acknowledged to stand at the head of his profession. In the administration of Mr. Fillmore, when secession seemed resolved upon, and the incumbent of the United States district attorneyship threw up his office as unfit to be held by a South Carolinian, Petigru consented for a time to perform its functions as the representative of the Union. He died at Charleston, March 9, 1863.

Mr. Bancroft related interesting incidents of his personal intercourse with Mr. Petigru, spoke of his rare mental powers, his generosity, industry, disinterestedness, his faithfulness to the laws and Constitution of the United States as the highest instituted authorities, and his unwavering support of the union of the states. Mr. Bancroft, in conclusion, said the whole might be summed up in these words:

"Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail,
Or knock the breasts, no weakness, no contempt,
Dispraise or blame, nothing but well and fair,
And what may quiet us in a death so noble."

Dr. Francis Lieber also spoke briefly, giving interesting illustrations from personal intercourse with Mr. Petigru, while connected with the South Carolina College, of his beautiful character, brilliant mind,

keen wit, sound judgment, and disinterested generosity of disposition.

Remarks were also made by Daniel Lord, Esq., and Hiram Ketchum, after which the resolutions were unanimously adopted and the meeting adjourned.

THE AMERICAN ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY held their April meeting on the 14th, at the residence of the Austrian Consul-General, Charles F. Loosey, Esq. The chair was taken by Thomas Ewbank, Esq., the first Vice-President. Senor Jose R. Pacheco, from Mexico, and Mr. Guunbaum, from Hungary, were among the invited guests.

Letters were read from Dr. D. J. Macgowan, on the Gipseys in America; Professor G. Gajani, on the eve of his departure for Europe; John Jay Hyde, Esq., United States Consul at Porto Rico, and a corresponding member, on Carib relics in possession of Geo. Latimer, Esq., and from Frederick Hicks, Esq., of Panama, inclosing an Arabic MS. written by request by a recaptured African, one of the educated negroes from some of the various interior kingdoms of Nigritia, who occasionally have been brought to America by slave ships. Also, a letter from Rev. Isaac Bird, of Hartford, inclosing a translation of the MS. The Rev. Mr. Davidson, of the Episcopal Missionary Society, presented a specimen of writing in the Vey character, an original, ingenious and successful invention, made by an uneducated native of that negro tribe, about twenty-five years ago. Like the Cherokee alphabet (invented by an uncivilized Indian nearly forty years ago, and ever since used in writing and printing), it is syllabic, easily learned, and readily employed. A report was made to the society three or four years ago, giving the history of the invention, the establishment of a school for teaching it, and general diffusion of reading and writing among the Vey people, near Liberia, by the unaided efforts of the head man and the inventors.

The publishing committee were instructed to commence the publication of quarterly reports of the Society's proceedings.

The eight new standing committees, cre-

ated at the previous meeting, were filled with from three to five members each. They are the following :—On new publications ; on North American Indians, their languages, &c ; on Central and South America ; on Northern and Middle Europe ; on Southern Europe ; on Africa ; on Asia and the East ; on Antiquities.

The paper prepared for the evening was a very elaborate account of the Races of Austria, by Mr. Loosey, which was remarkable for its extensive scope, systematic plan, and clear and forcible exhibition of the numerous tribes and nations, which at different periods entered the various countries and districts in the Austrian Empire, with the causes, circumstances, and results attending each. This paper is the sequel of one read at a previous meeting by the same gentleman, and completed the ethnological history of that heterogeneous empire, in a most instructive and interesting manner. The great and valuable store of materials was derived from the splendid work of Baron Charles Czoering.

OHIO.

FIRE LANDS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Peru, March 11, 1863.*—The Fire Lands Historical Society assembled in the Presbyterian Church, at 10½ A.M., to hold its Second Quarterly Meeting for the current year. The President, Platt Benedict, Esq., upon calling the meeting to order, expressed his gratification in seeing the house so well filled, thus manifesting a readiness to advance the interests of the society over which he had so long presided. An appropriate prayer for the occasion was then offered by the Rev. John D. McCord. The Secretary of the society, D. H. Pease, being detained by illness, Rev. C. F. Lewis was appointed *pro tem.* instead. Minutes of the preceding meeting were read and adopted.

The President announced, in befitting language, the death of a well-known and much esteemed pioneer lately gone to his rest, E. S. Barnum, of Cleveland, and for many years a resident of Florence Corners.

The following resolution, which was adopted at the Wakeman meeting, was then read :

“*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed in each township from which historical collections have been reported, to collect such additional facts, incidents, and relics as have not yet been gathered, and report the same at the quarterly meeting of the society, and, on further motion, the Rev. C. F. Lewis, Z. Phillips, and G. H. Woodruff, Esq., were appointed a Committee to recommend at the next meeting suitable persons to serve as such Township Committees.” In accordance with this Resolution, the committee named therein reported the following names as Historical Committees for the several townships specified below, viz.: for Bronson, Martin Kellogg ; Berlin, Z. and X. Phillips ; Clarksfield, E. M. Barnum ; Fitchville, J. C. Curtis ; Greenfield, Hon. C. B. Simmons ; Groton, E. Bemiss ; Milan, — Rockwell ; New Haven, Judge E. Stewart ; Norwalk, D. H. Pease ; Peru, G. H. Woodruff ; Portland, Hon. F. D. Parish ; Ridgefield, Enos Rose ; East Townsend, Benjamin Benson ; Vermillion, Benjamin Simmons ; Florence, Simeon Crane ; Lyme, Dea. J. S. Pierce ; Margaretta, Rev. Mr. Smith ; Norwich, John H. Niles ; Oxford, Wm. Parish ; Ripley, S. W. Thomas ; New London, Dr. A. D. Skellenger ; Hartland, Bartlett Davis ; Wakeman, C. F. Lewis. Whereupon M. Kellogg reported and read biographies of Bronson. The Historical Committee of Hartland, West Townsend, and Vermillion also reported.—The several Committees of all the townships above, it was understood, would be expected to report from time to time at each meeting of the society, until the history of those townships should be completed. Judge Phillips, G. H. Woodruff, and C. E. Newman were appointed to read documents for the afternoon session, pertaining to the history of townships.

The biography of the late lamented E. S. Barnum, prepared by the Rev. E. Barber, was then read. The Report of the Publishing Committee being presented, it appeared that in consequence of the advance in pa-

per, 900 subscribers would be required in order to secure the publication of the next volume of the Pioneer; 600 of that number had been procured. To secure the publication at the quarterly meeting in June, the report proposed the following plan, which was unanimously adopted, viz.: That, in addition to previous subscriptions individuals pledge themselves to pay for a certain number of copies, the society agreeing, when in funds, to take what remain on their hands at the original cost. A generous response in pledges followed. It was strongly recommended that the canvassers in the several townships make special exertions to add to the list already described. Ten persons then became members of the society.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting was called to order, Vice-President Judge Phillips in the chair. An interesting article upon the history of Hartland, from the pen of E. J. Waldron, was then read by C. E. Newman, Esq. A paper upon the history of West Townsend, prepared with much care by Mrs. Elizabeth Miles, was also read by Judge Phillips.

The exhibition and presentation of relics was followed with interesting and graphic sketches of pioneer life by Aunt Polly Pierce, Judge Phillips, Hon. C. B. Simmons, and others. The Committee of Arrangements for the annual meeting to be held at Norwalk in June are Platt Benedict, S. Patrick, Judge Sears, J. W. Baker, C. A. Preston, and C. E. Newman.

The performances of the day were marked by good order and quiet throughout, by solicitude and watchfulness on the part of the citizens of Peru to administer to the comfort and happiness of those present, by kind attentions on the part of the Committee of Arrangements to see that all were well provided for, and by the excellent and tasteful music of the Presbyterian Church choir, under the direction of Geo. W. Ather-ton. Before its adjournment the society voted its hearty thanks to the choir, the Committee of Arrangements, and to the citizens generally, for their hospitality and kindness in contributing so much to the

day's enjoyment in another re-union of the Pioneers.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—*Philadelphia, Feb. 9, 1863.*—The annual meeting of the society was held at their rooms in Philadelphia on Monday evening, Dr. B. H. Coates presiding.

The annual report of the Librarian was read, giving an account of his labors in preparing a catalogue and re-arranging the books in the library.

During the past year a residuary legacy of a part of his library has been received from our late Vice-President, Samuel Breck. Numerous books, publications, and manuscripts have also been received from the public departments at Washington, from several foreign societies, as well as from sister historical societies and liberal individuals in our own country and society.

For the reception of these and other additions, which are continually being made to the collection, increased accommodations have been made by the introduction of new cases and shelving in the rooms. The library now contains 6980 volumes, 588 of which, occupying three entire cases, are works on Biography and Genealogy. The report was directed to be recorded.

Several gentlemen were elected members of the society, after which the following officers were elected for the ensuing year.

President—Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll. *Vice-Presidents*—J. Francis Fisher, Esq., Hon. George Chambers, of Chambersburg, Dr. B. H. Coates, Neville B. Craig, Esq., of Pittsburg. *Treasurer*—Charles M. Morris. *Rec. Secretary*—Samuel L. Smedley. *Cor. Secretary*—Horatio G. Jones. *Librarian*—Samuel Hazard. *Publication Committee*—William Duane. *Finance Committee*—Edward Armstrong. *Library Committee*—John Jordan, Jr.

The meeting was then adjourned by the presiding officer.

MEETING OF THE PRESBYTERIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Philadelphia, May 5.*—

The Eleventh Anniversary of the Presbyterian Historical Society was celebrated in the Tenth Presbyterian Church. The President, Rev. Albert Barnes, D.D., occupied the chair, and delivered the address. It was an exposition of the peculiar theological tenets which distinguished the Presbyterian church.

At the close of Mr. Barnes's address the report of the Secretary was read, giving the following statistics:—By donations the Society had received 150 volumes of valuable books, 50 volumes of newspapers, 75 portraits, and a large number of manuscripts of value to the Society. There are at present in the hands of the librarian 3000 volumes of books, 7000 volumes of magazines and pamphlets, 100 portraits of men of eminent historical standing. The aggregate sums of money received since the formation of the Society amounted to \$250, being an average of \$22.72 a year. The report closed with a recommendation to amend the Constitution so as to allow of the election of thirty members of the executive committee instead of twelve, the present number.

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year:

President—Rev. James T. Cooper, D.D., of Philadelphia. *Vice-Presidents*—Rev. H. A. Boardman, D.D., of Philadelphia; Rev. H. B. Smith, of New York City; Rev. Peter Buillion, of Troy, N. Y.; Rev. Robert Patterson, of Chicago; Rev. Wm. L. Roberts, of Hopkinton, Iowa. *Cor. Secretary*—Rev. Samuel J. Baird, D.D., of Woodbury, N. J. *Rec. Secretary*—Rev. J. B. Dale, D.D., of Philadelphia. *Treasurer and Librarian*—Samuel Agnew, Esq., of Philadelphia.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.—*Philadelphia, March 5, 1863.*—A stated meeting was held this evening at the house of Wm. S. Vaux, Esq.; President, Joseph J. Mickle, in the chair.

After the transaction of the ordinary business of the society, a valuable collection of rare and interesting coins was exhibited by the Secretary. The coins exhibited were from the collection of Mr. Edward

Cogan, of Philadelphia, and are to be sold at public sale in New York, in the second week of April, 1863. They were kindly loaned by that gentleman to the secretary for the purpose of exhibition.

The following choice pieces were embraced in the collection:

No. 1. Pattern cent of 1792. *Obv.* Head of Liberty with flowing hair, facing to the right of observer, '1792' below; the whole encircled by "Liberty, Parent of Science and Industry." *Rev.* "One cent" in a wreath of laurel; encircled by "United States of America 1792;" a milled border on both sides. *Edge.* "To be esteemed, be useful." In copper. Size, 21. In very fine condition, and with this edge extremely rare.

No. 2. Pattern cent of 1792. *Obv.* and *Rev.* same as No. 1. In the centre of the coin, a circular plug of silver. *Edge.* Milled. In copper. Size, 14. In very fine condition.

No. 3. Pattern cent of 1792. *Obv.* Head of Liberty, to right; hair bound with a fillet; above, "Liberty;" below, "1792." *Rev.* An eagle standing on a section of a globe, with wings uplifted. Legend, "United States of America." A border of dots. *Edge.* Milled. In copper. Size, 20. Very fine, and extremely rare.

No. 4. Immunis Columbia. *Obv.* A Figure of Liberty seated on a globe, holding in one hand a liberty-pole surmounted by a cap, in the other hand a pair of scales; Legend, "Immunis Columbia;" below, "1786." A border of points on both sides. *Rev.* A shield, encircled by "E Pluribus Unum." Copper. Very fine and very rare.

No. 5. Immune Columbia. *Obv.* Bust of George III. to right; "Georgius III. Rex." *Rev.* Same as *Obv.* of No. 4, except Legend, "Immune Columbia," and date "1787." Copper, in very good condition.

No. 6. Immune Columbia. *Obv.* Same as *Obv.* of No. 5, except Legend, "Vermon Auctori." *Rev.* Same as *Rev.* of No. 5. Copper, in good condition.

No. 7. Washington the great. *Obv.* A head, to right; a caricature rather than a

likeness. Legend, "Washington the great D. G." Rev. Thirteen Rings linked together, the name of a colony on each. Copper. Size, 17. Poor, but very rare.

No. 8. A Proof cent of 1822, United States. Fine and rare.

The following pieces were Silver :

No. 9. An elegant specimen of the "Half Dime of 1792."

No. 10. A Lord Baltimore Groat, pierced but otherwise fine.

No. 11. An Annapolis Sixpence, in excellent condition.

No. 12. A Quarter Dollar of 1796. In very fine condition.

No. 13. A Dime of 1805, also very fine.

On motion the thanks of the Society were directed to be given to Mr. Cogan for his kindness in submitting these pieces to the inspection of the members.

ALFRED B. TAYLOR, *Sec'y.*

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

STREETS OF BOSTON.—A writer in the Boston Transcript thus pleasantly gives the history of the changes of the names of streets in that city. New York, whose streets have changed in some parts from Dutch to English and from Royal to Republican, would afford still better subject for humorous description :—

NIGHT-WALKERS.—For some time past, no little curiosity has been excited by the fact, that several mysterious personages have been seen perambulating the streets of our city, after midnight, dressed in grotesque attire, stopping at intervals, examining different buildings with great apparent interest, and conferring together in a very low tone. Two of them wore those cocked hats and long Surinam canes, so common about the middle of the last century ; and all of them were clad in those queerly cut coats, deep vests, breeches, stockings and buckles of a bygone day. They were supposed to

be abroad, at that hour, for no good—burglars perhaps, purposely disguised ; and vigilant police kept an eye upon their movements. They had reported the case ; and the chief had given orders to watch closely, but to make no arrest, unless these midnight strollers committed some overt act ; for the watchmen had reported, that these night-walkers—there were four of them—appeared to be gentlemen, and very advanced in years.

We are now able to explain this mystery in part. Last night, or rather this morning, a little after twelve, as this group of night-walkers, after gazing for some time, and with evident interest, at the old Statehouse, were leaving the spot ; the policeman had approached very near, and overheard one of them, a portly old gentleman, say—"Now we are in Cornhill." "No, doctor," said another, "the name was changed to Washington street in 1789, the year before your translation." "Really, this is Deering's Corner, let us go into Queen's street." "Court street now, doctor, the name was changed in 1784," said the other. Stopping at the corner of a lane, "this," said the portly old gentleman, "is Dasset's Alley." "No sir," said the policeman, venturing to correct him, "this is Franklin avenue, the name was changed in 1815, in honor of Dr. Franklin." "Well," said the old gentleman, "republics are not ungrateful, after all ; here, at this corner, I was a printer's devil ; and they have named this avenue in honor of me." The policeman was excessively frightened, and ran, as fast as possible, to inform the chief, that Dr. Franklin and several other gentlemen of the old school, were up in Court street. The chief was very much astonished, and directed his subaltern to make them as comfortable as possible at that time of night, and by all means to prevent the doctor from discovering what the city authorities had done with his statue.

It having been reported, by the policeman, that the individual, who corrected the doctor so accurately, as to the change of names and dates, was repeatedly addressed by Dr. Franklin, as Mr. Pemberton, an antiquarian friend is confident he can be no

other than Thomas Pemberton, the celebrated Boston antiquary, who was born here, in 1728, and died in 1807.

The group retraced their steps, and went to the easterly end of the old State House. "Ah," said Doctor Franklin, "what past realities, now shadowy reminiscences, crowd the memory, at this point. "There," said he, pointing to South, "is Pudding Lane, and at"—"no, doctor," said Pemberton, "the name was changed to Devonshire street in 1784." "I am sorry for it, sir," said the doctor, "these changes are mischievous, and are the very elements of historical perplexity. I was about to say, at the corner of Pudding Lane, stood the whipping post." "Yes, doctor," said Pemberton, "it was removed, in 1750; after that, the whipping was inflicted, on the tops of wheel cages, in which the culprits were trundled down here from the jails. These public and inexpensive amusements were continued, to the close of the last century." "It seems," said Dr. Franklin, "as if I could almost behold the redcoats, at the time of the massacre, in 1770, extending from that corner of Shrimpton's lane." "The name was changed," said Mr. Pemberton, "to Exchange lane, 1803—just three years before I had the pleasure of meeting you, in Paradise." "It seems to me," said the doctor, "that they have changed the names of every street and lane." "Not entirely, sir," said Pemberton, "you are now in State street, which was King street, till 1784; on the north, you see Wilson's lane, so named, in 1732, for Parson Wilson. It still retains its name. It is so narrow and crooked, that it was thought not worth changing. On the upper or Western corner of this lane, in an old wooden, yellow house, dwelt Monsieur Amblard, a tailor, who kept boarders, among whom he numbered Louis Philippe, when, in his days of small things, he taught a few scholars, in this city, for his support. There is one other reminiscence, connected with the spot, where we stand. In 1806—one year before my own departure, Thomas O. Selfridge, on the fourth of August, killed Charles Austin, in self-defence, and was indicted for manslaughter, and acquitted."

A fine looking old gentleman, one of these four unearthly visitors, pointed out the spot, where Gray, Caldwell, Maverick, Carr and Attucks were killed. Mr. Pemberton complimented him, on his defence of Captain Preston, and called him Mr. Adams—John undoubtedly.

Doctor Franklin expressed a wish to go into Quaker Lane. Mr. Pemberton told him it was changed to Congress street, in 1788. The doctor again regretted these changes. He missed the little Quaker meeting house, on the westerly side. As they were turning into Milk street, "there," said the doctor, "is Atkinson street, I remember it well; it leads to Cow Lane." "No, sir," said Pemberton, "Atkinson is now Congress street, and Cow Lane was changed to High street, in 1803." The doctor sighed; but expressed great pleasure to know, that Milk Street, where he was born, retained its ancient name. "It was here," said he, in his quaint way, "that I first tasted milk—my mother's." Mr. Adams referred to a statement, that the doctor was born in Union street. "Sir," said Dr. Franklin, "a man cannot swear, of his own knowledge, where he was born, but I have always understood, from my parents, that I was born Jan. 6 (old style), 1706, in a house, on the south side of this street, opposite the Old South meeting house, in which I was baptized, on the same day. My father, who was a soap boiler, removed not long after, to the corner of Hanover and Union streets. But what changes?"

Where is Joseph Calef's house with its curious gables, that stood at the corner of Quaker lane and Milk street, and escaped the terrible conflagration of 1760?" "That, for many years before my departure in 1807," said Mr. Pemberton, "was a famous restaurant under the management of Monsieur Julien. I know not when it was removed." An old policeman civilly informed the gentleman that it was taken down in July, 1824. "There is Long lane," said the Doctor, as they proceeded up Milk Street. "Changed to Federal street in 1788," said Pemberton. "Dear me," said the doctor, "and what has be-

come of the fine old mansion-house and garden at the corner? There lived my old friend, Robert Treat Paine. On the fourth of July, 1776, we signed the Declaration of Independence together." "That was a glorious day for us all, Mr. Hancock," said Mr. Adams. "It was indeed," replied the person addressed, "all men were then proclaimed FREE AND EQUAL. "Umph," said Dr. Franklin, casting his eyes upon the ground. It thus appeared that the fourth personage in the group was John Hancock.

They proceeded slowly up Milk street. "Bishop's alley," said the doctor, pointing to the south side of the street. "Hawley street, now, sir," said Pemberton; "it was changed in 1800."

Pilgrims, when they caught the first glimpse of the minarets of Mecca, were never more moved, than was the doctor, by the sight of the Old South. "And there," said he, "as of yore, is that emblem of the politician." One of the group inquired to what he referred. He said nothing, but pointed to the gilded weather-cock.

Faint gleams of light were rising in the East. A fire had broken out—the steam engine was seen, at a distance, dashing along—and the bright light from its furnace was undoubtedly mistaken, by these night-walkers, for an enormous glow-worm; they were off in an instant. They had been overheard to arrange, for a meeting, some pleasant night, at the top of the mall—"near Longacre," said Dr. Franklin.

SIGMA.

SELL, SOLD.—Some time ago one of your correspondents inquired whether the word "sell" was used in the sense of "deceive" before the American revolution. I happened upon a use of its Latin equivalent, "vendo," in that secondary sense, which is curious enough. Flavius Vopiscus in his life of Aurelius says—"Colligunt se quatuor vel quinque, atque unum concilium ad decipiendum imperatorem capiunt: dicunt quid probandum sit. Imperator, qui domi clausus est, vera non novit: cogitur hoc tantum scire, quod illi loquuntur: facit iudices quos non fieri oportet: amovet à Republicâ quos debebat obtinere. Quid multa?

Ut Diocletianus ipse dicebat—bonus, cautus, optimus *venditur* Imperator." Aside from the illustration, the passage is a pregnant one. If courtiers were not afraid to "sell" a Roman emperor, what fear can restrain them in dealing with modern rulers?

GEN. BURGOTNE'S TROOPS.—In Mad. Reidesel's memoirs, p. 199, speaking of the aspect of things at Cambridge, Mass., in 1778, where Burgoyne's troops were detained as prisoners of war, she says:

"When the Americans wish to call their troops together, they light torches on some surrounding heights, that telegraphic order is strictly obeyed. We were witnesses of it on the occasion when Gen. Howe attempted to rescue the troops detained in Boston. The inhabitants were, as usual, informed long beforehand of that plan, and immediately planted their torches, whereupon a crowd of people, without either shoes or stockings, but with rifles on their shoulders, flocked together; and it would therefore have been extremely difficult to effect the landing."

Is it true, as above stated, that Gen. Howe actually took any steps towards rescuing Burgoyne's troops, so long held as prisoners near Boston? I have never seen the fact alluded to in any other history. It is well known that the English Generals were very restive at the long detention of their army in this country, and complained of it as a virtual infraction of the terms of capitulation. But it suited the policy of Congress to raise as many delays as possible to the exchange of these troops. J. B. R.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JOSIAH QUINCY, JUN.—The memoir of Josiah Quincy, Jun., p. 348, gives the following account of his death:—

"On the twenty-sixth of April, 1775, within sight of that beloved country which he was not permitted to reach; neither supported by the kindness of friendship, nor cheered by the voice of affection, he expired—not, indeed, as a few weeks afterwards did his friend and co-patriot, Warren, in battle on a field ever memorable, and ever

glorious; but in solitude amidst suffering, without associate, and without witness; yet breathing forth a dying wish for his country, desiring to live only to perform towards her a last and signal service.

"A few hours after his death, the ship, with his lifeless remains, entered the harbour of Cape Ann."

Contemporary accounts of the same event do not agree in all respects with the memoir; none that I have met with say he died on ship-board.

Joseph Warren, in a letter to Arthur Lee, dated Cambridge, April 27, 1775, says:—

"Our friend Quincy just lived to come on shore, to die in his own country. He expired yesterday morning. His virtues rendered him dear, and his abilities useful, to his Country."

In a letter dated Roxbury, April 28, 1775, the writer says:—"Poor Quincy, alas! he is no more; he returned to his native Country, pressed the beloved soil, and died. We did not see him;—he breathed his last, the night before last, at Cape Ann."

The following notice of the arrival of the ship in which Mr. Quincy came passenger, and of Mr. Quincy's death, is dated at Gloucester, Monday, May 1, 1775:—

"Last Thursday, (April 25th,) arrived here the ship Boston Packet, Capt. Lyde, from London, in whom came passenger our good friend and worthy patriot, Josiah Quincy, Jun., Esq., far gone with a consumption, who was immediately visited by one of the Physicians of this place, and other respectable persons—but as he appeared to be actually expiring, no assistance could be afforded him, and a few hours put an end to a valuable life.

"Great care was taken by the Select men to forward to his friends the account of his death, but as through the perplexity of the times no returns could be had from them, his remains were yesterday, (Sunday, April 30th,) with great respect, interred in the public Burying Ground of this place."

It appears from these references to Mr. Quincy in his last hours, that on his arrival at Gloucester he received all the attention

and was treated with all the kindness from the inhabitants that could have been expected, and that on his death the respect due to the memory of so distinguished a citizen and patriot was paid to his remains."

P. F.

LETTERS TO COLONEL JOHN FITZGERALD OF
ALEXANDRIA.

OFFICE OF FINANCE, 4th Augt., 1784.

SIR: I have received your favor of the 28th of last month. It gives me great pleasure to learn by that Letter that you have safely gathered in a plentiful Harvest. This is the Case also in other parts of the Country as far as my knowledge extends. The foundation, therefore, is laid for national wealth, and as the price must fall to those Limits which will permit of a free Exportation I make little doubt that remittances from all parts of the Continent will be freely made during the ensuing Autumn. This will tend to establish private credit. Would to God that adequate measures were adopted for establishing on a firm foundation our public credit. This, with some little necessary addition to the powers of Congress, would, I verily believe, make America the happiest country under the sun.

I am, Sir,

with Sincere Esteem,
your most obedient
and humble Servant,
ROBERT MORRIS.

To JOHN FITZGERALD, Esq.
Alexandria, Va.

NEW YORK, April 27th, 1785.

SIR: Your letter to me enclosing a packet for Mr. Storey I replied to by the next post after I received it, since which I have not been favoured with any other letter from you. My Son, Mr. Thomas Lee of Dumfries, has given me reason to have expected for the two last posts a remittance from you of two hundred pounds our currency, but your silence on this head gives me apprehension that there is some mistake, or that your Letter may have miscarried. Be pleased to let me hear from you on this subject. The slow arrival of the packets leave us here without any news

foreign, and the domestic is no ways interesting.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
your most obedient
humble Servant,
RICHARD HENRY LEE.

COL. FITZGERALD,
Merchant in Alexandria, Virginia.
R. H. LEE. Free.

STRAFFORD, May 25th, 1785.

DEAR SIR: As you had the goodness to negotiate for me the purchase of the horse La Fayette from Messrs. O'Neal & Deakins, I trouble you with forwarding to them the enclosed order on the Bank of Philadelphia for dolls. 240. There will remain due on the 29th 260 dls. more, for which I shall contrive them another order on the bank as soon as the dividend is declared, which I expect will be next month.

When I was last in Alexandria I requested Mrs. Fitzgerald to desire you to subscribe one share to the Potomac work for my brother, Richard Henry Lee, and I shall be much obliged to you for giving information by letter that it is done.

I have the honor to be,
with very great esteem,
Dear Sir, your most
obedient Servant,
ARTHUR LEE.

COL. FITZGERALD, Alexandria, Va.

LIST OF NOMINATIONS FOR OFFICERS IN THE N. Y. REGIMENTS, 1775.

List of Gentlemen who were deemed Qualified to Serve as Officers in the Provincial Army.

- ✓ Andrew Stockholm, Capt. of the Light Infantry Company.
- ✓ — Allier, Capt. of the Foresters. Has served in the Provincial troops.
- ✓ John Rosevelt, Capt. of an Independent Company.
- ✓ James Abeel, Capt. in an Independent Company.
- ✓ Donald Campbell, Lieut. on half-pay. Has served the whole of the last war in America.
- ✓ Frederick Weisenfels, went very young in the Prussian service, and has served part of the last war in America.

- ✓ Abraham Brasher, Lieut. of Grenadiers.
- ✓ Jacob Cheeseman. Raising an Independent Company. Late private in the Grenadier Company.
- ✓ John Anthony, Sergeant in the Grenadier Company.
- ✓ John Berrian, 1st Lieut. in Col. Fleming's Company.
- ✓ Frederick Jay, Lieut. in Col. Fleming's Company.
- ✓ John Fine, 2d Lieut. in Major Ritzema's Company.
- ✓ James Van Zandt, Lieut. in Major Ritzema's Company.
- ✓ William Malcolm, Lieut. in Capt. Broome's Company.
- ✓ — Lodger, Lieut. in Capt. Broome's Company.
- ✓ — Willet, 1st Lieut. in the Foresters. Has been Lieut. among the Provincials, last war.
- ✓ Abraham Van Wyck, Lieut. in Capt. Lott's Company.
- ✓ William Goforth, Private in the Grenadier Company.
- ✓ Wm. Leary, Serg't Major to the Independent Battalion.
- ✓ David Dickson, Serg't in the Independent Battalion.
- ✓ John W. Payne, Serg't in Col. Fleming's Company. An extreme active young man, and well acquainted with Battalion exercise.
- ✓ — Hamilton, Private in Col. Fleming's Company.
- ✓ Thomas Tucker, Private in Col. Fleming's Company.
- ✓ Benjamin Seixas, Serg't in Major Reitzema's Company. An excellent soldier.
- ✓ Morgan Lewis, Serg't in Major Reitzema's Company. Son of Francis Lewis.
- ✓ David Van Horne, Private in Major Reitzema's Company. Son of David Van Horne.
- ✓ William Livingston, Private in Major Reitzema's Company. The Treasurer's son-in-law.
- John Lamb.
- ✓ John Johnson. Has been in the Provincial service.

- ✓ Stephen Steel, in the Provincial service.
- ✓ Philip Brasher, Adjutant to the Independent Battalion.
- ✓ Benjamin Helme.
- Ephraim Brasher, } both Grenadiers.
- James Byers, }
- ✓ William Browne, Lieut. in Capt. Abeel's Company.

A Sergeant and Corporal. Lately deserted from . They appear to be sober men, and may be employed to advantage in drilling the men.

For the artillery.

- { Anthony Griffiths, late Lieut. in the Artillery Company.
- { Capt. Anthony Rutgers.
- { Capt. Christopher Miller.

Agreeably to the Order and request of a Committee of the Provincial Congress, the Subscribers humbly present the above List of Gentlemen's Names, who they deem qualified to serve; and have the highest assurance to think will serve in the Provincial Army, if one should be raised. They have not discriminated who is best qualified for this or that Office,—this not being requested of them. We are

Gentlemen, your very humble serv'ts,

Signed: JOHN LASHER,
EDWARD FLEMING,
RUDOLPHUS RITZEMA.

NEW YORK, y^e 14th June,
1775.

John Lamb, his memorial.

On outer page a blank commission thus:
To _____

GREETING: This Congress, reposing confidence in your military skill, and that ardor which animates every free-born American for the glorious cause of Liberty and the rights of human nature.

By virtue of the high authority which the good People of New York have unto us delegated, for their preservation and defence against the lawless efforts of ministerial tyranny, do hereby commission and appoint you, &c.

And authorize you to exercise and command the Officers and men under you; and do enjoin you to pay that obedience to

Superior officers which you expect from those who are subjected to your command.

WASHINGTON CITY FORTY YEARS AGO.

—In looking over an English copy of a volume of the London Quarterly Review for 1823, I have been reminded of a fact not generally known or now forgotten. At the above period it was republished by Wells & Lilly of Boston. Its tone in regard to American institutions was ferociously hostile. One of the Nos. for 1823 contained a Review of Faux's Travels in the United States, in which the writer, after vilifying the people of the West and South, went out of his way to attack the personal character of Gen. Washington and some families in this quarter, in so gross a manner that Wells and Lilly were threatened with prosecution for libel, if they republished that article. It was accordingly suppressed in the American edition.

The Reviewer gives the following extract from Faux, to show the appearance of Washington City forty-two years ago. It presents a doleful contrast to its appearance now, with its paved and lighted avenues, its crowded street cars, large and well filled stores, and the general awakening of thrift and business consequent on the abolition of slavery:—

"The road from Baltimore to Washington is bad land during the whole journey; all seems exhausted, worn out, rusty, and hung up to dry, or rather to bake in the sun.

"Every thing is Roman or Grecian at Washington; the streets are a mile or two in length, with houses a quarter of a mile apart. All is mean, morally or physically; the bogs and swamps in and round the city are full of melody from the big, bellowing bull-frog down to the little singing musquito; while rotten carcasses and other nuisances perfume the warm southern breezes. In a common hot day, the southerly wind is like the breath of an oven, the thermometer vacillating between 90 and 100; the sky blue and cloudless; the sun shedding a blazing light; the face of the land and every thing upon it, save trees, withered, dusty, baked, and continually

heated, insomuch that water would almost hiss upon it; the atmosphere, swarming with noxious insects, flies, bugs, musketoes, and grasshoppers, and withal so drying that all animal life is exposed to a continual process of exhaustion. The breezes, if any, are perfumed by nuisances of all sorts emptied into the streets, rotting carcasses, and the exhalations of dismal swamps made vocal and alive with toads, lizards, and bellowing bull-frogs. Few people are stirring, excepting negroes; all faces, some those of blacks, are pale, languid, and lengthened with lassitude, expressive of anything but ease and happiness. Now and then an emigrant or two falls dead at the cold-spring or fountain; others are lying on the floor flat on their backs; all, whether idle or employed, are comfortless, being in an everlasting steam bath, and feeling offensive to themselves and others. At table, pleased with nothing, because both vegetable and animal food is generally withered, toughened, and tainted; the beverage, or coffee, contains dead flies; the beds and bed-rooms, at night, present a smothering, unaltering warmth, the walls being thoroughly heated, and withinside are like the outside of an oven in continual use. Hard is the fate of the stranger who sighs for the comforts, cool breezes, wholesome diet, and the old friends of his native home. At midnight, the lightning bugs and bull-frogs become luminous and melodious. The flies seem an Egyptian plague and get mortised into the city butter which holds them like bird-lime.

“Dirking” is as common here as at Charleston, and ‘gouging’ still flourishes. Slavery damns the South. Here, at the very fountain-head of this free and humane government, white men sell their own yellow children in the way of business, and free blacks of course follow their example. Indeed, money-getting appears to be the life and soul of Washington; those families who keep chariots, send them daily for hire as hackney coaches to either blacks or whites. Dr. T—— of the Patent Office, remarks that this city, like that of ancient Rome, was peopled with thieves and assassins; and that during his residence here,

he had found more villains in it, than he had seen in any other part of the world.”

This sombre picture is but too well confirmed by contemporaneous history. The private letters of Daniel Webster, Oliver Wolcott, Mrs. President Adams, and even Mr. Jefferson, give sorry pictures of the absence of all social comfort and thrift in the early days of this metropolis. The office of Congressman could have been no sinecure, and it is not surprising that so many of them resigned after trying to live out one or two sessions here. R.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

QUERIES.

WEDDING OR FINGER RINGS—DIAMONDS, ETC.—Would you favor me with the name of the author, etc., of any work on *Finger Rings*? and whether there is any treatise on *Precious Stones* superior to *Mawe's*? EMERALD.

[Ch. Edwards of New York wrote a work on *Finger Rings*, published by Redfield, and still doubtless to be had of his successor Widdleton.]

CAPT. JOHN HOWLAND.—“Capt. John Howland was born in Plymouth, Mass., 1692, and died on the Florida coast, 1750; he and his crew were killed and eaten by the Indians, excepting a negro, who subsequently returned to Plymouth and revealed their sad fate.”

Capt. J. H. was a grand-son of John Howland of May Flower notoriety.

The fact of the tragic fate of Howland and his crew comes to me from such sources that I can no longer class it as a traditional fiction.

Is there extant a printed or written account, giving name of the vessel of which Howland was master, and an account of the massacre? T. S.

READING, Ohio, April 20, 1863.

TH. GODFREY.—Where can I find a statement of the evidence upon which Thomas Godfrey claimed priority of invention of

the quadrant? And where a like statement with regard to the late Professor Hare's claim to priority of invention of the oxy-hydrogen blowpipe?

GREEN GRAVEL.—What is the origin of the strange American nursery rhyme, so commonly heard among children, beginning:

Green gravel! green gravel!
How green the grass grows;
And all the Freemasons
Are ashamed to be seen?

I have never met it in any English collection, or heard it from "Old Country" people, and take it to be, from the Masonic allusion, a remnant of the anti-masonic excitement.

REPLIES.

BUTTERNUTS (vol. vii., p. 122).—Your correspondent E. B. O'C. is mistaken in supposing that the clothing of the rebel troops assumes this color only from dirt and wear. The fact is that, in the west, the butternut is used as a dye for homespun goods. The yellow trowsers of a Missourian were, years ago, as noted as the drab garments of the quaker. G.

ANOTHER REPLY.—In parts of New England formerly a brownish dye was made of the bark and leaves of this tree. Hence the name has been applied by the Northern soldiers to that color conspicuous in the Confederate army. B.

A WASHINGTON COIN (vol. vii., p. 130).—The coin referred to was undoubtedly the medal struck in Boston by the owners of the Ship Columbia—Grey's vessel. Captain John Kendrick commanded her consort. The medal had been figured in *Greenhow*, London ed. p. 180. G.

ANOTHER REPLY.—I have in my possession the medal inquired for on page 130 of the April number of the *Historical Magazine*. It is of copper, size 27, and in perfect condition. On one side are a ship and

a sloop sailing over the open sea. Legend: Columbia and Washington, commanded by J. Kendrick. The reverse is filled with the inscription, Fitted at Boston, N. America, for the Pacific Ocean, by J. Barrell, S. Brown, C. Bulfinch, J. Darby, C. Hatch, J. M. Pintard, 1787. W. S. A., Boston.

THE LINEAGE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS (vol. vii. p. 166).

GEORGETOWN, D.C., May 12, 1863.

DEAR SIR:—I notice that one of your correspondents asks a question about the Lineage of Jefferson Davis. I cannot answer him in full, but the subjoined account of this head and front of the rebellion, from his own pen, may be interesting to some of your readers. It was sent to me in 1858 in reply to one of my circulars soliciting information for my *Dictionary of Congress*; and although it has not been my practice to print such communications during the lifetime of the writers, I have ventured to make an exception in the case of the famous Mississippian. I may say, in passing, that my collection of autographs, connected with the American Congress, is undoubtedly the most extensive in existence—filling no less than ten large quarto volumes; and it is my purpose, some of these days, to present them to a public institution. Yours, very truly,

CHARLES LANMAN.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

QUES. *When and where were you born?*

ANS. "The year 1808. Kentucky, Christian County. My father removed to Mississippi during my infancy."

QUES. *At what college did you graduate?*

ANS. "Left Transylvania University when a member of the Senior class to enter the United States Military Academy at West Point, and there graduated in 1828."

QUES. *To what profession were you bred?*

ANS. "Soldier. Left the Army in 1835, and became a cotton planter."

QUES. *What public positions have you held? Also, where and when?*

ANS. "Cadet at West Point from 1824 to 1828. Second Lieutenant of Infantry from 1828 to 1833. First Lieutenant of Dragoons from 1833 to 1835. Served in various campaigns against Indians on the northern and extreme western frontier; was Adjutant of Dragoons, and at different times served in Quarter-Master's Department. In 1844 Presidential Elector for the State at Large. In 1845 member of Congress; resigned July 4, 1846, having been elected colonel of the volunteer regiment raised in Mississippi for the war against Mexico. Served under General Taylor until expiration of term of service in 1847. By President and Senate was appointed Brigadier General of volunteer forces in Mexico; declined, on the ground that the volunteers were militia, for whom the General Government had no constitutional power to appoint officers. In the fall of 1847 was appointed by the Governor of Mississippi, United States Senator to fill an existing vacancy; the winter of the same year was elected by the Legislature to serve out the balance of the unexpired term, which ended on the 4th of March, 1851. In 1850 was re-elected a Senator for six years from the 4th March, 1851. Resigned from the Senate October, 1851. Was appointed Secretary of War 5th of March, 1853; resigned 3d March, 1857, having been re-elected in 1856 a Senator of the United States for six years from 4th of March 1857.

JEFFERSON DAVIS."

DANIEL BROADHEAD (vol. vii. p. 166).—This officer was appointed Colonel of the 8th Pennsylvania Regiment in the spring of 1777. About two years afterwards he was assigned to the command of Fort Pitt, and had charge of the western department. While at this post he became engaged in an angry controversy with Col. John Gibson, the bearer of the celebrated speech of Logan, an Indian Chief, to Lord Dunmore, as related in "Jefferson's Notes on Virginia;" and in the spring of 1781 he was superseded by Gen. Wm. Irvine.

He conducted several expeditions against

the western Indians. He was called by the Indians *Maghingwe Keeshuch*, and was so addressed by them at the conference held at Fort Pitt in September, 1779. After the revolution he was appointed Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania.

A short notice of his services, and part of his correspondence with various persons in authority, can be found in Craig's "Olden Time." His letters to the Commander-in-Chief are published in "Sparks' Writings of Washington."

The "Pennsylvania Archives" probably contain all his official correspondence, which is somewhat extensive.

According to "Day's Historical Collections of Pennsylvania," he was probably born on Broadhead's Creek, in what is now Monroe County, Pennsylvania.

He seems to have been rather a poor disciplinarian, but in other respects was a good officer.

D.

PITTSBURGH, May, 1863.

"CEASE RUDE BOREAS" (vol. vii. p. 129).—The English ballad, "Cease Rude Boreas blustering railer," perhaps better known by its title "The Storm," was written by George Alexander Stevens.

Stevens was the author of "*Distress upon Distress, or Tragedy in true taste*," "an Heroi-comi-parodi-tragifarceical Burlesque," published in 1752, but never performed; *The French Flogged*, or *British Sailors in America*, a farce, published in 1767, and performed at Bartholomew-Fair and Covent-Garden; *The Court of Alexander*, an opera, published in 1770, acted at Covent-Garden; and *The Trip to Portsmouth*, a one-act sketch with songs, performed at the Haymarket 1773. "The Storm" is believed to be one of the songs written for this "Sketch."

E. C. B.

JONCKER (vol. vii. p. 37).—Jonkheer has been a title of nobility in the Netherlands for several centuries past. The unmarried ladies of families bearing the title of Jonkheer, have the title of Jonkvrouw, which means, young lady. The words Jonker and Jonkheer, like that of De Graaf (the Count), have also been adopted by various

families as surnames, hence "Jan Cornelissen Joncker" and for his daughter "Maritzse Jansen, genaamd" (named) "Jonker."—Here the word Jonker is used as a family name, and not as a title of nobility.

S. A.

Notes on Books.

History of Delaware County (Pennsylvania), from the discovery of the Territory included within its limits to the present time, with a notice of the Geology of the County, and Catalogues of its Minerals, Plants, Quadrupeds, and Birds, written under the direction and appointment of the Delaware County Institute of Science. By George Smith, M.D. Philadelphia: H. B. Ashmead. 8vo. 582 pp.

A VERY handsome volume, profusely illustrated with views and maps. Delaware county has an interesting history embracing, as it does, Dutch, Swedish, and English and Welsh Quaker annals. The author with local knowledge thus elucidates New Netherland History, and renders a service to the historian of New York. The Friends came in of course with Penn, and their early history with the revolutionary annals of the county will be found quite full of attractions. The geological, botanical, and zoological parts are carefully prepared, and with these are given meteorological and statistical tables. A very ample biographical dictionary of Franklin men follows, and the county numbers among its botanists John Bartram, Humphrey Marshall, and John Evans; boasts of a painter in Benjamin West, besides many distinguished in other walks of science. The volume closes with an uncommonly good index.

Leaves from the Diary of an Army Surgeon, or Incidents of Field, Camp, and Hospital Life. By Thomas T. Ellis, M.D., late Post-Surgeon at New York and Act-

ing Medical Director at Whitehouse, Va. New York: John Bradburn (successor to M. Doolady), 49 Walker Street. 1863. 12mo. 312 pp.

A VERY interesting book, comprising vivid sketches of scenes, which Dr. Ellis's position enabled him to see and describe, while at the same time it gives a detailed and graphic account of most of the Peninsular Campaign.

An Address delivered at the Funeral of Nathaniel Fillmore, Esq., of Aurora, Erie Co., N. Y., on Tuesday, March 31, 1863, by George W. Hosmer, D.D., of Buffalo. Buffalo: 8vo. 1863.

THE eloquent words of Mr. Hosmer at the funeral of the venerable pioneer of Western New York, whose almost centenary career had seen his country pass from colonial vassalage to a high rank among the great powers of earth, and had beheld its destinies swayed with honesty and ability by his own son are here worthily preserved.

A Catalogue of New Jersey Bills of Credit, comprising their Amounts, Denominations, and the Names of the Persons appointed to sign them from 1723 to 1786, by Henry Phillips, Jr., author of the Pennsylvania Paper Money. Philadelphia: A. C. Kline, 1863. 8vo. 8 pp.

THIS little tract, following so soon on that of Pennsylvania, leads us to hope soon for a full series of such catalogues, which Mr. Phillips seems well fitted to compile, and which will be equally useful to the historian and the collector.

Biennial Report of the Chicago Historical Society to the Governor of Illinois. Springfield: 1863. 8vo. 14 pp.

THE report of this active and well directed society gives evidence of its rapid progress in the collection of materials for Illinois history, and in the rightful spirit which it has created for the recording and preservation of knowledge fast passing away.

The report begins with the library, which now shows 11,824 bound books, 42,113 pamphlets, 2628 volumes of papers and

periodicals, nearly 1000 maps, and 500 manuscripts.

This is followed by a sketch of Illinois history, in which there are useful allusions to Illinois historians and historical societies.

Annual Report of the Trustees of the Astor Library for the year ending Dec. 31, 1862. Albany: 1863.

THE report of this library shows briefly its condition and increase. The valuable bibliographical collection of Dr. Cogswell has been added by Mr. Astor, and five hundred volumes by various donors. It is almost a shame, however, that so little has been done by others towards increasing this collection. It is a public work, and New Yorkers should all feel that its extension is an honor to themselves.

Miscellany.

MR. PARTON, whose lives of Jackson and Burr have so well established his reputation as a thorough and impartial writer, has in press a history of Butler's Administration of New Orleans. To have well handled a subject which has afforded ground for so much hypocritical reprobation in England, will certainly be a most useful accession to the works on the war.

THE STATE OF MAINE has made an appropriation, too small indeed, but something as a beginning, to have documents relating to its early history copied in England.

J. WINGATE THORNTON, Esq., has printed, we learn, a vigorous work on the Maine scholars and their Popham labors.

A NEW monthly magazine, devoted solely to the interests of the young gentlemen and ladies who have imbibed the rage for postage-stamp collecting, may certainly pass for a literary curiosity. It is entitled the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, illus-

trated. The first number contains articles on "The Rise and Progress of Postage-Stamps," by Dr. J. E. Gray, of the British Museum; "Stamps Lately Issued;" "Postal Chit-Chat;" "Reviews of New Works on Postage-Stamps," etc.

AMONG the recent losses by death we must deplore especially those of Neville B. Craig of Pittsburg, author of the History of Pittsburg, Life of Stobo, Review of Breckenridge, etc.; and George L. Duyckinck of New York, one of the Editors of the Cyclopædia of American Literature, and author of a life of Bishop Jeremy Taylor and other works.

ARTHUR GILMANDS, of Glynnlyn Farm, Berkshire Co., Mass., is preparing a record of the descendants of Hon. John Gilman, of Exeter, N. H.

JAMES C. ODIORNE, Esq., of Boston, is preparing a Genealogy of the Odiorne family.

JOHN B. NEWCOMB, City Superintendent of Public Schools, Elgin, Illinois, is about collecting materials for a history of the family.

It is certainly a matter of felicitation that the house of Appleton was sufficiently encouraged by the success of their Annual Cyclopædia for 1861 to prepare a volume for last year. It is now nearly ready. Its contents, to the preparation of which special efforts have been devoted to insure a successful accomplishment of the plan, embrace the material and intellectual progress of the year, particularly in this country, the civil, and diplomatic and military operations of the United States and of the Insurgents, the progress of foreign nations, literature, physical science, manufactures, agriculture, statistics, and a necrology of the year. It thus combines many fields occupied by minor works, and gives for the table of every gentleman, and especially scholar, merchant, public officer, instructor, or scientific man, a valuable summary that he will never lend for an hour.

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[No. 7.

General Department.

SUBSTANCE OF THE ADDRESS OF J. W. WALLACE, ESQ.,

Read before the New York Historical Society at the Bradford
Celebration, May, 1863.

THE exact date of Bradford's birth is settled by a record which he himself has left us in a singular but appropriate production of his own art. It would seem, indeed, as if the old man, having attained more than the term allotted to our race, and looking at that moment (the closing hours of 1738) over an eventful but yet fortunate career of seventy-six years, had felt that his connexion with the early establishment of letters in a new world, had given to any important event connected with his personal history, an interest which the passage of centuries would but increase :

"My fame, that nobler part,
With Youth unfading, shall improve,"

seems to have been the prophetic conviction of his heart, when in "*The American Almanack for the Year of Christian Account, 1739*," printed by himself (Bradford), he entered and published to the world as one among *its* important events the following for the month of May,

"The Printer, Born the 20th, 1663."

His parents were William and Anne Bradford, of Leicestershire, England. The family is reputed on fair evidence to have been an old one; and Bradford seems to have valued his privileges in this way ; for though forbidden by his art from "writing himself *armigero*," he still sealed very carefully with arms. I hold in my hand one of his letters, dated "New York, Sep-

tember 11, 1709," and visibly thus impressed.

He was taught the art, which commends his name to our interest, in the office of Andrew Sowle, an extensive printer and publisher in London during the commonwealth and restoration.

We cannot doubt at all that Bradford was a very well behaved and most diligent apprentice ; for he very soon fell in love, and, as was quite according to the proprieties of the case, with his master's daughter, Miss Elizabeth Sowle ;—whom in good time he married.

Sowle was an intimate and much respected friend of William Penn, whose regard for him is manifested by his having selected him to be a witness to one of the charters of Pennsylvania, and it was no doubt owing to the affectionate relations between the father-in-law of Bradford and Mr. Penn, that Bradford, himself, became acquainted, while a mere boy, with the great Proprietary ; and that printing was finally introduced into these Middle States under the auspices of a youth who as yet had not reached his twentieth year.

Mr. Penn was desirous to give to his prospective colony the benefit of the Printing Press, and being now about to sail on his first voyage for Pennsylvania, proposed to Bradford to accompany him. They sailed on the 1st September, 1682, and after a voyage of one month and twenty-seven days landed at a place below Philadelphia ; that city not having, as yet, been laid out, nor a house there built.

How long Bradford now remained here, or where he passed his time, is uncertain. I suppose it to have been a visit somewhat of exploration.

In the spring of 1685, being then, it is

certain, in London, he made preparations to establish himself finally on this Western Continent. He has already received the countenance of William Penn, the Chief of State; and he now fortifies himself with letters of recommendation and testimony from George Fox, the renowned head of the church;—the respectable society of Friends, in Pennsylvania.

Fox's letter shows that as early as 1685, Bradford contemplated a field of operations, co-extensive with our middle colonies; and even going beyond them both North and South. He early accomplished this plan; and in 1692 he was printing for Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and Rhode Island, and in 1702 for Maryland also. A Union of States was plainly in his mind from the time he first began his operations.

The earliest issue of Bradford's press known to me is an Almanac for the year 1686, produced of course in 1685. One copy alone seems to have survived to this day, and that one has wandered far from the place of its origin. New England boasts its possession. It was called America's Messenger. A certain Samuel Atkyns edited it. Among the remarkable events which were set down opposite to particular days, there was set down opposite to that one on which Mr. Penn assumed the control of things in Pennsylvania, the following entry: "The beginning of Government here by the LORD PENN." This title of courtesy given to their Governor was offensive to the Provincial Magistracy. Atkyns was summoned before the Council and ordered to blot out the words "Lord Penn," and Bradford was warned "not to print any thing but what shall have licence from the Council."

In 1686 he produced "Burnyeat's Epistle."

Of an Almanack which was issued in 1687, more than one copy is extant. It begins with the 11th month—*January*. The type is cleanly cut and in good condition. The font included all the astronomical signs.

In its literary execution this early issue of Bradford's press was suited to a primitive settlement. Maxims of moral and re-

ligious duty are united with short "Rules of Husbandry" and "The times of Courts and Fairs in Philadelphia and Burlington." The times which the Almanac gives of Courts and Fairs in Philadelphia and Burlington, have long ceased to interest any one. The maxims of moral and religious duty are as fresh at this hour as they were two hundred years ago; and some of them, in Monarchies and Democratic Republics alike, acquire a greater value every day. Thus they proceed:

"No man is born unto himself alone;
Who lives unto himself, he lives to none.

The blaze of honor, Fortune's sweet excess
Does undeserve the name of Happiness.

Place *shows* the man, and he whom honor mends,
He to a worthy generous spirit tends."

Bradford produced an almanac, also, for 1688; the memorable year of the English Revolution. But the editor of it, Daniel Leeds, who is styled "Student in Agriculture," had not acquired among his studies of the field, as much deference for the religion of the State as was politic and becoming. Forgetting Lord Bacon's counsel that there be certain things which are "privileged from jest," as "RELIGION," he put upon his almanac something which referred in a light way to the ceremonies of "Friends' meeting;" some "unsavoury matter" as in the vernacular of their day and discipline it is called. Their susceptibilities were touched; and the issue, through their influence, called in. The Society of Friends, by a resolution of their body, liberally compensated Bradford for the loss he had sustained. Not a copy of this Almanac, that I know of, has descended to this day.

The earliest volume which we have from the press of Bradford, is the "Temple of Wisdom;" a work which includes "*Essays and Religious Meditations of Francis Bacon*." I know of but one copy extant, and that one I exhibit to you. It belongs to Mr. William Menzies of your own city, in whose beautiful library, bound with an elegance worthy of their rarity, is contained the finest collection of "Bradford's" anywhere existing.

The figure of this enterprising youth as he labored at his press in these early days, deserves, I think, to make a feature on the canvass which shall perpetuate the history of American civilization. In all other countries the typographic art has been cultivated beside the supporting walls of palaces, within the protecting close of religious houses, or under the fructifying air of patronage and wealth. Princes have been its nursing fathers, and queens its nursing mothers; and nobles and bishops and scholars have watched its early progress. Westminster—the venerated abbey in which, for ages, England has crowned her sovereigns—and which she consecrates as the abode of her most honored dead, counts even as one of her distinctions, that Caxton reared his press within her precincts. France, celebrating the munificence of the 11th Louis, displays in all the richness of her art, upon the windows of her Louvre, the monarch who sat beside her press and fostered with his care its flickering light.

Where rank and wealth and learning have not been its cheerful supporters, the press has languished, or has had to wait for happier times. Even in Massachusetts no book or paper was issued for eighteen years after the settlement of that Province. Virginia and Maryland forbade the art entirely. William Bradford establishing his press in these Middle States, presents an exception to all ordinary history. He has crossed a mighty ocean, and is a thousand leagues away from the genial influences of education and taste. He has no assistance of the learned nor any patronage of the great. No academic bowers lead the way to his humble roof, nor bring scholars to watch his daily progress. No strains, pealing through long drawn aisles and swelling the note of praise, refreshed his spirits as they often must have Caxton's as he grew weary with his lengthened toil. The arches above *him* are of the interlacing forests; and amidst the primeval oaks, the curious and wondering Indian watches him in the solitary practice of his "mystery."

This issue of Bradford's press appeared in 1688—seventeen years before Benjamin Franklin was born; thirty-nine years before

he established any where the Printing Press. The name of Franklin is widely revered. But the Printer's calling received no addition to its dignity when the candle-end-saving genius of Poor Richard usurped the honors which, in an earlier day, had been paid to the author of the Instauration.

The sheets of this work were still going through the press when Bradford engaged himself on a project of vastly higher aim and magnitude; far in advance of his time, and which ought to commend his memory to enduring honor. This was in 1688, and was a no less enterprise than that of printing in Folio, with marginal notes and, as would appear, with the book of Common Prayer included, the entire volume of the Holy Scriptures. His letter to the then only religious body in Philadelphia, making known his design, has recently with his Proposals been reproduced in facsimile. I show them to you here. Bradford was at this time 24 years old. Thus they read:

To the half year's meeting of Friends held at Burlington, the 3d of the 1st month 1687:

Dear Friends:

I have thought meet to lay before you something of my intentions, which are concerning the printing of a large Bible in folio; by way of subscriptions because it will be a very great charge insomuch that I cannot accomplish to do it myself without assistance.

Therefore I propose that those who will favor so good a work by subscribing 20s. shall have one Bible printed and bound as in the Proposals annexed: so soon as they are printed and bound, which will be in little more than one year and a half after subscriptions made.

If you the Friends of the half year's meeting do concur and approve of the said proposals, then I propose to you whether or no you think it convenient to order some Friends to write in behalf of the said meetings to the several respective Monthly and Quarterly Meetings in Pennsylvania and West Jersey acquainting them with what is proposed and your sense of the same; which I suppose would be a great inducement to them to encourage it.

And whereas it has been spoken up and down concerning my going to England to live. To this I say that it *was* my intentions so to have done by reason that I laid out the greatest part of that small stock I had in materials for printing (which are very chargeable) and coming here found little encouragement made me think of going back. But perceiving that Friends and People generally were concerned thereat has caused me to decline my said intentions at present. And as I find encouragement in this particular above mentioned or in any other so that I may but be serviceable to Truth and Friends thereof and withal get a livelihood for myself and family, shall be content and stay.

This from him who desires to serve you in what he may. And so remain as in truth abiding.

WILLAM BRADFORD.

Philadelphia the 1st of 1st month 1687.

The proposals are too long for me to read. The simplicity of one item of them—the 4th—as originally drawn—is curious—indicating alike Bradford's own zeal in disseminating the Scriptures and shewing also the primitive state of commerce then existing among us. Thus it runs:

“The pay shall be $\frac{1}{2}$ silver money, and $\frac{1}{2}$ country produce at money price. But they who really have not money and yet are willing to encourage the said work, *goods at money price shall satisfy.*”

This great and good enterprise of Bradford's is interesting not only as an important feature of the history of printing in these Middle Colonies, but as giving to them the distinction only of late discovered to belong to them of having first proposed to print the Holy Scriptures in English on this continent. You are aware that until quite lately it was universally supposed that Cotton Mather, the great independent minister of Boston, was the first person to propose this vast labor. This was in 1695; eight years after Bradford. It is now certain, therefore, and your own earned antiquary, Dr. O'Callaghan, so considers it, that we were entirely ahead

of New England in these regions, and that to William Bradford, the first printer of Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey, the honor really belongs.

[The fact is, ladies and gentlemen—it is a melancholy thing to say—but I must say the truth—I am here to-day, I suppose, Governor Bradish, for that purpose—the fact is, that we people of the Middle States are so extremely modest—like Iago, we so “lack iniquity to do ourselves service”—that it is not at all surprising that our sprightly sister States of New England really thought they were quite alone in this glory. It is *our* fault; not theirs; and the moral is that we must not be so very modest for the time to come; at least not so in doing honor to our *departed* worthies.]

At a very early date after Bradford's first arrival in America—as early as 1686, he established as joint proprietor with some Germans named Rittenhouse, near Philadelphia, on a branch of the beautiful and romantic stream called the Wissahickon, the first paper mill ever established in America. From this mill came excellent paper as I can testify, to write or print on. What I read you is upon it. I hold you up a sheet of it. The paper-maker's work has lasted much longer, I fear, than the author's will ever do. The water-mark is a violet, indicative of the spontaneity, I suppose, with which that pretty little flower grows on the banks of the Wissahickon.

But the circle of Bradford's enterprise and accomplishments does not end here. The amateurs of Bibliopegy—or “book-binding” as we used to call it before the world became so learned—of whom in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania there are many, cherish him as the father of that art in the Middle Colonies. Undoubtedly he was so. Some specimens of his bindings—and good ones for that early day they are—are still extant in our old libraries. To *him*, therefore, we trace in these regions that art which in the workshop of your own Matthews and with us of Mr. Nicholson—himself the author of an elegant work on Bibliopegy—has been elevated almost to the rank of a fine art;—giving of late times to this our country

that skill and taste which as displayed by Bauzonet in France, and by Payne, Lewis, McKenzie and Riviere in England, has so long delighted the Bibliophiles of every land.

But the highest title which Bradford has to our respect, after that of endeavoring to print the Holy Scriptures with the Prayer Book, remains behind. He was the first man to establish the press in these Middle Colonies. He was the first man, any where, so far as I know, to maintain its freedom against arbitrary power. In 1689 some question having arisen between the Governor and the people as to the extent of their respective rights, Mr. Joseph Growden, one of the most intelligent men of our Province, caused Bradford to print the charter. Party spirit ran high. Bradford seems to have anticipated trouble. He did not put his name as printer on the title; 'no imprint,' as we call it. As soon as the book appeared, he was summoned before the Governor and examined *viva voce* with a view of fixing on him, by his own admissions, the fact that he had printed the work.

With what success they now tried to fix it on him by that course, the examination itself will shew. Thus it runs:

Governour.—'Why, sir, I would know by what power or authority you thus print? Here is the charter printed!'

Bradford.—'It was by Governour Penn's encouragement I came to this province, and by his license I print.'

Governour.—'What, sir, had you license to print the charter? I desire to know from you, whether you did print the Charter or not, and who set you to work?'

Bradford.—'Governour, it is an impracticable thing for any man to accuse himself; thou knows it very well.'

Governour.—'Well, I shall not much press you to it, but if you were so ingenuous as to confess, it should go the better with you.'

Bradford.—'Governour, I desire to know my accusers; I think it very hard to be put upon accusing myself.'

Governour.—'Can you deny that you print it? I do know you did print it, and by whose directions, and will prove it, and make you smart for it, too, since you are so stubborn. Jos. Growden saith he gave 20s. for his part towards the printing it.'

Bradford.—'It's nothing to me, what Jos. Growden saith, let me know my accusers, and I shall know the better how to make my defence; I do not desire to do anything that might give offence to any; I have been here near four years, and never had so much s^d to me before by Governour, or any else. Printing the laws, was one of the chief things Governour Penn proposed to me before I came here, yet I have forborne the same, because I have not had particular order; but if I had printed them, I do not know that I had done amiss. I never heard of anything to the contrary, but that I might print such things as came to my hand, whereby to get my living; it is that by which I subsist; nor do I know of any "Imprimatur" appointed. When things are settled and ordered, I hope I shall comply, so far as to endeavor to avoid giving offence to any.'

Governour.—'Sir, I am "Imprimatur;" and that you shall know.'

Bradford.—'Governour, I have not hitherto known thy pleasure herein, and therefore hope thou wilt judge the more favorably, if I have done anything that does not look well to some.'

Governour.—'If you would confess you might expect favour, but I see you are willfull; you should have come and askt my advice, and not have done anything that particular parties bring to you. Sir, I have particular order from Governour Penn for the suppressing of printing here, and narrowly to look after your press, and I will search your house, look after your press, and make you give in five hundred pound security to print nothing but what I allow, or I'll lay you fast. *The Charter is the groundwork of all our laws, and for you to print it at this time without order from Governour, is a great Misdemeanor.*

[Griffith Jones said: 'William, I doubt thou hearest and takes advice of those who

advise thee to that which will not be for thy good at last.']

Bradford.—'Governour, it is my imploy, my trade and calling, and that by w^{ch} I get my living, to print; and if I may not print such things as come to my hand, which are innocent, I cannot live; I am not a person that takes such advice of one party or other, as Griffith Jones seems to suggest. If I print one thing to-day, and the contrary party bring me another to-morrow, to contradict it, I cannot say that I shall not print it. Printing is a manufacture of the nation, and therefore ought rather to be encouraged than suppressed.'

Governour.—'Sir, we are within the king's dominions, and the laws of England are in force here, and you know the laws, and they are against printing, and you shall print nothing without allowance; I'll make Mr. Growden bring forth the printer of this Charter.'

Bradford.—'Since it hath been here said that the charter is the ground or foundation of all our laws and privileges, both of Governour and people, I would willingly ask one question, if I may, without offence, and that is, whether the people ought not to know their privileges and the laws they are under?'

[*Griffith Jones.*—'There is a p'ticular office, (MS. worn out,) thou knows where y^e Charter is kept, and those that want to know any thing, may have recourse thither; it was a very ill thing for thee, at this juncture, to offer to print the Charter.']

Bradford.—'If it were not for the people to see and know their privileges, why was the Charter printed in England?'

Governour.—'It was not printed in England.'

Bradford.—'Governour, under favour, it was printed in England.'

Governour.—'It was not.—What, this charter?'

Bradford.—'Yes, this Charter, but that some alterations have been made since.'

Governour.—'By what order did you print it in England?'

Bradford.—'By Governour Penn's.'

Governour.—'That was something; but

you was not to print it of your own accord?'

Bradford.—'Have I?'

Governour.—'That I shall prove and make you know, sir. There is that in this charter which overthrows all your laws and privileges. Governour Penn hath granted more power and privileges than he hath himself.'

Bradford.—'That is not my business to judge of or determine; but if any thing be laid to my charge, let me know my accusers. I am not bound to accuse myself.'

I here exhibit to you the account in Bradford's own writing of the examination I have just read; and also a copy of the Book, for printing which he was summoned before the Governor and Council.

In 1692 he had a worse encounter. A quarrel broke out in that year between the Quakers *in* power and the Quakers *out* of power; a kind of quarrel which, in these days when politicians are so constantly before us, we understand only too well. Bradford printed a tract for the party combatant *out* of power. For this he was arrested, and his press, type and instruments seized. Col. Benjamin Fletcher, the well known Governor of this State, had about this time been appointed temporary Governor of Pennsylvania; and having, with his counsel heard the merits of the case, ordered Bradford's Press, type and instruments of art to be returned to him forthwith. Bradford's triumph was complete. It was about this time, probably, that Col. Fletcher became acquainted with Bradford, who prior to the date of this disturbance had made his arrangements to return to England. Governor Fletcher proposed to him to come here.

The desire to have the printing press had, however, been exhibited in this province long prior to the date of which we are speaking (1692). In 1668 Governor Lovelace—your second English Governor—sending to Long Island some books which had been printed for the Indians in England, had written

"I am not out of hopes, ere long, to have a printer here of my owne; having

already sent to Boston for one ; but whether I shall speed or no is uncertaine."

He did not speed.

The accession of James II., in 1685, put an end to all hopes like these. Among the first instructions from England were these, in 1686, to Governor Dongan.

"For as much as great inconvenience may arise by the Liberty of Printing within our Province of New York, you are to provide, by all necessary orders, that no person keep any press for printing ; nor that any book, pamphlet, or other matters whatsoever, be printed—without your especial leave and license first obtained."

With the Revolution of 1688 came brighter prospects, and Fletcher's active mind was quick to profit by them. He had met Bradford in Philadelphia in 1692, and we find the following Entry on the Council minutes.

March 24, 1693.

"*Resolved*, That if a Printer will come and settle in the city of New York for the printing of our ACTS OF ASSEMBLY and PUBLIC PAPERS, he shall be allowed the sum of £40 current money of New York per annum for his salary and have the benefit of his printing besides what may serve the public."

Bradford now, instead of returning to England, came to New York—a much better place every one will admit than London or any other place in the British Isles : I will say nothing, perhaps, about Paris in the presence of so many ladies—and was immediately appointed the Royal Printer. The 12th day of October, 1693, is the date of the first warrant for his salary ; six months referred to as "due on the 10th preceding." April 10th, 1693, therefore may be fixed as the epoch when printing was introduced into this province. Soon after his arrival here we find Mr. Bradford included among the "Officers" of the Crown ; not a slight distinction in those days ; nor even in these, measuring such things by British estimates.

Forty pounds a year, which was the salary fixed, would be thought rather "poor pay" in these times, at Albany, as the results of a year's printing. But the duty as originally required of the Crown Printer was confined to printing Acts of Assembly, Proclamations, &c., and in times when the Governor received only £600, the Collector and Receiver General £200, the Collector at Albany £50, and the Surveyor General £40, he was as well paid as they. Bradford was fortunate, too, perhaps in living in more modest days than ours ; and possibly, not less honest ones ;—though I know, of course, that at Albany in this State, as at Harrisburgh in ours, honesty is the rule ; every thing else being the very rare exception.

The printing press had scarcely been established in New York, before the popular feeling desired to extend its use beyond that which the Provincial Government, on introducing it, had intended ; which was to print the Acts of Assembly and Public Papers, such as Proclamations, Royal Notices, &c.

On the 20th October, 1694, for example, a committee of Council was appointed "to consider what papers and messages passed between his Excellency and Council and Assembly this session, are proper to be published—for the satisfaction of the people." Nothing, however, was resolved.

On the 12th April, 1695, the Assembly address the Governor for leave "to print their Journal." His Excellency—dissolved the House almost immediately.

The next Assembly renewed the attempt to have their votes printed. This time they obtained the assent of the Governor, Col. Fletcher, a man benignant and liberal in all his views, and who gave his assent graciously, as he generally gave it where he gave it at all. In returning his reply he expresses his hopes "that the House, before the sessions end, will allow the Printer something of further encouragement." Bradford's salary was now fixed at £60.

The first paper printed in this city, as your own citizen, Mr. J. Romeyn Brodhead, has discovered for me, among the archives of the Reformed Dutch Church, was in Dutch. The imprint is "*Gedruckt tot Nieuwe*

Yorke, by William Bradford, Anno, 1693." The language in which the paper is printed, is noteworthy as indicating the probable preponderance in New York in 1693 of Hollanders over English; while it shows also either that "Bradfordt" understood the tongue of the first settlers or was able to compose in a language which he did not comprehend. And what think you, at this moment, that it was? A circular letter from the then Governor of New York, Col. Fletcher, authorizing the collection of money throughout the Province to mitigate the sufferings of Prisoners of War; to redeem from captivity the brave men, who in war's vicissitudes, had been taken captive and sold into bondage in Salee! Was ever press of any land auspicious by more benignant omens? Who wonders, that in this day "Sanitary Commissions"—"Soldier's Aid Societies," and the hundred efforts to ameliorate the condition of our noble invalids and prisoners, draw from every Journal of this State enthusiastic eulogy and blessing? This paper is dated 8 June, 1693.

The next paper printed here is a Proclamation, 25th of August, of the same year. It declares itself "Printed by William Bradford, at New York, Printer to their Majesties," and directs the people to erect a beacon—probably at Nevesink heights—that may be set on fire as a signal on the approach of the French,—then expected to invade this city; and for all to hold themselves in readiness.

In 1694 Bradford printed the Laws of the Province; also the Charter and Laws of the City. In the same year he published "Seasonable Considerations offered to the good people of Connecticut."

The first book that has come down to us, printed in this city, I here exhibit to you. And how think you it is entitled? "A letter of Advice to A Young Gentleman leaving the University,—concerning his Behaviour and Conversation on the World."

Although the printer's salary was fixed—first at £40, and then at £60, Bradford was always receiving "*extra allowances*," It was then at New York as now at Washington. As long as Fletcher was in power,

the press was well supported and every thing went well. In 1698, however, Col. Fletcher was displaced. His liberality in every way was thought excessive, particularly in the grants of land. The Earl of Bellomont succeeded him; a reformer, and in favour of retrenchment of all salaries—except perhaps his own. Bradford and the new Governor soon got into difficulty. The first intimation of it is in a letter from the Earl to the Lords of Trade, May 15, 1699. The Earl writes that he had spoken to 'The Printer' about some laws which were said to have been incorrectly printed; and he told me, says the Earl, "there was no remedy for it, because he had nobody to correct the presse at the time he printed them." Bradford, it is plain was "curs'd and brief." The Earl might go without the printing altogether. Things now come a little closer. About five months later the Earl had been having a conference with the Indians. It lasted 7 or 8 days, "the greatest fatigue," he writes, "I ever underwent in my whole life," "I was shut up," he says, "in a close chamber with 50 Sachems, who besides the stench of Bear's Grease, with which they plentifully daubed themselves, were continually either smoking tobacco or drinking drams of rum." The Earl was desirous to send a printed account of these agreeable conferences, during the 7 or 8 days that he was shut up in a close room with 50 Indians plentifully daubed with bear's grease, smoking tobacco and drinking drams of rum—to the Ministers of State in England. He thought it would be agreeable reading, no doubt, to the Lords of Trade, and give a good impression of his hair-breadth 'scapes among "the anthropophagi and men whose heads do grow beneath their shoulders." Bradford, however, did not consider these *private* diaries by the Earl, of his 7 or 8 days discussions with the 50 Indians shut up with him in a close room, plentifully daubed with Bear's Grease, smoking tobacco, and drinking drams of rum—as among those things which he was bound to print for his £60.

The quarrel was so obviously, however, a financial one, that on the installation of of Lord Cornbury, Bradford, after being

debarred from them for about nine months, received again his emoluments; and in Nov., 1702, having presented a petition complaining of the smallness of his salary, and the complaint being considered by the Governor and Council well founded, £35 were at once added to his annual stipend, and the same fixed at £75, nearly double the sum originally promised.

From an early date we find Bradford's name in connexion with Trinity Church. He was first chosen a vestryman, on Tuesday, in Easter week, 1703. 'And the records,' says Mr. G. M. Ogden, Secretary of the Vestry, by which estimable gentleman, extracts from the Ancient Minutes have been furnished to me, under resolutions of the corporation, with every courteous and every obliging offer—"shew that he was generally present at the Vestry meetings."

In 1704, or soon afterwards, Bradford achieved an enterprise more germane to our general subject. The Church Records are as follows:

August 23d, 1704.

ORDERED that the Church Wardens do lend Mr. Bradford Thirty or Forty Pounds for six months, on security, without interest, for purchasing paper to print *Comon* Prayer Books.

The Reverend Dr. John Sharpe, Chaplain of the Queen's Forces at the Fort and as such an Assistant Minister of the Church, —whose sermon on the death of Lady Cornbury printed by Bradford, I have the honor here to show you—became the security. The Prayer Book was published, but most persons, then, as now, having a taste for foreign 'articles' in preference to as useful domestic ones, it did not remunerate the Publisher. We find the following entry:

April 26, 1711.

In consideration of the great loss he has sustained in printing the Common Prayer and New Version of the Psalms, ORDERED that the Church Wardens deliver to Mr. Bradford his said Bond.

We thus see that the munificence which has distinguished the corporation of Trinity Church, New York, in later days, making her, in the New World, a *Mater Urbis et Orbis*, as much as *San Giovanni Laterano* is in the Old, began in her earliest days with acts of considerate justice. Bibliologically, the fact is revealed by these minutes—one, of which, otherwise, I think no trace of proof survives—that the first edition of the Book of Common Prayer ever actually printed in America was printed under the auspices of Trinity Church, by William Bradford, one of her Vestrymen; an assistant Minister of the Church, being himself the surety for the fidelity of the Printer's contracts.

While thus himself engaged in the City of New York, Bradford sought to maintain those wider relations which, as we have seen from George Fox's letter, had been in his mind from an early date. His son, Andrew, having grown up, he entered into some negotiations with the Colony of Rhode Island to settle him at New Port, the government there offering him £50 per annum. He established him finally in Philadelphia in 1712. This press thus established by his son, continued in his family, this son, a grandson (a nephew of the last), a great-grandson, and two great-great-grandsons—without interruption (except during the occupancy of our city by the British in 1777) until the year 1825.

The office of Printer to the Crown for this Province, which Bradford received from Governour Fletcher, he held under William and Mary, Queen Anne, George I., and George II., a longer term than any individual before or afterwards held the same post in these colonies.

I have mentioned that Bradford was the founder, in part, of the first paper mill ever established on this Continent. In 1724, being then sixty-one years old, and contemplating, no doubt, the establishment which he perfected in the next year, of a newspaper in this city, he sought to acquire from the Legislature of this Province a monopoly of the new art, which he proposed to introduce here. The project was favorably received by the Legislature; and

it seemed to be in a fair way of successful accomplishment, but on a final reading of the Bill, as the Provincial minutes show—the 16th July—by a small majority perhaps—it was carried in the *negative*; the wrong way.

In the next year, 1725, and being sixty-two years old, Bradford established in this City the first newspaper ever known here, and his son Andrew having previously established the American Weekly Mercury in Philadelphia and become Post Master there—a matter which was valuable in those days, as I suppose it might be in these, to the Publisher of any Journal—he purchased in 1728 a large paper factory at Elizabethtown, New Jersey. He thus rendered his own establishment and his son's in Philadelphia independent of the paper manufacturers of Great Britain. In the Tariff State of Pennsylvania, we count this quite a feather in his cap. The New York Gazette, of which I exhibit you a volume, appeared but once a week—on Mondays—and from 1725 till 1733 was the only paper in New York.

Another historical monument from Bradford's press, is a well known Plan of the City of New York from actual survey by Lyne. It is curious as being an engraved map; from copper-plate undoubtedly; one of the earliest specimens of copper-plate engraving—perhaps the earliest on so large a scale—on this Continent. I exhibit you a copy. On this map a Rope-walk occupies Broadway above the Astor House; Broadway being in fact an open street only from the Battery to that point; and the Bowery from its junction with Broadway at the extremity of the Park, is still indicated as the High Road to Boston.

The value of this map has frequently been attested in our own times, and even the Congress of the United States has thought it worthy of perpetuation as a national document. The copy I show you is one of the reproduction ordered in 1849 by that body. In the great suit of *Bogardus v. Trinity Church*, Vice Chancellor Sandford relied on it when deciding the case in favor of that venerable corporation.

Bradford edited his own paper until he was eighty years old.

[It will ever remain to the honor of this Province that the founder of the press here received all the patronage which even Letters should enjoy.] His easy condition and that of his son is referred to in 1734 by Keimer in some verses, more instructive historically than poetically elegant, which he addressed to his patrons in Barbadoes when he went from Philadelphia and was editing a paper which from his own account seems to have badly repaid him.

In Penn's wooden country Type feels no disaster,
The Printers grow rich: One is made their Post Master,

His father, a printer, is PAID for his work
And wallows in plenty just now in New York,
Though quite past his labour and old as my Grannum,
The Government pays him pounds 40 per annum;
But alas *your* poor typo prints no figure like nullo,
Cursed, cheated, abused by each pitiful fellow.
Though working like slave with zeal and true courage,
He can scarce get as yet salt to his porridge.

We have already noted that as early as 1712, Bradford took possession by different establishments, of the two great cities of Philadelphia and New York, and, with the forecast which marked his understanding, appears to have seen that, possessed of these commanding posts, he would reduce New Jersey also into the list of his dependencies. His projects were justified by the event. The earliest volume of the Laws of New Jersey, bearing date of 1717, has his imprint, under the royal arms, as "*Printer to the King's most excellent Majesty for the province of New Jersey*;" and, for nearly half a century afterwards, did this man, either by himself, his son, or his grandson, entirely command, as Royal Printer, the public press in the three States of New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, then the most influential portion of America.

William Bradford, the subject of our notice, closed his active and useful life on Saturday evening, May 22d, 1752, at the age of eighty-nine years. His remains, reposing beside those of his wife, were interred on the Monday following, in the grounds of Trinity Church, in this city.

The fragments of a monument still stand there. The monument itself, irreparably injured in the construction of the noble pile which now stands beside the grave, has been munificently restored by the Corporation of Trinity Church.

The *New York Gazette* of the 25th of May, which announces Bradford's death, says of him :—

"He was a man of great sobriety and industry, and a real friend to the poor and needy, and kind and affable to all. He was a true Englishman. His temperance was exceedingly conspicuous, and he was almost a stranger to sickness all his life."

Mr. Thomas records of him that, "on the morning of the day which closed his life, he walked over a great part of the city."

The speaker then alluded to the august and touching ceremonies at Trinity Church—"the current of a mighty city's thoroughfare arrested for the better reverence."

The following inscription is on his tombstone :—

"Here lies the body of Mr. WILLIAM BRADFORD, Printer, who departed this life May 23, 1752, aged ninety-two years. He was born in Leicestershire, in Old England, in 1660, and came over to America in 1682, before the city of Philadelphia was laid out. He was Printer to this government for upwards of fifty years, and, being quite worn out with old age and labour, he left this mortal state in the lively hopes of a blessed immortality.

"Reader! reflect how soon you quit this stage,
You'll find but few acting to such an age.
Life's full of pain. Lo! heaven's a place of rest,
Prepare to meet your God! then you are blest."

REV. JOHN WESLEY TO LORD NORTH ON THE AMERICAN WAR.

It appears that Wesley, being greatly impressed with the impropriety and impolicy of the course pursued by the government, wrote the following letter, a copy of which

he sent to Lord North as premier, and another to Earl Dartmouth as secretary for the colonies. The latter still exists in Wesley's handwriting; and the author was offered a sight of this document on his engaging not to publish it. This he respectfully declined; and afterwards fortunately obtained a transcript of the one sent to Lord North, with full liberty to print it. —*Smith's Hist. of Wesleyan Methodism*, vol. i., appendix.

ARMAGH, June 15th, 1775.

MY LORD—I would not speak, as it may seem to be concerning myself with things that lie out of my province; but I dare not refrain from it any longer. I think silence in the present case would be a sin against God, against my country, and against my own soul. But what hope can I have of doing good, of making the least impression upon your lordship, when so many have spoken in vain, and those far better qualified in some respects; in others they were not. They had not less bias upon their minds; they were not free from worldly hopes and fears. Their passions were engaged; and how easily do those blind the eyes of their understanding! They were not more impartial; most of them were prejudiced in the highest degree. They neither loved the king nor his ministers; rather they hated them with a perfect hatred; and your lordship knows that you could not, if you were a man, avoid having some prejudice to them. In this case it would be hardly possible to feel the full force of their arguments. They had not better means of information, of knowing the real tempers and sentiments either of the Americans on one hand, or the English, Irish, or Scots on the other. Above all, they trusted in themselves, in their own power of convincing and persuading; I trust only in the living God, who bath the hearts of all men in His hands. And whether my writing do any good or no, it need do no harm; for it rests within your lordship's breast whether any eye but your own shall see it. I do not intend to enter upon the question whether the Americans are in the right or in the wrong. Here all

my prejudices are against the Americans; for I am a High Churchman, the son of a High Churchman, bred up from my childhood in the highest notions of passive obedience and non-resistance; and yet, in spite of all my long-rooted prejudices, I cannot avoid thinking, if I think at all, these, an oppressed people, asked for nothing more than their legal rights, and that in the most modest and inoffensive manner that the nature of the thing would allow. But waving this, waving all considerations of right and wrong, I ask, is it common sense to use force toward the Americans? A letter now before me, which I received yesterday, says, "Four hundred of the regulars and forty of the militia were killed in the late skirmish." What a disproportion is this! And this is the first essay of raw men against regular troops. You see, my lord, whatever has been affirmed, these men will not be frightened; and it seems they will not be conquered so easily as was at first imagined. They will probably dispute every inch of ground, and if they die, die sword in hand. Indeed, some of our valiant officers say, "two thousand men will clear America of these rebels." No, nor twenty thousand, be they rebels or not, nor perhaps treble that number. They are as strong men as you; they are as valiant as you, if not abundantly more valiant, for they are one and all enthusiasts—enthusiasts for liberty. They are calm, deliberate enthusiasts; and we know how this principle breathes into softer souls stern love of war, and thirst of vengeance, and contempt of death. We know men, animated with this spirit, will leap into a fire, or rush into a cannon's mouth.

"But they have no experience in war." And how much more have our troops? Very few of them ever saw a battle. "But they have no discipline." That is an entire mistake. Already they have near as much as our army, and they will learn more of it every day; so that in a short time, if the fatal occasion continue, they will understand it as well as their assailants. "But they are divided amongst themselves." So you are informed by various letters and memorials. So, doubt not, was poor Re-

hoboam informed concerning the ten tribes. So, nearer our own times, was Philip informed concerning the people of the Netherlands. No, my lord, they are terribly united. Not in the province of New England only, but down as low as the Jerseys and Pennsylvania. The bulk of the people are so united that to speak a word in favor of the present English measures would almost endanger a man's life. Those who informed me of this, one of whom was with me last week, lately come from Philadelphia, are no sycophants, they say nothing to curry favor; they have nothing to gain or lose by me. But they speak with sorrow of heart what they have seen with their own eyes, and heard with their own ears.

These men think, one and all, be it right or wrong, that they are contending *pro aris et focis*; for their wives, children, and liberty. What an advantage have they herein over many that fight only for pay! none of whom care a straw for the cause wherein they are engaged; most of whom strongly disapprove of it. Have they not another considerable advantage? Is there occasion to recruit the troops? Their supplies are at hand, and all round about them. Ours are three thousand miles off! Are we then able to conquer the Americans, suppose they are left to themselves? suppose all our neighbors should stand stock-still, and leave us and them to fight it out? But we are not sure of this. Nor are we sure that all our neighbors will stand stock-still. I doubt they have not promised it; and if they had, could we rely upon those promises? Yet it is not probable they will send ships or men to America. Is there not a shorter way? Do they not know where England and Ireland lie? And have they not troops, as well as ships in readiness? All Europe is well apprised of this; only the English know nothing of the matter! What if they find means to land but ten thousand men? Where are the troops in England or Ireland to oppose them? Why, cutting the throats of their brethren in America! Poor England, in the meantime! "But we have our militia—our valiant, disciplined militia. These will

effectually oppose them." Give me leave, my lord, to relate a little circumstance, of which I was informed by a clergyman who knew the fact. In 1716 a large body of militia were marching towards Preston against the rebels. In a wood which they were passing by, a boy happened to discharge his fowling-piece. The soldiers gave in all for lost, and, by common consent, threw down their arms and ran for life. So much dependence is to be placed in our valorous militia.

But, my lord, this is not all. We have thousands of enemies, perhaps more dangerous than French or Spaniards. As I travel four or five thousand miles every year, I have an opportunity of conversing freely with more persons of every denomination than any one else in the three kingdoms. I cannot but know the general disposition of the people—English, Scots, and Irish, and I know a large majority of them are exasperated almost to madness. Exactly so they were throughout England and Scotland about 1640, and in a great measure by the same means; by inflammatory papers which were spread, as they are now, with the utmost diligence, in every corner of the land. Hereby the bulk of the population were effectually cured of all love and reverence for the king. So that, first despising, then hating him, they were just ripe for open rebellion. And, I assure your lordship, so they are now. They want but a leader. Two circumstances more are deserving to be considered: the one, that there was at that time a general decay of general trade almost throughout the kingdom; the other, there was a common dearth of provisions. The case is the same in both respects at this day. So that even now there are multitudes of people, that having nothing to do, and nothing to eat, are ready for the first bidder; and that, without inquiring into the merits of the case, would flock to any who would give them bread. Upon the whole, I am really sometimes afraid that this evil is from the Lord. When I consider the astonishing luxury of the rich, and the shocking impiety of rich and poor, I doubt whether general dissoluteness of manners does not demand

a general visitation. Perhaps the decree is already gone forth from the Governor of the world. Perhaps even now,

"As he that buys surveys a ground,
So the destroying angel measures it around.
Calm he surveys the persisting nation;
Ruin behind him stalks, and empty desolation."

J. WESLEY.

REMINISCENCES OF THE EARLY HISTORY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA,

ON THE POTOMAC, NINE MILES BELOW WASHINGTON
AND NINE MILES ABOVE MOUNT VERNON.

BY LEMUEL G. OLMSTEAD,

Chaplain United States Army.

ALEXANDRIA was founded in 1749, when the trustees sold the lots. It was a small village called Hunting Creek, after the stream on the south side of the town.

At a meeting of the majority of the Trustees of Alexandria town, July 13th, 1749, John West, Jr., was appointed Clerk, in order to keep an account of the proceedings, and appointed cryer at the sales of the Lotts. It is agreed that the Lotts be sold at publick vendue within five minutes from the time that they are set to sale. At this sale Lawrence Washington, half Brother of George, bought Lot No. 51 for 31 Pistoles, and also Lot 52 for 16 Pistoles. Lawrence Washington is recorded as present at a meeting of the Trustees, August 3d, 1751. At the meeting of July 18th, 1752, George Johnston, Gent., is appointed a Trustee in the room of Lawrence Washington, Gent., deceased. At this meeting it was ordered, on Col. George Fairfax's motion, that all dwelling-houses from this date, not begun or to be built hereafter, shall be built on the front and be in a line with the street, as chief of the houses now built are, and that no gable or end of such house be on or next to the street, except an angle or where two streets cross, otherwise to be pulled down.

Feb. 21, 1753.—It was ordered that deeds be executed to the Justices of Fairfax County and their successors for the Lots No. 43 and 44, otherwise called the Market place, for the publick use of the Court House and Prison.

It was ordered on the 18th of June, 1754, that lots 20, 21, 50, 54, 60, 61, 64, 65, and 67, be sold, as the several proprietors have failed to build on them according to the Terms.

June 18, 1755.—John Carlyle, Gent., is ordered to erect at Point Lumley, foot of Duke Street in this town, a warehouse 100 feet long and 24 feet wide.

Sept. 30th, 1755.—It was ordered that brick or stone chimneys be built to such houses or smith shops as at present have wooden ones, by the 1st day of December next, or that notice be given to the Sheriff to pull them down.

July 18th, 1759.—On the representation of John Carlyle and John Dalton, that a good and convenient Landing on Cameron Street may be made of general utility to the town, and that they will undertake to accomplish the same, provided they and their heirs, in consequence of the expense it will cost, may have leave to apply to their use one half of the said landing, which was agreed to.

In an account of the disbursements of John Carlyle and John Dalton, the following item is charged against the town: Feb. 14, 1759.—Ten pounds is charged, as paid to Col. West, to watch our Burgesses Messrs. Mayson & Johnson. The Mason here mentioned is the celebrated George Mason of Gunston, twenty miles below Alexandria, the ancestor of the Masons—James M. and others.

Among other charges that of paying Henry Gunnell 9/7½ for carrying papers to Winchester, and Thomas Smith for carrying papers to Williamsburgh, £2.3.

Feb. 14, 1759.—To cash for a treat at Summers, 2½ gallons rum and sugar, .19.1.

August 17, 1761.—The Trustees agree that Thomas Fleming, Grandfather of Commodore Lavalette, have liberty to build a warehouse under the bank of Point Lumley, as near the bank as is convenient, of the dimensions of 40 foot by 24, at his own cost, and have the sole use of the said house for three lives such as he thinks proper to put into a lease which shall be granted him by the said Trustees, he or his successors paying the Trustees for the use, annu-

ally, five shillings. This indulgence is granted the said Fleming in consideration of his usefulness as a Ship Carpenter and his inclination to serve this Town to the utmost of his power.

Note.—It is further allowed the said Fleming to strike out any one of the three named persons during their existence or life, and to insert any other person's name he thinks proper.

December 16th, 1766.—At a meeting of the Trustees, "Present Geo. William Fairfax, Esq. The Trustees proceeded to appoint a Trustee in the room of Geo. Johnston, Deceased—and have unanimously chosen George Washington, Esq., as Trustee for the Town aforesaid." He declined serving.

Feb. 2d, 1767.—It was determined that each schoolmaster give security to repair any injury that the school house may sustain during his occupancy.

Money was raised by Lottery to build a Church and Markethouse.

Dec. 30th, 1769.—An order was issued to fix the bounds of Point West, now the Quartermaster's wharf, foot of Oronoco Street, as well as Point Lumley, foot of Duke Street. Christ Church, in Fairfax Parish, was built in 1769 in the oak woods. It is now in the middle of the city. Falls Church, nine miles west of Washington, was a chapel of Christ's Church. Christ's Church in this city, Falls Church, 9 miles west of Washington, Payne's Church, between Fairfax Court House, and Pohick Church, five miles west of Mount Vernon, near the road from Alexandria to Occoquan, were all old English Churches built by an act of the British Parliament, with brick brought from England. The walls are perfect; I am not aware that a brick is loose in the walls yet. These Churches are of great interest, with high pulpits, and with the Lord's Prayer, the Apostles' Creed, and the ten Commandments in tables on the East wall. The pews, like all of that period, were high and straight backed. Washington had pews in the Pohick and also in Christ's Church. A very interesting anecdote is told of Washington's going, attended by all his family

and slaves, on occasion of a severe drought, to the Pohick Church to pray for rain.

An act for incorporating the town of Alexandria, in the County of Fairfax, and the town of Winchester, in the County of Frederick, passed A.D. 1779, October 4th. Previously it was laid out in 1749, and was called Hunting Creek, after the creek south of the Town.

Alexandria was laid out in streets by Legislative enactment in 1785.

Christ Church built of brick brought from England by Lord Fairfax in 1751 or '2, from which lot of brick Lord Fairfax built his church at Falls Church Corners, and out of this lot of brick was built the old Hotel in 1752, which was the Headquarters of General Washington in Alexandria. Braddock's House was the Carlyle House, built by John Carlyle, one of the first Trustees of Alexandria, for Governor Dinwiddie, and Genl. Braddock held a council of war at which Governors Shirley, Morris, Dinwiddie, and George Washington were present.

All the front of the town from Duke north to Oronoco street has been filled in. Formerly vessels could come nearly to Water street. Union street running parallel with the river, has all been filled in.

Shooter's Hill, one mile west of Alexandria, where Fort Ellsworth now stands, was selected by James Madison, who was the Chairman of the Committee in 1793 to select a site for the Capitol of the United States, as the finest locality for said Capitol. This decision of Madison was overruled by Washington from motives of delicacy, not wishing to show too much favor to Virginia. Jefferson said that it afforded one of the finest prospects in the United States. It has become noted in this war as the seat of the stinking, filthy, pestiferous, Convalescent Camp, where over 15,000 sick soldiers have at one time been assembled. The Convalescent Camp, when in its glory, had a gloom like Hades, which no mortal could penetrate, and it has become as much renowned throughout all our country as Hades was among the Egyptians for its frequent funeral ceremonies.

The Court House above referred to was

used until 1836, and the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia was held in both Counties, viz. Alexandria County on the west of the Potomac, and Washington on the eastern side. During nearly all this time the court was held by Judges Cranch, Thurston, and Morselle. Judge Cranch from Massachusetts, who was remarkably respected and revered, beloved by all, did nearly all the business of the court. Morselle was from Fredericksburgh, moved to Kentucky, was elected to Congress, and was appointed judge. Judge Cranch and John Marshall were called John Adams's midnight appointments, and they were two of the best appointments.

There is now living in Alexandria an old gentleman, John Nightingale, 85 years of age. He has had four wives and ten children, and but one living, John, a ship carpenter. Nightingale says, "there was right smart of houses in Alexandria in 1799." That "Washington wore the cock and pinch hat. The *chapeau bras* was later."

(To be continued.)

Societies and their Proceedings.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW HAVEN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, *New Haven, May 12, 1863.*—The regular meeting of the Numismatic Society was held this evening.

No regular essay was read, but the President exhibited some of the tokens of France, with a few remarks upon their history and peculiarities. Quite a collection of the New York tokens now in circulation was given to the society's cabinet, together with several colonial tokens.

The dies of a medal commemorating the organization of this Society, were presented by one of the members who executed them. The executive committee were instructed to see to the striking of a quantity, and a vote of thanks passed to the donor. The medal, probably the first of the kind ever

attempted, bears upon one side the name of the Society and date of organization, and upon the other a representation of several colonial coins, mostly of Connecticut.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY, *May 19*.—The monthly meeting was regularly held, W. L. Newberry, Esq., President, in the chair.

The library additions for the past two months (2,696 from 130 contributors), include extensive pamphlets of the United States and Great Britain on the war, with manuscripts from the army, State Documents of New York and Massachusetts, "spiritualist" publications, collegiate publications of Beloit College and the University of Michigan, besides a very numerous collection of early publications of Massachusetts, and the city of Salem in particular.

The French Consul (M. D'Elpeux) obligingly presented a copy of the speech of M. Billault, minister, on the Relations of France with Mexico, vindicating the action of the French Government.

Mr. J. B. Newcomb presented a comprehensive and valuable meteorological chart, showing the phenomena, as extensively observed by him at Elgin, Illinois, during the winter of 1859–60, with the particular view of exhibiting the relation of the barometrical changes to storms.

To the cabinet were contributed impressions in wax of the original seal of General Washington, ascertained to be in the possession of Mr. S. A. Washington, of Middleport, Illinois, by a letter from him. Mr. Washington received the seal as oldest son of Bushrod Washington, Jr. (son of Col. William Augustine Washington), who received it from his uncle, Judge Bushrod Washington, of Mount Vernon. The Secretary's correspondence with Mr. Washington was exhibited.

From Capt. Jackson, U.S.A., was received a conical "shell" of a novel design, found on the battle-field near the Hatchie River, October, 1863, discharged by the

rebel forces. It appears to be of British manufacture, and designed to be loaded at the base and the apex, to burst "front and rear." A collection of "miscellanies"—knives, pistols, powder-horns, etc. (one of the pistols having "revolutionary" memories), collected from the rebel prisoners at "Camp Douglas," Chicago, was received from the United States authorities.

Among the esteemed publications received were grammars of the Hindostanee and Assamen languages, with other rare oriental works, the obliging gift of the widow of the Rev. J. W. Barker, formerly a missionary in the East, residing at Elgin, Illinois.

Col. J. W. Foster obligingly presented to the society four photographs of specimens of sculpture recently exhumed from mounds in Missouri, possessing a marked ethnological interest. The figures are totally dissimilar in outline and costume to the modern "Indian" races. Col. Foster designs to present to the Smithsonian Institution a monograph on these valuable and rare archæological remains.

The correspondence of the past two months (consisting of 82 letters received, and 212 written) was reported. From the Hon. J. L. Motley, United States Minister in Austria, were received letters accepting his appointment as an honorary member of the Society, and obligingly tendering services in aid of its designs.

Letters of interest were read from Benson J. Lossing, Esq., of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; from J. G. Shea, Esq., in relation to the early missions in Illinois; from the family of the late John Russell, LL.D., of Illinois, tendering to the Society literary remains of Dr. Russell; from Mr. Consul Eastman, Bristol, England, kindly offering service; and from M. F. Baumann, of Chicago, communicating interesting facts relative to the "Technological" publications of Prussia and Austria.

Mr. Hesler, artist of Chicago, proposed to prepare for the Society a photograph album, to include all its members; for which the society voted their thanks, with their acceptance of his obliging invitation.

The Secretary was instructed to invite

the gentlemen composing the two conventions to meet early in June in Chicago, namely, the "Canal Convention," and the convention of delegates of the "Young Men's Christian Association" of the United States, to visit this Society's rooms during their sessions.

The Secretary reported that, at the request of the United States Bureau of Agriculture at Washington, he had collected, in the Society's behalf, statistics of "Fruit-Culture" in the county of Cook, which would be forwarded to that department, and be presented in a tabulated form in the city journals for the information of the public.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY, *New York, May 20.*—Bradford Celebration. The new stone was placed over Bradford's grave in Trinity Churchyard during the afternoon. Many members of the Historical Society and a delegation from Pennsylvania were present. After the evening service of the church a procession advanced to the grave, and the Rev. Dr. Dix intoned the verses selected, the choir chanting the responses. The 112th Psalm was then sung, and Dr. Vinton read a short address. Dr. Dix closed the ceremonies with prayer, and the stone was set up.

The stone is of marble, unpolished, and of the modest shape and dimensions of the original monument. Under the rude-figuring of a full faced cherub, with stars and hour-glasses, and a wreath of immortelles, is the following inscription :—

Here lies the body of Mr. William Bradford, Printer, who departed this life May 23, 1752, aged 92 years. He was born in Leicestershire, in Old England, in 1660; and came over to America in 1682, before the city of Philadelphia was laid out: He was printer to this government for upwards of 50 years; and being quite worn out with old age and labour, he left this mortal state in the lively hope of a blessed immortality.

Reader, reflect how soon you'll quit this stage,
You'll find but few attain to such an age.
Life's full of pain. Lo, here's a place of rest.
Prepare to meet your God: then you are blest.

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Here also lies the body of Elizabeth, wife to the said William Bradford, who departed this life July 8, 1731, aged 68 years.

Restored, with the original inscription, by the vestry of Trinity Church, May, 1863.

The meeting of the Society was held in the evening in the Cooper Institute, and after the usual preliminaries, Mr. J. W. Wallace, of Philadelphia, delivered an address, which we abridge for our columns. After the close, remarks were made by Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck and Hon. George Bancroft.

A reception took place the next evening at the Society's rooms, but, not having been able to obtain a ticket, we can only mention the fact.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA, *May 11, 1863.*—The stated meeting was held on Monday evening, Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, President, in the chair. Present, J. Francis Fisher, Wm. Duane, Wm. Bradford, Horatio Gates Jones, Eli K. Price, Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie, Col. J. Ross Snowden, S. Austin Allibone, C. M. Morris, Jesper Harding, G. W. Ball, J. W. Queen, Hon. Jas. Pollock, John Jordan, Jr., C. Percy La Roche, M.D., Dr. B. H. Coates, S. W. Roberts, S. L. Smedley, Dr. Otto Roehrig, Dr. G. H. Burgin, and a large number of others.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The President announced that the paper of the evening would be "An Historical Sketch of the Rittenhouse Paper-Mill, the first erected in America." Mr. Horatio Gates Jones, the corresponding secretary, etc., then proceeded to read the essay, which he had prepared by request of the Society. He stated that it was generally believed that the Ivy Mill of Wilcox, on Chester creek, in Delaware county, Pa., was erected in 1714, and was the first paper-mill in America. The first paper-mill was situated in Roxborough, near the line of Germantown; was built in 1690 by a company composed of a number of Philadel-

phians and William Rittenhouse, of Germantown; that Rittenhouse was a Hollander by birth and a paper-maker by trade, and was the chief man in the partnership; that William Bradford, the first printer, was also part owner of the mill; but that finally, about the year 1704, William Rittenhouse and his son Claus or Nicholas became the sole owners of the mill. The founder died in the year 1708, at the age of sixty-four, having been born in Holland in 1644.

He was succeeded by his son Claus, who was born in Holland, June 15th, 1666. He continued to supply Bradford, as his father had done, both with printing and writing paper, even after Bradford removed to New York. He also supplied the paper on which Andrew Bradford printed the *Weekly Mercury*, the first newspaper published in Pennsylvania. He died in May, 1734, at the age of sixty-eight years, and gave the mill to his son William, also a paper maker. William left it to his son, Jacob Rittenhouse, who carried on the business, and died in 1811. The mill is now used as a cotton-factory. In connexion with the subject, Mr. Jones remarked that after a lapse of 144 years it was not a little remarkable that a lineal descendant of the same Rittenhouse, Mr. Martin Nixon, of the Flat Rock Paper-Mills, above Manayunk, was now engaged in that honorable pursuit in the same vicinity, and that since 1854 he had manufactured paper from straw, which is used in supplying all the paper upon which one of our daily papers, the *Public Ledger*, is printed.

On motion of Col. Snowden a resolution was passed presenting the thanks of the Society to Horatio Gates Jones, Esq., for the essay on paper which he had read, and requested a copy for preservation among the archives of the Society.

A book manufactured from cornhusks was then exhibited by Jesper Harding, Esq.; it attracted considerable attention.

Sam'l. L. Smedley, the recording secretary, reported several communications as having been received from Dr. O. W. Holmes, of Boston; Rev. R. Bethell Claxton, D.D., Rochester, N. Y.; C. Benjamin

Richardson, N. Y.; Hon. Chas. F. Stansbury, Washington, D.C.; Hon. A. G. Curtin, Harrisburg, Pa., and from several others, acknowledging the receipt of notices of their election to membership, manifesting much interest in the prosperity of the Society, and expressing a desire to co-operate in carrying out the objects for which it was established. The librarian's report was also read, informing of numerous donations received during the last month from individuals and from similar Societies in this country and Europe.

Dr. B. H. Coates announced the death of a valued member of the Society, Dr. William Darlington, M.D., of West Chester, Pennsylvania, widely known as the "Botanist of Chester County." He stated that the Doctor had been honorably acknowledged by botanists of Europe generally, and was considered the representative of that branch of science in his native country: he was well versed in local history and in the biography of early settlers of this State.

Hon. James Pollock announced the death of Dr. William H. Denny, of Pittsburg, and spoke of the high social qualities which characterized him, and the great loss which the Society had sustained. He died suddenly in this city while on a visit, having only four weeks ago read before the Society the memoir of our late Vice-President, Neville B. Craig.

There were elected to membership Nicolai Ichninski, of the Imperial University of Kasan, Russia, and several resident members, when the Society adjourned.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

COL. TIMOTHY PICKERING'S ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLES OF BRANDYWINE AND GERMAN TOWN.—We extract from a somewhat scarce pamphlet, "Interesting Correspondence between his Excellency Governor Sullivan and Col. Pickering," etc.; Boston,

1808, the following account of the battles of Brandywine and Germantown:—

"Soon after my return home, I received an invitation from General Washington, to take the office of adjutant-general. This I accepted, and joined the army under his command at Middlebrook, in New-Jersey.

"General Howe having embarked his army at New-York, to proceed, as it was understood, either to Delaware or Chesapeake Bay, General Washington's army marched from New-Jersey to the state of Delaware; and thence into the adjacent part of Pennsylvania, to oppose the British army then marching from the Head of Elk for Philadelphia. On the 11th of September, 1777, the battle of Brandywine took place. After carrying General Washington's orders to a general officer at Chadsford, I repaired to the right, where the battle commenced; and remained by the general's side to its termination at the close of the day. Orders were given for the troops to rendezvous at Chester, whence they marched the next day to the neighbourhood of Philadelphia. When refreshed, and supplied with ammunition, the army again crossed the Schuylkill river, and advanced to meet General Howe. On the 16th of September, in the morning, information was received of the approach of the enemy. Some detachments were made to reinforce the advanced guards, and keep the enemy in check, until the American army should be arrayed for action. General Washington ordered me to the right wing, to aid in forming the order of battle. On my return to the centre, I found the line not formed. Seeing the commander-in-chief with a number of officers about him, as in consultation, I pressed my horse up to learn the object. It was a question whether we should receive the British on the ground then occupied by our troops, or retire beyond a valley in their rear, in which the ground was said to be wet, and impassable with artillery, which, in case of a defeat, would of course be lost; excepting that with the left wing commanded by General Greene, through which there was a firm road. By this time, the fire of the troops engaged appeared to be drawing near. At this moment, the con-

sultation yet continuing, I addressed General Washington. 'Sir (said I), the advancing of the British is manifest by the reports of the musketry. The order of battle is not completed. If we are to fight the enemy on this ground, the troops ought to be immediately arranged. If we are to take the high grounds on the other side of the valley, we ought to march immediately, or the enemy may fall upon us in the midst of our movement.'—'Let us move'—was the General's answer. The movement took place. It had begun to rain. The British army halted. Ours formed on the high ground beyond the valley, and there remained during a very rainy day. We then marched to a place called the Yellow Springs.—The cartridge boxes were bad, and nearly all the ammunition in them was spoiled. Hence it became necessary to keep aloof from the enemy till fresh ammunition could be made up and distributed.*

"On the 4th of October, General Washington attacked the British troops at Germantown. After the right wing, commanded by General Sullivan, had for some time been briskly engaged, General Washington sent me forward with an order to that officer. Having delivered it, I returned to rejoin the commander in chief.—It had been found that a party of the British troops had taken post in a large and strong stone house, since well known by the name of Chew's house, on which our light field artillery could make no impression. This house stood back a few rods from the road. I first discovered the enemy to be there, by their firing at me from the windows, on my return from General Sullivan.

"On rejoining General Washington, I found a question was agitated, in his presence, Whether the whole of the troops then behind should pass on, regardless of the enemy in Chew's house, or summon them to surrender. A brave and distinguished officer (now no more) urged a summons. He said it would be 'unmili-

* "Since writing this, I have turned to Gordon's history (not twenty pages of which I had ever read) to see his account of this day's proceedings. My statement furnishes additional circumstances. I have recited what I saw and what I personally know.

tary to leave a castle in our rear.' I answered—'doubtless, that is a correct general maxim; but it does not apply in this case. We know the extent of this castle (Chew's house); and to guard against the danger from the enemy's sallying out and falling on the rear of our troops, a small regiment may be posted here to watch them: and if they sally out, such a regiment *will take care of them*. But (I added) to summon them to surrender will be useless. We are now in the midst of the battle; and its issue is unknown. In this state of uncertainty, and so well secured as the enemy find themselves, they will not regard a summons: *they will fire at your flag*.'—However, a subaltern officer, with a white flag and drum, was sent with a summons. He had reached the gate at the road, when a shot from a window gave him a wound of which he died.*

"In December, the army marched to Valley Forge, and took up their winter quarters in log huts which they erected at that place.

"Before this, the Congress, then sitting at Yorktown in Pennsylvania, had elected me a member of the Continental Board of War. General Gates and General Mifflin were elected members of the same board: and before the expiration of the winter, we repaired to Yorktown, where the board sat. In this station I remained until General Greene resigned the office of quarter-

master-general. On the 5th of August 1780, Congress elected me his successor; and I continued in the office of quarter-master-general during the remainder of the war."

VOCABULARY of the Indians formerly living at the Island of Santa Cruz in Santa Barbara county, taken by Rev. Antonio Jimeno, on 4th November, 1856, from a Christian Indian named Joseph Camuluyazet, aged eighty years, who was baptized by Rev. Padre Antonio Ripoli, in the Mission of Santa Barbara.

ENGLISH.	INDIAN.
God	Shupë
wicked spirit	louelou
man	alamuün
woman	hemutch
boy	ulucuchu
girl	lulemesch
infant, child	cucho
father	ceske
mother	osloe
husband	pakueneu
wife	alwitanie
son	chouwitawn
daughter	pautchmalaupon
brother	mitchmoss
sister	mitchmite
an Indian	kayalaoeu
head	pispulaoah
hair	tofooll
face	pastaitch
forehead	pigstshe
ear	pasthoo
eye	tisplesoose
nose	ishtono
mouth	pasaotch
tongue	isheloue
tooth	chasa
beard	chatses
neck	paskelick
arm	passpoo
hand	passpoo (plural) passpooopoo
Indian shoes	ichermoo
bread	illocush
pipe, calumet	escalekel
sky, heaven	nowwonee
sun	tanum
moon	ouy
fingers	patchwatchecoo oo
nails	jisekwy
body	alapamy (plural) alalapamy
belly	patchcuesh
leg	patch-nimel
feet	patch-nimel (plural) patch-niminimel
toes	patchyoukcucucho
bone	ikukuie
grasshopper	panawashoo
whale	pucue (plural) aghebuclue
heart	scueyash

* "Here, again, I have since looked at Gordon's account. He mentions General Knox as the officer who said 'it would be unmillitary to leave a castle in our rear.' It was General Knox. And it was to him (in the presence of General Washington) that I gave the answer above stated in my letter. Gordon puts the following words into the mouth of General Reed, in answer to General Knox—'What! call this a fort, and lose the happy moment!'—But General Reed was not present. He had been adjutant-general in 1776; but did not now belong to the army. Early in December, afterwards, when General Howe marched from Philadelphia to Chesnut-Hill, (the American army being then posted two or three miles farther off, on the high grounds of White-Marsh) General Reed was with a party of Pennsylvania militia; and in a skirmish with some British troops, had a horse shot under him: an event which has furnished a subject for an historic painter.

ENGLISH.	INDIAN.
blood	aughyoushish
town, village	awatchmoo
chief	ghotah
warrior	atchitchchuch
friend	paughken (plural) paugh- aken
house, hut	pawayish
arrow	ylush
bow	twopau (plural) twotwo- pan
knife	kiewoo
canoe, boat	tomolo
star	acklicke
day	fannem
light	listhaw
night	aughemy
darkness	swawitepun
morning	kissassin
evening	alatop
spring	stivamaueken
winter	swieh
wind	gacogklou
lightning	scuntou
thunder	ooughghohone
rain	siwo-pfao
snow	oughtoffoe
hail	oughtoffoe
fire	neh
crow	kuigim
bear	yus
sea-otter	uckpaush
water	mihie
earth, land	nimisoup
sea	nutewaugh
river	oolam (plural) oolulam
lake	skilliteanaue
valley	stouahick
hill	anuloowyah
mountain	shilletupun
island	skowin
stone, rock	wah
tree	pown
wood	pown
leaf	hulucappa
bark	sletchel
grass	swoelle
herb	swoelle
oak	cohush
pine-tree	tomol
flesh, meat	schomoon
dog	wootchoo (plural) wootch- wootchoo
fox	cknigh
snake	phschosh
bird	iwlalienenon
egg	stumcowok
goose	gwas
hawk	leklek
sea-muscles	nimloaktchuch
river do.	cleh
avelones	teeah
fish	layesh

ENGLISH.	INDIAN.
white	alapupew
black	lastepeen
red	lissloo
blue	lastepeen
yellow	liskeghen
green	liskeghen
great, big	innoo
small, little	gooch jew
strong	aughwashahalalaw
old	a-coochew
young	alalushook
good	yaya
bad	anysnems
handsome	sihienolaughew
ugly	aughlew
dead	alocopoke
death	taannish
cold	aktaw
warm, hot	lishsherk
I	no-oh
thou	pee-ee
he	woo-ta
we	mee-tche
you	hiewoo-tah
they	hiewoo-tah
this	thuyou
that	ichtwo
all	tehtwokeh
many	tala-ketch
much	tala-ketch
who	cho-oh
near	kaham
to-day	mantey
yesterday	poa-ah
to-morrow	maktechal
yes	yuatuah
no	anishtuo
east	tits-owah
west	paskpielaw
north	mileemon
south	minawan
one	ismala
two	ischum
three	maseghe
four	scumoo
five	sietisma
six	sietischum
seven	sietmasshugh
eight	malawah
nine	spah
ten	kascum
eleven	tellow
twelve	masighpascumoo
thirteen	" hap ismala
twenty	ischumpasquascum
twenty-one	" hap ismala
twenty-two	" hap ischum
thirty	masighepasquascum
forty	scoomopasquascum
fifty	seitismapasquascum
sixty	seitischumpasquascum
hundred	cashcumpasquascum

ENGLISH.	INDIAN.
eat	astah
drink	chakmil
run	keewawih
dance	namahulana
go	alaha
sing	alachuwatch
sleep	nayool
speak	hilooolou
see	naptil
love	ooyouwanish
kill	namalawan
walk	keloualoual
salt	laughpye
mud-terrapin or tortoise	tecke
fly	ooloopou-ouk
musketo	leegheghe
feather	scappah
wings	swastecks
oats	assuck
mustard?	stappan?
acorns	misshe
salmon	cowwotch
name	paththay
affection	shaughteenone
to sit	pisknehigh
to stand	calikan
come	nappiet
earthquake	swellen
eclipse	aniskillywashoon
shark	onyokoo.

The preceding is extracted from the California Indianology of A. S. Taylor, Esq., of Santa Barbara, California. Though attributed to a Spanish clergyman, the notation is apparently English, and is doubtless from Mr. Taylor himself.

STORY'S POEMS.—Chancing to take up the International Magazine for February, 1852, I find on page 179 the following remarks concerning the poems of the late Judge Story:—

“Touching the poem from which these lines are taken, we remember being shown the only copy of the published book which was known to exist by the family of the Judge. The Assistant Librarian of the Harvard College Library, showed us, with great triumph, a small sheep-bound volume, entitled “Solitude and other Poems, by Joseph Story,” printed some time in the commencement of this century: saying, the Judge has burned all the copies he can pick up, and this is only to be read here. This poem was a sore subject to the author, he viewed

it as not only a blot upon his dignity, but an annoyance to his professional fame.”

Let the Harvard College copy of Story's Poem should come to be generally regarded as unique, it is proper to put on record the existence of three other copies: one which belonged to the late Rev. Rufus W. Griswold, another to the Rev. Pliny H. White, of Vermont, and a third to James M. Shafter, Esq., of San Francisco. H.

SIGNAL CANNONS.—In your report of the interesting statement of Orlando Allen, Esq., before the Buffalo Historical Society, concerning the use of cannon for the communication of intelligence in connexion with the first opening of the Erie Canal in October, 1825, it is observed that that was the first instance of intelligence being thus “communicated for any considerable distance,” in this country. This may be a slight error. Anbury, one of the captive officers of Burgoyne's Army, in his *Travels*, vol. ii, page 481, says, in his account of the capture of Cornwallis: “When the British fleet left Sandy Hook, General Washington had certain intelligence of it within forty-eight hours after it sailed, although at such a considerable distance as near six hundred miles, by means of signal-guns and alarms. A very notorious rebel in New York, from the top of his house, hung out the signal of a white flag the moment the fleet got under way, which was immediately answered by the firing of a gun at a small village about a mile from our post at Paulus' Hook [now Jersey City]; after that a continual firing of cannons was heard on the opposite shore, and about two days after the fleet sailed, was the period in which General Washington was so pressing for the army to surrender.”

It is proper to say that while there is no reason to doubt the truth of Captain Anbury's statement about the use of signal-cannons for conveying information, I have not been able to discover any evidence that Washington was informed of the departure of the fleet from New York, before the surrender of Cornwallis, which took place on the 19th of October. Admiral Digby left the harbor of New York on the 17th, but

did not sail from Sandy Hook until the 19th, the day of the surrender.

Poughkeepsie, June, 1863.

B. J. L.

BAY RIDGE, June 10, 1863.

NEW LOTS PATENT.—I send you for publication (if deemed of sufficient importance) the following copy, translated by me from the Dutch, of the Patent of New Lots, for years a portion of the town of Flatbush in King's County, now a separate town. Strong, in his history of Flatbush, states, "this Patent we have not been able to procure." The original, from which this translation was made, was found on overhauling a mass of old papers on file in the office of the Town Clerk of Flatbush.

T. G. BERGEN.

EDMOND ANDROS, ESQ., Lord of SAUSMAREZ, Lieutenant and Governor-General under his Royal Highness, James, Duke of York and Albany, etc., and of all his territories in America: *Whereas*, there is a certain parcel of land in the limits of the town of "Vlackebos" (Flatbush) in the West Ryding of Yorkshire on Long Island, the which through the power of my warrant has been laid out for several inhabitants in that place, to wit:—for Adriaen Lambertse, Tloor Willemse, Minne Johannes and his son Albert, Hendrick Strycker, Jan Snedecker, Dirk de Snyder, Pieter Lot, Gerret Lubbertse, Jan Roelofse Suebring, Theodorus Polhemius, Willem Jacobse and his son Hendrick, Jan Strycker and his son Garret, Jacob Hendrix, Cornelis Barentse, Jan Didmarse, Cornelis Bogart, Rem Remse, the schoolmaster of the town for the time being, Pieter Guiljamse, Simon Hause, Cornelis de Seen, Catharina Hegeman, Anke Janse, Arian Ryerse, Gerret Snedecker, Titus Sierx, Dirk Janse, Aert Janse, Leffert Pieterse, Jan Janse, Stoffel Probasco, and Cornelis Berryan, the arable land lying to the east of the aforesaid "Vlackebos," to the south of the Hills, and to the west of the limits of "Jamaico," stretching along the road or the highway to "Jamaico" seven hundred and twenty-four and three-fourth rods, from thence

with a south line in the woods three hundred and fifteen rods. *Containing* in all one thousand four hundred and twenty-six acres and one hundred and thirty-six rods, as by the report of the Surveyor can be seen: *Be it known*, all and every one, that through power by his Majesty's letters and patents and the Commission and authority to me given through his Royal Highness, I have given and allowed like as at present through this is given and allowed to the said Adriaen Lambertse and the others, their heirs and assigns, to their own use and behalf of the said Adriaen Lambertse and the others their heirs and assigns for ever, they accepting and holding the same under the laws, and yielding and paying therefor yearly and every year for his Royal Highness's use as a pure rent, one bushel of good winter wheat in New York for each lot, to such officer or officers who may have power the same to receive. Given under my hand and sealed with the seal of the Province in New York the 25th day of March in the 29th year of his Majesty's reign, and in the year of our Lord 1677.

Signed,

E. ANDROSS.

Examined by me,
MATTHIAS NICOLS, Secretary.

A CENTENARIAN IN LOUISVILLE, KY.—I met this week, in Louisville, Ky., and conversed with one of the real fathers of the Union, now in his 105th year. His name is Richard Springer. He was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., in October, 1758. His parents removed thence to Luzerne county, Penn., and in 1777, in his 19th year, he joined the Revolutionary Army, under Capt. Samuel Miller, in a Pennsylvania regiment of 18 months' men under Col. Thomas L. Edwards. He fought at Brandywine and at Germantown, and was wounded in the repulse of the American troops at the last named place. The old man's hearing is a little impaired, but his mind has yet some of the old vigor left. He talked connectedly and rationally about Revolutionary events; he spoke of Lossing, who has garnered so many Revolutionary facts and incidents, and thought that if he

could see or hear of him he might aid him in tracing up his Revolutionary science by his experience and acquaintance with records. I asked him if the Government had provided for him. He said, No; that, though there was probably record and possibly living evidence of his service, he did not know where to look for it; that he was too old now to go back to the lovely Valley of Wyoming, and to the old homestead.—What a treasure such a man should be to the city and State in which he dwells! He belongs to the past, the great and glorious past of our country. He is a link uniting former generations to us. What a source of encouragement to the soldiers of the Republic! To use the language of Webster: "This veteran, who survives the Revolution and whose life has been prolonged to the present hour, is now watching you. Behold! he stretches forth his feeble arms to embrace you. Behold! he raises his trembling voice to invoke the blessing of God on you and yours for ever." S.

Feb. 11, 1868.

ALLE-MAENGEL, PA.—In documents of the beginning of the last century, frequent reference is made to a district which was then known as ALLE-MAENGEL. It has, however, long since lost its original title, which is no longer remembered, even by those who reside within its former limits. In extent it nearly coincided with the present townships of Albany in Berks, and Lynn in Lehigh Counties; but it was at first considered to be anything but an agreeable residence. The soil was sterile, and the first settlers were poor and literally *in want of all things*. They therefore called the place *Alle-maengel*, from the German words, *alle* and *maengle*, signifying *all wants*.

It would now be hard to persuade the traveller that the name had ever been appropriate, for fine farms and full barns abundantly testify that the rich farmers of *Albany* and *Lynn* are not in want of the *good things of life*.

In contradistinction to *Alle-maengel*, the eastern part of Lehigh County was called *Egypt*, because it was the place to which "all the world came to buy corn."

QUEER MISPRONUNCIATION.—It is a striking fact that names of places are oftenest mispronounced by the inhabitants or people of the neighborhood. Some of these distortions are amusing enough from their wide departure from the true pronunciation. In La Salle half the people call their city, "La Sell" (and a "dead sell" it is to the reluctant wayfarer, compelled to wait half a day for the train). Bellfontaine is pronounced "Bell fountain," and everybody in or about Indianapolis calls it "Indianopolis," without scruple or apparent remorse. Evansville goes often by the name of "Ivansville," and Terre Haute (a pretty French name for a fine Yankee town in Indiana—and signifying "High-land"), what do you think they call that? Why, "Terry Hut," to be sure,—a sound which seems portentously indicative of mud cabins, instead of the civilized, and even elegant architecture which honors the city. But the vice is not peculiar to the West. The older natives of Hartford, Conn., speak of it as "Har'ford" to this day; many citizens of Brunswick, Mo., continue to shock the ears of the Bowdoin boys by allusions to "Brumsick;" while half the inhabitants of Portsmouth, N. H., call it—what do you suppose? You couldn't guess in a month of Sundays. You give it up?—of course you do; what *can* they call it but Portsmouth? Why "*Porchmouth*," by all that is ridiculous!

DEED FROM WM. PENN.—A most venerable and interesting relic of the olden time is now being exhibited in the window of Mr. S. S. Rider's book-store. It is the original deed for six hundred and twenty-five acres of land, on which now stands the city of Philadelphia, executed by William Penn to Thomas Vernon, March 3, 1681, immediately upon the receipt of Penn's patent from King Charles the Second. The instrument is in a remarkably good state of preservation, considering its age. It is perfectly legible, the ink having faded from but a few words, and in these the obliteration is slight. It is written in the old English chirography prevalent at that period, and to it is affixed Penn's auto-

graph. The consideration for which this large amount of land (comprising what is now West Philadelphia) was conveyed, was twelve pounds and ten shillings. The document has an intrinsic as well as an antiquarian interest, and is richly fraught with the associations of an early period in our country's history, when the voice of civilization had not yet echoed through the wilderness where now stands a populous and wealthy city.—*Providence Press, May 20th.*

FORM OF NEW YORK COLONIAL BILLS.
Fifty Shillings (No. 1562.

at half a farthing per diem Int.
This Indented Bill of *Fifty Shillings*, due from the Colony of New York, to the Possessor thereof shall be in value equal to Money, and shall be accordingly accepted by the Treasurer of this Colony, for the time being, in all public payments, and for any Fund at any time in the Treasury. Dated, *New York*, the 1st of *November*, 1709, by order of the Lieut. Governor, Council and General Assembly of the said Colony.

R. LUTING,
R. WALTER,
JOEH JANSEN,
J. D. PEYSTER.

TAILOR'S BILL OF A REVOLUTIONARY OFFICER.—The following quaint bill will give our modern officers an idea of the cost of their grandfather's regimentals.

April 26, 1777.

Capton Watkings. To Wm. C——, Dr.
To making a Regimental Coat, . . . 2 00 0
To tow yards quarter and half
quarter of Ratinet, 1 18 0
To a yard and half of Brown
M'lin, 8 | 6, 0 12 9
To Buckrim, 0 3 9
To Canvas and Tap, 0 2 6
To Silk, 0 5 0
To Thread, 0 2 0
To Scarlet and Black Mowhear, . . 0 5 0
To Scarlet Clothe, 1 10 0
To Hucks and Eys, 0 0 9

To Black Clothe, 5 10 0
To mending Was Coat and
Britches and Thread, 0 2 6

12 12 3

(This Bill, greatly to the credit of "Capton Watkings," is *receipted in full*, on the day after its date! an example of prompt payment well worth the attention of all "Captons" and other military men, as well as civilians of the present day, who may have occasion to employ a taylor to mend their "Wascoats" and "Britches.")—*Lutheran.*

MR. JEFFERSON AS TRUSTEE OF VILLAGE SCHOOLS.—On looking over the rich historical MSS. of Peter Force, Esq., I observed that Mr. Jefferson once served as a school trustee here, when this metropolis was a small village. I believe this fact is not mentioned by any of Jefferson's biographers, not even by Mr. Randall. A fund of about \$4000 had been secured as a "permanent institution for the education of youth in the city of Washington," of which Mr. Jefferson, John Taylor, and Samuel Blodgett each subscribed \$200, and a Board of Trustees was appointed, who elected Mr. Jefferson president. I append Mr. J.'s letter of acceptance.

I will add, by the way, that I never look at the priceless historical treasures of Mr. Force without a feeling of sadness that they are not placed in some safe building beyond the contingency of loss by fire. Money could never replace them. They would form a nobler germ for an institution like the British Museum than that began with a century ago.

J. B. R.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

MONTICELLO, August 14, 1805.

SIR:—A considerable journey southwardly from this has prevented my sooner acknowledging letters from yourself, from Mr. Gardiner, and S. H. Smith, announcing that I had been elected by the City Council, a trustee for the public schools to be established at Washington, and by the trustees to preside at the Board. I receive

with due sensibility these proofs of confidence from the City Councils and the Board of Trustees, and ask the favor of you to tender them my just acknowledgements; sincerely believing that knowledge promotes the happiness of man, I shall ever be disposed to contribute my endeavors towards its extension; and in the instance under consideration will willingly undertake the duties proposed to me so far as others of paramount obligations will permit my attention to them.

I pray you to accept my friendly salutations and assurances of great respect and esteem,

TH: JEFFERSON.

FRANKLIN'S IMPRIMATUR.—At a public sale of books in Washington, last month, a copy of "The Charters of the Province of Pennsylvania and City of Philadelphia, printed and sold by Benjamin Franklin, 1742," in thin small 4to., was sold for \$13.50. It had no other value than bearing an immortal imprint.

"COPPERHEAD."—The following is extracted from a speech, as found in the Report of the Public Meeting at Manchester, G. B., in relation to "War Ships for the Southern Confederacy," p. 15 of the Report. Manchester, 1863.

"I want to explain the meaning of the word 'copperhead' which I have used. You are aware that the lion, and the unicorn, and the rose are the national symbols of England, as the thistle is of Scotland, &c., and that the spread eagle is the symbol of the Union in America. Now, South Carolina—the first state to secede, and which has always been the very hotbed of secession—when she hoisted her standard of rebellion, put upon it, as her symbol, a rattlesnake. It is an interesting fact in natural history, that this reptile, in sloughing its skin, is subject to temporary blindness, and in this state of helplessness, when it is unable to pursue its prey; it is helped by a friendly snake called a 'copperhead,' who kindly brings it food during the period of its blindness. Now, the Democrats in the North have manifested much sympathy with the Slave States

(though I am glad to say that a very significant reaction has taken place), and the Republicans of the North have given to the (such?) Democrats, who are peace-at-any-price men, and who would gladly compromise the principles of liberty in order to be restored to the South, the name of 'copperheads.' Now, I think, we have a good many 'copperheads' in England."

CHICAGO.

QUERIES.

"SOLID MEN OF BOSTON."—This phrase turns up in a query put to your London contemporary, of December 27, 1862, in a quotation from some "squib or cracker" of the American War of Independence—which quotation is in these words:

"Solid men of Boston, go to bed at sundown,
And never lose your way like the loggerheads of
London."

Where may the remainder of that squib or cracker be found?

SMITH'S SURVEY OF VIRGINIA.—Can you tell anything of the *Survey of Virginia*, made by Capt. Jno. Smith? It is said to cover an extent of 3000 square miles, and Ramsay says is still the *standard* and reference in all the Virginia Courts. Can this be so? Could *such a survey*, so free from all inaccuracy, have been made at that early day, through trackless woods and filled with his enemies? X. L.

GOFFE.—Savage says of William Goffe: "His three children, Elizabeth, Ann, and Frances, (if this last be not, as sometimes said, Frederic,) remained in England with his excellent wife." Is anything known in contradiction of this statement, or shall we class the Goffe pedigree, as connected with the regicides, with the exploded fables of the Rogers family descended from the Proto-Martyr, the Cromwells from the Protector, the Jones family from the same, and the Howlands from Gov. Carver? I write inquiringly, because I remember the case of one of your correspondents resuscitating the Blackstone records; but am I to under-

stand that any branch has perpetuated the name of "Goïffe" from the Regicide?

GENEALOGIST.

REPLIES.

THE EASTERN RANGE OF THE BUFFALO, OR AMERICAN BISON (vol. vi. p. 380, vii. p. 37).—In a recent No. of the Magazine you ask if any of your correspondents can furnish the evidence of the existence of the Buffalo in his wild state, on the South Shore of Lake Erie?

In an investigation of the question of the origin of the name our city (Buffalo) bears, involving incidentally the question as to the former eastern range of the buffalo, the following evidences bearing upon the question involved in your inquiry, were quoted in a paper read before the Buffalo Historical Society, by Mr. Ketchum, which I send you for publication, should you think them of sufficient importance or interest:—

1st. Thomas Morton, in his History of New English Canaan (New England), published in 1636, after describing the productions of the country on the south side of the "great Lake Erocoise" (Lake Ontario), says—"They (the natives) have also made description of great herds of well grown beasts that live about the parts of this lake, such as the Christian world (until this discovery) hath not been acquainted with. These beasts are of the bigness of a cow, their flesh being very good food, their hides good leather, their fleeces very useful—being a kind of wool almost as fine as the wool of the beaver, and the savages do make garments thereof." He adds: "It is ten years since first the relation of these things came to the ears of the English."

2d. In the account of the journey of M. De La Salle, from Fort Crèveceur (or the Illinois river), by land to Quebec, in the winter of 1679–80, which carried him through Indiana, Southern Ohio, North-western Pennsylvania, and a part of Western New York, on the ridge which divides the waters which empty into the Mississippi and the Lakes, a description of

the animals is given then inhabiting the region through which they passed. "Bears, stags, wild goats, deers, turkeycocks, and wolves so fierce as hardly to be frightened at our guns. The wild bulls have grown somewhat scarce since the Illinois have been at war with their neighbor (the Iroquois), for now all parties are continually a hunting of them."

3d. The Baron La Hontan, who came down the south shore of Lake Erie, in 1687–8, with a war party of the Illinois on an expedition against the Iroquois, makes the following statement:—"I cannot express what vast quantities of deer and turkeys are to be found in those woods, and in the vast meads that lie upon the shores of this lake. At the bottom of the Lake (Fond-du-lac) we find wild beeves upon the banks of two rivers that disembogue into it without cataracts or rapid currents."

4th. M. de Vaudreuil, in a memoir on the Indians of Canada, says:—"Buffaloes abound on the south shore of Lake Erie, but not on the north."

"Thirty leagues up the Miamis River, at a place called La Glaise (F. Defiance) Buffaloes are always found."

They were observed to "roll in the mud and eat the dirt." A salt lick existed there undoubtedly.

6th. In the journal of a voyage made by Charlevoix, in 1721, from Quebec to Mackinack, by way of the Lakes, under date of June 1st, at Long Point, on Lake Erie, he says, "It (the Point) is very sandy, and produces naturally many vines. At every place where I landed I was enchanted with the variety and beauty of the landscape, bounded by the finest forests in the world. Besides this, water fowl abounded everywhere. I cannot say there is such plenty of game in the woods, but I know that on the south side of the Lake there are vast herds of wild cattle." He also speaks of their attempt to enter the mouth of the "Rivière aux Boeufs," on Lake Ontario, a few leagues below the entrance to the river Niagara, in which they failed by reason of the shallowness of the water.

5th. The following statement is copied

from a letter of "Thos. Ashe," dated at Erie, Pennsylvania, April, 1806, giving a very minute account of a journey from Pittsburgh to Erie, and of the Monongahela and Allegany rivers, as well as their tributary streams, and of the salt and oil springs in that region. He says:—"An old man, one of the first settlers in this country, built his log house on the immediate borders of a salt spring. He informed me that for the five several seasons the buffalo paid him their visits with the utmost regularity. They travelled in single files, always following each other at equal distances, forming droves on their arrival of about three hundred each.

"The first and second years, so unacquainted were these poor brutes with the use of this man's house or his nature, that in a few hours they rubbed the house completely down, taking delight in turning the logs off with their horns, while he had some difficulty to escape being trampled under their feet, or being crushed to death under his own ruins." At that period he supposed there could not have been less than ten thousand in the neighborhood of the Spring.

If this "old man" was seventy-five years old when he made this statement to Mr. Ashe, in 1806, it was probably about 1756 when he built his "log house."

7th. The oldest of the Seneca Indians residing on the Buffalo Creek reservation in 1820, near this city, stated positively to persons now living that, when they (the Senecas) came here to reside (which was probably not until after Sullivan's expedition in 1779), the bones of the buffalo, with those of other animals, were found at the "Salt Lick," on the banks of the Buffalo Creek, within four miles of the City Hall. That it was a tradition among the Indians (of the truth of which they had no doubt), that the buffalo visited the Salt Lick in great numbers at no very distant period before that time.

8th. In a journal kept by Sergeant John Buck, who was stationed at Fort Harmen (now Macitta, Ohio), under date of March 27th, 1787, is the following entry:—"Some of the hunters brought into the fort a

buffalo that was eighteen hands high, and weighed one thousand pounds." The same year his regiment was ordered to "Post Vincent" (now the town of Vincennes, in Indiana); on their return to the falls of the Ohio, under date of October 4th, he says:—"On our march to-day we came across five buffaloes. They tried to force a passage through our column. The General ordered the men to fire on them; three were killed, and the others wounded."

9th. In a letter of Mr. Thomas Moorehead, of Zanesville, Ohio, dated February 13, 1863, he says, "Capt. James Ross, who has resided here fifty-five years, says that Ebn. and Jas. Ryan often talked with him of having killed buffaloes on the branch of Will's Creek which still is called the 'Buffalo Fork,' twenty miles east of Zanesville."

"The Ryans were 'Indian fighters,' and this must have been before Hayne's treaty."

10th. Mr. S. P. Hildreth, of Marietta, Ohio, in a letter, dated Feb. 25th, 1863, says, "I came to Marietta in 1806, and have seen many of the old inhabitants who have killed them (buffaloes), and eaten of their flesh. Near the vicinity of Salt Springs their paths or roads were very distinct and plain after I came to Ohio, and to this day on the hills and large patches of ground, destitute of bushes and trees, where they used to congregate to stamp off the flies, digging the surface into deep hollows, called 'Buffalo Stamps.'"

11th. Mr. Gallatin, when a young man, was engaged as a surveyor in Western Virginia, and made the question of the former range of the buffalo a special study, and has given the result of his labors in an article published in the Transactions of the American Ethnological Society (vol. ii., p. 50), introduction, etc. He says: "In my time, 1784-5, they (the buffaloes) were abundant on the south side of the Ohio, between the great and little Kanhawa. I have, during eight months, lived principally on their flesh.

"The American settlements have, of course, destroyed them, and now not one is seen east of the Mississippi." He says, "The frequent name of 'Buffalo Creek' indicates their former range."

All naturalists agree that the buffalo once roamed over this entire continent east of the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic, and from the St. Lawrence to Mexico.

K.

Notes on Books.

Bishop Seabury and the "Episcopal Recorder." A Vindication by the Rev. William Stevens Perry, M.A. Privately Printed, 1863. 8vo. 48 pp.

MR. PERRY, a zealous and accurate historical scholar, is doing his denomination good service by his researches, and, as will be seen, does not proceed unchallenged. He holds his own ably, and, to all appearance, completely refutes his adversary. To one in no way interested in the opposition to Bishops in America, except as a historical question, the ground taken by the Congregationalists, though warmly supported in our day by one whom we sincerely respect, seems indefensible, and the right of the Episcopalians in the colonies to have their church organization carried out as the needs of the denomination required, as clear at least as that of the Congregationalists to have theirs. How one denomination can claim a right to control the organization of another, we confess our inability to explain, but the claim was made and enforced by those least willing to brook any extrinsic interference with their own ecclesiastical polity.

A Review of the Article on Continental Money in Harper's Magazine for March, 1863. Privately Printed: 1863. 8vo. 8 pp.

SHARP, severe, personal, but written by one familiar with Continental money and its history.

Historical Collections of the Essex Institute. Vol. v., No. 1. Feb., 1863.

This valuable periodical contains several

valuable and attractive papers. The continuation of the Journal of Captain Page, the account of the Painting of Boston in 1768, and the Numismatic Notes on Mr. Stickney's article, cannot fail to interest all, while the articles of local history are of great value.

Coins and Medals as Aids to the Study and Verification of Holy Writ, read before the Numismatic Society of Montreal, by Stanley C. Bagg, Esq., V.P., Montreal: Rose, 1863. 12 pp.

A SHORT but very interesting paper, printed with great elegance.

Pictorial History of the War for the Union; a complete and valuable history of the War from its commencement to its close. By Mrs. Ann S. Stephens; embellished with 200 illustrations. Vol. i. New York: J. G. Wells, 1863. 8vo.

SEVERAL histories of the war have appeared, but for the general popular reading this volume of Mrs. Stephens strikes us as by far the best, both in plan and execution. While others have gone into detailed accounts of Congressional proceedings, or loaded their pages with official documents and reports, or formed a mosaic of newspaper accounts, she takes the important events, and gives each distinctly and vividly in easy and intelligible language. It comes down to the battle of West Point, has a good chronological index, a host of spirited woodcuts, and must be a favorite with the public. Students will look to more comprehensive works, but even they will find their labors lightened by this volume, which, from our examination, seems quite accurate and reliable in its details. It is written, too, with great freedom from sectional, fanatical, or political bias.

An Address delivered at the Annual Meeting of the N. E. Historico-Genealogical Society, held at Boston, Mass., Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1863. By Winslow Lewis, M.D., President of the Society. 8vo. Boston, 1863.

This eloquent address recounts the pro-

gress of the society during the last year, and urges the erection of a fireproof building, citing the progress of the New York Historical Society as an incentive to the undertaking.

Sketches of Celebrated Canadians and Persons Connected with Canada, from the earliest period in the history of the Province down to the present time. By H. J. Morgan. 8vo. Quebec, 1862. 779 pp.

THIS is a step towards a Canadian Biographical Dictionary in English, as Bibaud's work is in French; but though apparently accurate in most cases, some, especially of the parts drawn from French, require considerable correction and improvement. We trust that it will meet with such success as to give in future editions a full, complete, and accurate Canadian Biographia, which is greatly needed.

Memorial Volume of the Popham Celebration. 8vo. Bailey & Noyes, Portland.

THIS volume is elegantly got up, printed with new type, on fine paper, and contains two maps, one exhibiting the Peninsula of Sabino, and the mouth of the Sagadahoc, from the coast survey; the other a *fac simile* of L'Escarbot's map of New France, of 1609, as given in the 3d edition of his work on New France.

In addition to the Report of the proceedings of the celebration, with all the addresses at the Fort, and the letters from distinguished individuals in the United States and British North America, we find as a supplement to the volume, Mr. Poor's "Vindication of Gorges," with its appendix, containing the original charter of April 10, 1606, the Constituent Code of Laws publicly read at Sabino, Aug. 19, 1607 (O. S.), the commission of Sir Ferdinando Gorges as governor of New England, and many other hitherto unprinted documents. Also the New England charter of Nov. 3, 1620, the first Plymouth charter of June 1, 1621, and the charter of "*The Province of Maine*" to Sir Ferdinando Gorges and John Mason, Aug. 10, 1622.

The American Annual Cyclopædia and Register of Important Events of the Year 1862. Embracing Political, Civil, Military, and Social Affairs; Public Documents, Biography, Statistics, Commerce, Finance, Literature, Science, Agriculture, and Mechanical Industry. Vol. ii. New York, 1863. 8vo. 830 pp.

A copy of this valuable work, announced in our last, has reached us, and fully maintains the reputation acquired by the first volume. Matters connected with the history of the country occupy much of the volume, under the general head United States, and the separate heads of the various States. Congress, Army, Army Operations, Navy, Operations of U.S. Navy, as well as under various biographical and topographical heads, and under Public Documents. Religious Denominations under separate heads are fully treated.

Each important European State has an article, and many of the American republics.

The history of the whole world during the last year is here given, while under Astronomy, Chemistry, Electricity, Geographical and Archaeological Explorations, etc., a vast amount of scientific information is found. The articles Literature and Obituary are full and careful.

The matter relating to American history is more especially within our scope, and we can in all sincerity commend the volume as a better history of the war than many of the works exclusively devoted to the subject. The title Army Operations alone comprises over 150 closely printed pages, with maps and plans; the Congressional Summary over 100; while the Navy, Public Documents, Diplomatic Correspondence, make as much more. These articles are exceedingly well prepared, and in spite of the difficulty of arranging in a satisfactory summary the multiplicity of contemporaneous transactions constantly occurring, have succeeded in avoiding confusion, and giving order, clearness, accuracy, and impartiality. The last feature will especially give the work value, now and hereafter.

No one possessing a set of the Cyclopædia will fail to secure the annual supplements; but it is by no means a mere continuation of that work. Complete in itself, each volume is a yearly record of human progress that will be found invaluable. Editors, students, teachers, professional men, will here find what is always most difficult to get at a moment, the latest events, discoveries in science and art, biographies.

The History, Civil, Political, and Military, of the Southern Rebellion, from its Incipient Stages to its Close: comprehending also all important State Papers, &c. By Orville J. Victor. Vol. ii. New York: John D. Torrey. 8vo. 537 pp.

THE second volume of Mr. Victor's history comes down to the battle of Dranesville. It fully sustains the reputation of the first volume, while, from its embracing military operations, it is more attractive. Mr. Victor writes with earnestness and singular ability, displaying great industry in sifting his materials and ability in presenting them to the reader. His history meets here and abroad deserved success.

Manual of the Corporation of the City of New York, 1863. D. T. Valentine. 12mo. 851 pp.

THE manual for 1863, besides giving the names of the officers of the various departments of the City Government, who in number and salary exceed those of many of the States in the Union, has more than usual historical interest. It contains articles on Indian wars in and about New Amsterdam; Schools in the time of the Dutch; Law and Lawyers in New Amsterdam; Slavery under the Dutch; Dominic Bogardus; Harlem; Flags that have waved over the city; New York City under British Military Rule: but the great attraction is the large Nicoll's map of the island, brought to light by George A. Moore, Esq., whose researches in England have been crowned with such success, enriching us already with maps and plans of

inestimable value, and statutes, reports, etc., long supposed to be lost.

Among other illustrations is a view of the Harlem in 1765, portraits of Mayors Colden, Allen, Hone, Paulding, Browne, and Lee.

The Certificate of Incorporation, and By-Laws of the Long Island Historical Society. 8vo. Brooklyn: 1863. 21 pp.

THIS new society starts under favorable auspices, and has a fine field for investigation, from which we hope no inconsiderable results. Long Island is becoming a State in itself, and has its own peculiar history, past and present, in a manner distinct from that of the other parts of the State. The Society appeals to all to aid its collections by contributions of books and manuscripts; and we trust that from many a nook and corner of gallant Long Island will come forth material for its history. Its rooms are on the corner of Court and Joralemon streets, Brooklyn.

Colonial Schemes of Popham and Gorges. Speech of John Wingate Thornton, Esq., at the Fort Popham Celebration, Aug. 29, 1862, under the auspices of the Maine Historical Society. Boston: E. S. Blatch, 1863. 8vo. 20 pp.

MR. THORNTON is too thorough and earnest a historical scholar to enter the lists ill-armed. In his speech, here printed with elaborate notes, he seeks to strip Gorges and Popham of the honor now sought to be conferred on them of high and noble views in their schemes of colonization, or of being actuated by that religious feeling ascribed by Episcopal writers.

Mr. Thornton adduces evidence to show that neither attempted to colonize with a respectable, industrious class of colonists, but both viewed it rather as a penal colony, and that consequently neither they nor those who attempted to settle had any such motive to endure hardship as the Puritans. Mr. Thornton, in claiming for the Puritans the principle of religious liberty, seems to us to go too far, as the historian of New

York does in his claim for the Dutch. If liberty means merely the right to follow one's own views, it is a liberty that tyrants enjoy: but if it means according to all men to follow the dictates of conscience in matters of religion, surely neither Anglican, Puritan, nor Reformed Dutch recognised it.

Harper's Pictorial History of the Great Rebellion in the United States. New York: Harper & Bros. 1863. Nos. 3 and 4.

WE have been favored with many histories of the present war, some of which are more especially accounts of the battles than connected histories of the great convulsion that will hereafter figure in the annals of the world as the Great Civil War in America. The history issued by Messrs. Harper, besides being attractively illustrated, is, in point of merit as an historical work, of a higher order than most of those now before the public. The subject is viewed in a broad philosophic spirit, and treated from a standpoint far removed from the petty, vexing questions of the day, which often make for a time the worse appear the better cause. Its rapid publication will be a public good, and the period that has elapsed permits men and things to be weighed and judged with an impartiality scarcely attainable two years since.

Miscellany.

MESSRS. TRÜBNER & Co., London, announce as in preparation a Quichua Grammar and Dictionary: Contributions towards a Grammar and Dictionary of Quichua, the language of the Yncas of Peru; collected by Clements R. Markham, F.S.A., Corr. Mem. of the University of Chile, author of "Cuzco and Lima," and "Travels in Peru and India;" based on his own researches and the ancient Dictionary of Father Holguin of the Society of Jesus, now in the Public Library at Lima, the Vocabularies

in Torres Rubio and Van Tschudi's Kechua Sprache.

WE learn that the HON. GEORGE FOLSOM of this city, a native of Maine, is to be the orator at Sabino at the celebration on the 29th of August, this year, the 256th anniversary of the establishment of the English title to America.

The selection of Mr. Folsom is a most fortunate one. His labors in developing the early history of Maine, and his investigations in Europe, as shown in his published "Catalogue of Documents in the British State Paper Office, in relation to the early History of Maine," have made him familiar with the whole question of English colonization in America.

AN ASSOCIATION has been formed in Maine and incorporated by the Legislature, the object of which is to erect a monument to Ferdinando Gorges.

MR. S. F. GLENN, formerly on the staff of Gen. Butler, has nearly ready for the press a volume, whose title is to be "The Capture of New Orleans, and a Year in the City." He was with Gen. Butler from the organization of the Gulf Expedition to the recall of the General, and will give full details of every incident, with many important documents not hitherto printed.

MR. HALL is publishing in the *San José Mercury* a history of the town of San José, California, founded in 1777.

A SERIES of carefully written and illustrated articles on American antiquities, from the pen of Professor Charles Rau, is appearing in the *Natur*, a periodical published at Halle, Germany.

MR. FRANK MOORE announces a volume of "Soldiers' Letters," selected from over 2,000 received by him, or culled from newspapers.

THE State Historical Society of Iowa propose to print annals, to appear quarterly, at a subscription of fifty cents a year, or fifteen cents for a quarterly number of 50 pages. Address the Librarian, Iowa City, Iowa.

THE
HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

VOL. VII.]

AUGUST, 1863.

[No. 8.

General Department.

MEMORIAL OF WILLIAM DARLINGTON,
M.D.

IN a republic like ours, which is based upon the principle that man is capable of self-government, and the perpetuity of which must depend upon the intelligent and discreet action of the masses, the man who devotes his time and talents voluntarily and without the hope of reward, to the diffusion of knowledge amongst men, is truly a public benefactor.

It is too often the case, especially in times like the present, when the attention of the people is so strongly drawn to the movements of the armies that are engaged on either side in the present rebellion, that the military hero whose brow is crowned with laurels steeped in the blood of the martyrs of a score of battle-fields, whose profession is to destroy life and to scatter desolation around the hearthstones of thousands, is exalted to the highest niche of the temple of fame; whilst the equally useful, though less ostentatious citizen, whose task it has been to extend the boundaries of law or statesmanship, of literature or science, and by imparting information to the people to aid them in acting well their part in guiding the destinies of the nation committed to their care, is forced to be content with a more humble position in the National Pantheon.

To the citizens of a republic, however, the peaceful triumphs which a dissemination of knowledge amongst the people effects are of more importance and have a more lasting influence than the triumphs of arms; they are the surest and best means

whereby the energies of the country may be developed, its wealth increased, and the happiness of the masses secured.

In latter years, this principle, forgotten amidst the din of war, is properly appreciated in times of peace, and the honors that have been bestowed on our great civilians who have recently died, were as extensively granted and as ungrudgingly given as those which were wont to be extended to the memory of departed heroes. Mitchell, *the astronomer*, will be remembered when Mitchell, *the general*, is forgotten.

Such manifestations of public sentiment accorded to those who have distinguished themselves in the walks of civil life, indicate a proper state of public opinion, and augur better for the perpetuity of the republic than the most brilliant ovations that could be accorded to successful heroes.

In the life of Doctor William Darlington, whose character and labors it is intended briefly to sketch, there are no military exploits to record and no startling incidents to relate.

His career was a calm and peaceful one, and though its portraiture will not dazzle the imagination, it may at least enlist the heart, because of the beneficial influences it has exerted in a quiet and unostentatious, though effective way, immediately amongst those with whom he has dwelt, and more remotely in what may be called "the scientific world."

He was born near the ancient village of *Dilworth*, now called Dilworthstown, in Birmingham township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, April 28, 1782.

His great-grandfather, Abraham Darlington, the son of Job and Mary Darlington of Darnhall, in Cheshire, England, came,

whilst a young man, with his brother John, to Pennsylvania in the beginning of the last century, and settled at first near Chester. He soon however removed to the banks of the Brandywine, about a mile and a half above *Chadd's Ford*, in Birmingham township, (a place afterwards made memorable in Revolutionary History as the scene of a severe conflict disastrous to the American arms,) where he remained till his death in 1776. He married Elizabeth Hillborn, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and at his decease left three sons, Abraham, Thomas, and John, and several daughters.

The grandfather of William Darlington, the Thomas Darlington above named, was a farmer, and resided in East Bradford township, Chester county. He married Hannah, a daughter of Edward Brinton, a member of an old and respectable family that had come over to America amongst the earlier settlers of Pennsylvania. He raised and educated nine sons and two daughters, and died in the autumn of 1808.

Edward Darlington, the eldest son of Thomas, and father of William, was educated a farmer by his maternal grandfather, from whom he received, by will, the farm in Birmingham township, on which he was reared, and which is now in the possession of his grandchildren.

He married Hannah, a daughter of John Townsend, of East Bradford, Chester county, by whom he had five sons and two daughters. He was an intelligent man, self-educated, and exercised a considerable influence amongst the citizens of his county, by whom he was several times elected a member of the State Legislature. He died in 1825.

William Darlington, of whom we shall now speak, was the eldest child of Edward and Hannah Darlington, and descended from ancestors, each branch of which, as far as it can be traced, was an unmixed race of plain English Quakers. He was early inured to the severe labors of agricultural life, and when old enough to drive or hold the plough, was kept at work in the summer, and only permitted to go to school in the winter season. The common

country schools of that day were lamentably deficient as compared with those of modern times, yet he succeeded in obtaining a plain English education, under John Forsythe, an Irish friend, one of the best teachers of that time in the county, and who, during a long period spent in that vocation, imparted the rudiments of education to many who have since become eminent and useful citizens of the republic.

Becoming tired and disgusted with the drudgery of farm labor, which then was not one tithe as attractive as it has since been made by the inducements offered and efforts made by Agricultural Chemistry and Agricultural and Horticultural societies, and the improvement in machinery whereby so much of the labor of the farm is now avoided, William, after much difficulty, induced his father to permit him to study medicine.

With this view, in the spring of 1800, he entered the office of Dr. John Vaughan, a respectable physician of Wilmington, in the State of Delaware.

Whilst pursuing with assiduity the study of that profession which he had selected as the business of his life, he devoted those hours which with many would have been given to idle recreation, in acquiring a knowledge of the French language under a private teacher, and there developed a passion for the study of languages which remained with him for life, and enabled him subsequently to make an excellent and satisfactory acquaintance with the French, Latin, Spanish, and German, when opportunity was afforded. So strong was his taste for such acquisitions, that at the age of fifty, a period when many men think their labors are over, he embarked in the study of the noble Castilian tongue with all the ardor of a schoolboy of seventeen, and mastered it thoroughly.

In 1802 the malignant Yellow Fever was fearfully prevalent in many places throughout the Union, and scourged the country with a violence that made the boldest physicians shrink aghast from its awful ravages. Amongst other places it visited Wilmington, carrying terror and desolation in its train. Large numbers of the citizens

sought safety in flight; even *physicians* left the place, and the only medical personages that remained were Doctor Vaughan, and his pupil William Darlington,—who with great moral courage faithfully continued at their posts,—and rendered their services to those afflicted with the fearful epidemic.

In the winters of 1802–3 and 1803–4, William Darlington attended the medical lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, and on the sixth of June, 1804, he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, being, as the writer believes, the first citizen of Chester county who took that degree in that University.

For a long term of years, and until he relinquished the duties of his profession, he was confessedly the head of that profession in the county of his birth. The subject of his inaugural Thesis was “the mutual influence of habits and disease,” an essay, which from the soundness of its views and depth of scientific research received a flattering compliment from Professor Rush, at a public examination on the day prior to the commencement.

Whilst preparing his Thesis, after the close of his second course of medical lectures, Doctor Darlington attended the botanical lectures of Professor Benjamin Smith Barton, and thus began his first acquaintance with that science whose beauties and pleasures he has, in later years, done so much to illustrate, and in so successful a manner as to make his name known and respected throughout the botanical world.

On receiving his diploma, he returned to his native place and commenced the practice of medicine, and in his leisure hours availed himself of the first opportunity that presented, of making himself familiar with the Latin language, which in those days seemed to hold the key of the temple of the physical and natural sciences.

In the following year he was appointed physician to the Chester County Alms House, and also, surgeon to a regiment of militia. The latter appointment, however, caused his disownment by the Society of Friends, of which he was a member, as it was contrary to their discipline to assist in,

or encourage war, in any manner whatever. Since that day, however, the views of the “Friends” seem to have changed somewhat, upon the subject, and the former rigidity of the discipline in regard to it has relaxed, and there are now in the Union armies large numbers of young Friends, who are offering their lives in the service of their country, in as earnest and effectual a manner, and with as unselfish a patriotism, as the men of any other religious denomination.

In 1806, Dr. Darlington received the appointment of surgeon to an East India Merchantman, belonging to Philadelphia, and made a voyage to Calcutta, whence he returned the following year. He availed himself of the leisure afforded him in the long voyage, to make an acquaintance with some of the best works then extant in English literature. A sketch of the observations made during this voyage was, some years afterwards, published in the form of familiar letters in the *Analectic Magazine*.

In the year succeeding his return from Calcutta, he settled in West Chester, and resumed the practice of medicine, and was soon in the enjoyment of an extensive and profitable business which embraced a large extent of country, and required laborious industry and perseverance to give it the requisite attention, as physicians then were few and far between in the rural districts.

The famous embargo in Jefferson’s administration prevented any further voyaging by sea, but circumstances had occurred in the meantime which would have detained him at home without an act of Congress; for, on the first of June of that year (1808) he was married to Catharine, daughter of General John Lacey, of New Jersey, an officer who had served with credit and ability in the revolutionary war.

Always anxious for self-improvement, Doctor Darlington commenced the German language about that time under a private tutor, and soon made himself sufficiently familiar with it to be enabled to enter into the spirit and enjoy the beauties of the great writers in that tongue. The love of the German then acquired increased with years, and at the ripe age of eighty-one,

and up to the hour of his death, he enjoyed the immortal works of Schiller, Lessing, and Goethe, and other German authors, with which his library was stored, with all the zest which the strength of diction, harmony of verse, and beauty of thought, that characterize the writings of those eminent men, are so well calculated to inspire.

He was fortunate, too, in having instilled into one of his daughters the same love of language which imbued his own mind, and her familiar knowledge of the Latin, French, and German tongues, enabled her to add to this happiness in his later years, by sharing with him those pleasures which frequent converse with the best authors in those languages never fails to ensure.

Feeling as much interest in the subject of general, as well as self-education, in the year 1811 he was made a Trustee and Secretary of the West Chester Academy, then about to be built, an institution which gave the first impulse to popular education in his native county, and which has since sent forth from its walls men who have become distinguished in literature, science, and the arts, and who owe their success in life to the knowledge there received.

The offices then conferred on him were continued through more than half a century, and up to his death, affording conclusive evidence of the high estimate formed by his friends of his services in the cause of the education of the people.

When the war with England broke out in 1812, the subject of this sketch, with other young men of the neighborhood, offered their services in defence of the altars and firesides of their country in case of invasion. A volunteer company was formed and drilled at West Chester, ready to serve when called upon, and in September, 1814, on a requisition by the Governor of Pennsylvania for volunteer troops to aid in the protection of Philadelphia, which was supposed to be threatened by the enemy then in Chesapeake Bay, he went to the camp on the banks of the Delaware as an ensign in the "American Grays."

Having some taste and skill in military tactics, the regiment into which his company was incorporated, chose him Major

of the first battalion. In this post he served until the corps was disbanded, and was rewarded like his fellow-soldiers with the meagre pay of that day, and the still more meagre national grant of forty acres of the public domain.

The war passed away, however, without any invasion of Philadelphia, and the division to which he was attached was disbanded without experiencing any severer duty than the discipline of a camp required.

In the meantime, however, his fellow citizens at home, appreciating his worth as a physician, a friend of education, a citizen soldier, and an enlightened statesman, elected him, unsolicited, a member of the 14th Congress.

In 1816, in consequence of dissatisfaction existing towards his colleague in another county (the single district system not having been then adopted), he lost his election by the small majority of seven votes, but this defeat was amply atoned for by triumphant elections to the 16th and 17th Congress; from the same district.

During his second term the celebrated Missouri question agitated the Union from one end to the other, and called forth the ablest efforts of the best men in Congress. On that question Doctor Darlington was found ranked with those who were desirous to restrict slavery, and raised his voice in an able and excellent speech in opposition to its extension.

On that occasion he said: "We are solemnly bound not only to secure our own welfare, but to provide, as far as we can, for that of our posterity. When we *know* that the welfare of our descendants in Missouri, as well as in the United States generally, *requires the restriction of slavery*, how can we reconcile it to our sense of duty to permit the unnecessary introduction and diffusion of an evil which we are sure *will be the scourge of countless generations.*"

Again, he said: "Gentlemen compared the evil of slavery to a malignant poison, and they called on us to *dilute it* by diffusion in order to render it more tolerable. Sir, it is a malignant poison, or rather, I would say, it is *a malignant disease in the*

body politic, whose deleterious ravages are extended with all the certainty and inveteracy of specific contagion. It is more loathsome than the small-pox itself, and its desolating influence ought, by all means, to be confined within the smallest possible limits. Would you diffuse contagion in a community by way of relief?

"Would you disseminate small-pox, with a view to dilute its malignity or mitigate its effects? No, sir, that would be quackery without a parallel in the darkest ages of the profession. Sir, the immortal ordinance of 1787, respecting the territories northwest of the Ohio, was the grand *Jennerian discovery* in relation to the malady of slavery in our country; and I trust we shall continue to avail ourselves of the blessing. The Congress of '87 introduced a sort of *political vaccination* into the constitutions of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, which effectually secured those States from the evil, and I am also for extending the same salutary process to our infant sister Missouri. And why? Is it to injure her? Is it to mutilate or disfigure her? No, sir, it is to secure her health and to preserve her beauty."

He lived long enough to see the truth of every sentiment he then uttered, realized in the subsequent history of Missouri, and to observe her people endeavoring, it is to be hoped with success, to throw off the foul burden that was then imposed upon them.

Whilst serving in the National Legislature he was distinguished for untiring and assiduous industry and attention to the duties of his station, a matter which seems to be overlooked in latter times by many, who appear to think that the office is created for their own particular benefit, rather than for the general interests of their constituents.

The Congressional district was changed in 1822 in such a manner as to give an overwhelming majority to his political opponents. Defeat, under such circumstances, being certain to the Democratic candidate, Dr. Darlington under a sense of duty, after the honors conferred by his party, asked and obtained permission to take the first defeat.

The general government, however, was not unmindful of his abilities, and the Secretary of War appointed him Visitor to West Point, and acknowledged his services on that occasion and the valuable suggestions in his report, in the warmest manner.

The good old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in 1825, was aroused from her lethargy by the booming of the cannon that announced the completion of that great work of internal improvement, projected by DeWitt Clinton, and executed by the Empire State, which connected the great lakes with the Atlantic ocean. She then commenced her own grand scheme of canals and railroads which is now doing so much towards developing her resources, and bringing the riches of the West to her commercial metropolis.

Dr. Darlington was one of the members of the first board of Canal Commissioners, and was associated with such men as Albert Gallatin, John Sergeant, Robert W. Patterson, and David Scott, whose names hold a distinguished place in our country's annals. He served in that station two years, during the last of which he was President of the board.

Internal Improvements were then in their infancy, the subject was new and untried, and it was necessary to collect from all quarters, near and remote, that knowledge which at the present day is so readily attainable. The duties of the board were extremely arduous, yet it is well known that they were so discharged as to encourage the Commonwealth to proceed in that scheme of internal improvements which, though it for a time became oppressive by bad management, has at last, in the hands of energetic private corporations, vindicated the wisdom and foresight of those who gave its primary impulses.

The duties alluded to, however, though arduous and exacting, did not prevent Dr. Darlington from bestowing some attention to Natural Science, and indulging his taste for botany. In 1826, in conjunction with some of his intimate friends, he assisted in organizing the Chester County Cabinet of Natural Science, of which institution he was President from its origin; and in the

same year he published his "Florula Cestrica," being a catalogue of plants growing around the borough of West Chester, Pennsylvania.

The arduous duties of the office of Canal Commissioner, being then performed gratuitously, and calling him away from home more than was either convenient or agreeable, he resigned that office the next year, and was almost immediately thereafter appointed Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts of his native county, by his political and personal friend the late lamented Governor Shulze, the duties of which office he continued to discharge till 1830.

Whilst in the office of Prothonotary Dr. Darlington and some of his medical friends co-operated, and formed the Medical Society of Chester county, an institution which has had the good effect of uniting in a fraternal union almost all the physicians of the county.

Through its periodical meetings, addresses, written communications, and debates, it has been the means of promoting the increase of medical knowledge, of establishing an *esprit de corps* amongst medical men, and of removing those petty jealousies which are too apt to arise in a profession whose country members live in comparative isolation, and have very little communication with one another. From his long standing in his profession, and the skill which he had acquired by an extensive practice, Dr. Darlington was unanimously placed at the head of the Society, which position he held till 1852, when he resigned and was immediately elected an honorary member.

The talents and abilities which he had displayed in the office of Canal Commissioner, pointed him out to his fellow citizens as worthy of their confidence in the local improvements which were receiving their impulse from the policy of the State, and in 1830 the Legislature appointed him one of the Commissioners to lay out a State road from the Delaware river, near New Hope, to the Maryland line, in a direction towards Baltimore.

About the same time he assisted in exploring a route for a railroad from West Chester

towards Philadelphia to intersect the Columbia railroad. Through the exertions of himself and a few gentlemen of West Chester, a company was formed, of which he was made the first President, and superintended the construction of the road, which was the first private tributary to the line of public works. This branch road has been of great utility to the people of his adopted home and of the surrounding neighborhood, as well as a valuable contributor to the revenues of the State, and is now in a flourishing condition.

A speedy and easy communication is held by its means with our commercial metropolis, affording a pleasant transit for passengers, and great facilities for the transportation of merchandise and agricultural produce to a valuable market.

In 1830 he was elected President of the Bank of Chester County, of which institution he had been one of the Commissioners named in the Charter for receiving subscriptions of its capital stock, and a director almost ever since its establishment in 1814. He was re-elected annually, and continued in that station at the time of his death.

Whilst making his exchange, as President, with the city Banks a few years ago, he was made the victim of a daring robbery, whereby he lost about \$50,000 of the money of the Bank. The greater part of this was subsequently recovered, and the thieves convicted and punished, but the occurrence was one of a most painful nature to him, although no blame was ever attached to him in the transaction.

During the gloomy times of banking, from 1837 to 1842, when banks were suspending and breaking all over the Union, whilst some were unable to pay their debts even *in paper*, and others refused for a time to pay in any thing at all, the Bank of Chester County, although obliged temporarily to suspend like all the rest, succeeded in maintaining its credit unimpaired with the people.

Its currency was so regulated, and its discounts so discreetly made, that it still continued to be an instrument of good to the citizens of the county in which it was located. It possessed their entire confi-

dence, and its notes were eagerly sought after in preference to those of most other banks within the range of its circulation. These happy results were mainly due to the financial abilities of the President and his old and long tried friend David Townsend, late Cashier of the Bank, a gentleman, who, it is not improper to state here, was associated with Dr. Darlington in nearly all of the public enterprises of a local character in which the latter was engaged. His acquirements in the Doctor's favorite science of botany, together with the excellence and value of his exchanges of plants with European botanists, obtained for him the high compliment of having his name conferred upon a new and interesting genus of Arctic American and Rocky Mountain plants, by his friend Professor Hooker, the learned and talented Director of the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew, near London.

A similar honor was conferred on Dr. Darlington in 1825, by Professor DeCandolle, of Geneva, for his eminent services in the beautiful science. The genus dedicated to him by DeCandolle did not, however, prove to be sufficiently distinct to maintain its place as an independent genus, and his friend Professor Torrey, of New York, dedicated to him a new and splendid genus of California plants, of the natural family of Sarraceniacæ, which, from its rarity and beauty, constitutes a worthy and fitting compliment to an industrious laborer in the agreeable fields of botanical science.

To his botanical friends it may be interesting to learn, that Professor Gray, of Cambridge, has just succeeded in raising it on the Atlantic slope, and we may soon have the pleasure of cultivating in our gardens the beautiful *Darlingtonia*.

It is too seldom that we find a love for natural science, or the fine arts, in a temple devoted to mammon. The Bank of Chester County, however, is an exception. The President and Cashier of that institution prosecuted their scientific researches together, collecting treasures for their herbaria o'er hill and valley, and making exchanges with many of the most eminent botanists of Europe, whilst the present Cashier (Mr. William W. Jefferis,) is an excellent mine-

ralogist, and has collected one of the best cabinets of specimens in the State, and furnished many valuable contributions to mineralogy, in the discovery of new and heretofore undescribed species and varieties.

We may also add that a book-keeper in the same institution, Mr. Wm. Marshall Swayne, is a self-taught sculptor of rare genius and taste, whose busts of Dr. Darlington, Simon Cameron, Samuel Houston, James A. Bayard, and Gen. Anthony Wayne, have elicited the encomiums of all who have seen them, for their beauty of finish and fidelity to nature.

In the year 1837, Dr. Darlington published his *Flora Cestricea*, a description of the flowering plants of Chester county, which was a new edition of his former work, much enlarged and greatly improved.

It has always been a difficulty with young botanists to obtain good works on the science, with descriptions sufficiently minute and clear to enable them to ascertain with accuracy the plant under examination. In the *Flora Cestricea*, however, the arrangement (for those preferring the Linnean system, which seems best adapted for beginners), is so lucid, and the descriptions so clear and minute, that the tyro in the science, when once acquainted with the technical terms, can tell at a single reading of the description whether or not it belongs to the plant he may have under examination.

This work is regarded as one of the most complete local Floras extant, and is a model for all works of a similar character that may be constructed on the artificial system of botany.

Conceiving the idea of assisting the farmers of our country by a work expressly devoted to an account of those plants which it more especially concerns them to know, he prepared and published in 1847 his "*Agricultural Botany*," in which are described in plain and familiar terms not only the useful *cultivated* plants, but all those which a careful and industrious farmer should extirpate from his soil. This work is one of the practical benefits which natu-

ral science sometimes bestows upon mankind, and there is good reason to believe that its influence has already produced a beneficial effect upon husbandry, not only in Chester county, but elsewhere.

The deep interest he always felt in every votary of natural science, together with a strong personal attachment for a friend, induced him at an earlier day (about 1843) to collect together the letters, memoranda, etc., of Dr. William Baldwin, a native of his own county, who was also passionately devoted to botany, but who died at an early age while on the expedition up the Missouri, under Major Long.

These remains were given to the world in a volume entitled "*Reliquiæ Baldwinianæ*."

The pioneers of botany in Pennsylvania were Humphrey Marshall and John Bartram; the former residing near West Chester, the latter at Darby, near Philadelphia. Dr. Darlington collected in 1849, such portions of their correspondence as still remained in existence, comprising, together with their own letters, those of many eminent botanists of the day, and published them in one large volume, with illustrations of their homes, under the title of "*Memorials of Bartram and Marshall*."

This correspondence of our earlier botanists affords a pleasant insight into their scientific labors, and shows the dangers they underwent and the difficulties they had to encounter in the early settlement of the country, during their expeditions into the wilderness in the prosecution of their favorite science.

The former home of Humphrey Marshall still stands at Marshalton, in Chester county, and the rare and curious forest trees that he planted with his own hands around it, have grown with years, until they have become objects of great interest to every votary of botanical learning.

Dr. Darlington's latest labors in the cause of natural science consist in a new edition of the *Flora Cestrica*, revised and reconstructed on the natural method, which seems to be the system most generally adopted by scientific botanists at the present day. Besides this, in connexion with

some of the liberal-minded men of his neighborhood, he was engaged in his latter years in the composition of a work descriptive of the objects of the Natural History of Chester county in all its branches, which will be to that county something like the great work achieved under wise counsels in the Empire State—a complete natural history of the district of which it is written. He assumed a full share of the necessary labor, and his own portion of it is completed and ready for the press, and it is reasonably to be expected that his coadjutors will, in a short time, be ready with theirs. Such a work, when finished, will be a valuable addition to the scientific knowledge of the country, and if each county of our State would imitate the example, a natural history of the Commonwealth could be compiled from the whole, fully equal to that achieved under the very liberal and enlightened policy of the great State of New York.

Having always been a devoted patriot, Dr. Darlington, as we mentioned in a former part of this sketch, gave his own services to his country's defence when called upon. He also dedicated a son, Lieut. B. S. B. Darlington, to his country's cause as an officer of the Navy, who, after seventeen years of active service, died at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1845, of a disease contracted during the first cruise of our squadron on the coast of Africa under the stipulations of the Ashburton treaty which concern the slave trade.

This was a severe trial to the subject of this memoir, for Lieut. Darlington was a promising and active Naval officer, well versed in the science of his profession, beloved by his friends, the idol of his parents, and the admiration of all his acquaintances. Had he lived, his ripened years would have brought forth mature fruit, worthy of the bright blossoms so prematurely nipped by the frosts of death.

His youngest son, who bears his name, with a patriotic devotion equal to that of his father and brother, as Acting Colonel of the 18th Pennsylvania Cavalry, is gallantly winning his spurs in energetic efforts towards the suppression of the present most

iniquitous and unholy rebellion; whilst one of his daughters, with all the self-devotion of a true woman, is giving her services to her country by ministering to the sick and wounded soldiers in the National Hospitals.

Indeed, the whole family of Dr. Darlington, in their respective spheres of action, have proved themselves earnest workers in the cause of free institutions in this dark hour of our nation's peril and trial.

The afflicting dispensation of Lieut. Darlington's death, was followed soon after by one still more severe and poignant, in the death of Mrs. Darlington, the Doctor's wife. She had borne him four sons and four daughters, of whom three of each are still living. For nearly forty years she had been a faithful counsellor and partner, a devoted wife and affectionate mother, and the joy and light of his happy home.

Soon after her death he became a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. He had assisted in forming the congregation of that church in his village, some years previous, and aided in erecting a neat and suitable building, wherein that congregation might perform its worship.

In the Spring of 1862, he was attacked by a slight stroke of paralysis, from which he partially recovered, but with some prostration of his physical vigor. This was followed in the early part of 1863 by another attack of the same disease, from the effects of which he gradually sank, until on Thursday, the 23d of April, 1863, aged nearly eighty-one years, he went to his final rest, with his mental vigor unimpaired, having evinced in his conversation with his children, during his last illness, the same love of science and literature which had characterized him through a life protracted much beyond the usual period allotted to man.

After the above brief sketch of the main incidents of his life, his character and services may be summed up in a few words.

In his earlier years he was an ardent politician, and a warm republican of the school of 1800, and was long a leader of the Democratic party of his county.

He was a zealous supporter of the admi-

nistrations of Jefferson and Madison, and of the economical doctrines of the American system, as advocated by Carey, Niles, Clay, and Calhoun, before the latter turned nullifier.

The radical tendencies of the democratic party, in the campaign of 1824, caused him to abandon that party for the more conservative principles of the men who supported Adams and Clay, and he was from that time onward, a Whig and Republican.

He had no faith in, nor patience with the *patent democracy*, professed by the old vilifiers of Jefferson and Madison, who changed their principles to suit what they believed to be the prevailing spirit of the times, and their cant and hypocrisy were his peculiar aversion.

His political songs, both State and National, were much admired, extensively copied, and had some influence in directing the public sentiment of the times in which they were written.

As a political writer he was bold, nervous, and sententious, with a strong vein of sarcasm running through his compositions; whilst as the author of numerous literary addresses and scientific dissertations, delivered before bodies of that character, his style was easy, plain, and flowing, mingling wit and humor with knowledge and instruction.

As a physician, he enjoyed an extensive practice, and whilst he continued his medical labors he was confessedly at the head of his profession in his county.

He did not permit himself to be bound down to ancient theories and dogmas, but made himself conversant with all the new ideas that were suggested in medical science, adopting those readily which proved themselves beneficial in aid of suffering humanity, and rejecting those which were the wild dreams of visionary enthusiasts.

He was an inveterate enemy of medical quackery, and never hesitated to manifest his open contempt for that kind of charlatanism, which promises certain and speedy cures for all diseases, through specifics and nostrums.

Whilst he kept himself fully up with all

the improvements and discoveries in his profession, he did not venture upon rash experiments, but maintained the position of a safe and skilful physician.

The poor ever found him ready to relieve their sufferings, and he attended to their sickness and infirmities with as much zeal and patience as he did to those of their more fortunate neighbors.

To younger practitioners he was ever willing to give counsel and advice, and they never failed to realize, in him, a friend devoid of professional jealousy, ready and anxious to assist them with the knowledge gained from an enlarged observation and experience.

Thus, for a quarter of a century, he rode the weary rounds of a country practitioner, and when he relinquished the duties of his profession, he left it with the regrets of a numerous body of devoted friends.

The youth of his neighborhood and county always found in him a willing instructor; and he was never happier than when he had around him a class of young inquirers after botanical knowledge, to whom he poured forth the rich stores of his information, in his favorite science, with a liberal hand.

In order that all the people of the county, who desire improvement in natural science, may continue to have, after his death, the same sources of knowledge as he could afford them in his life, he has bequeathed his most valuable herbarium of plants, and all his botanical and most of his other scientific works, to the Chester County Cabinet of Natural Science, on whose shelves they are designed to remain as a rich mine from which the earnest students of nature may always be enabled to glean most precious fruits.

He enjoyed, in an eminent degree, the friendship of the best botanists of his day, and his correspondence with the distinguished DeCandolle, and Sir William Jackson Hooker, of the old world, and Doctors Gray and Torrey of the new, attest the high value they placed on his contributions to the gentle science of which he was so fond, and which, with them, he assisted so much to illustrate.

In his social relations he was the kind friend, whose heart and purse were ever open to assist struggling merit, in whatever walk of life it might be found, and his contributions to all purposes of benevolence, philanthropy, or knowledge, were, according to his means, of the most generous character.

He was an indulgent parent, whose earnest desire was to make his family useful to themselves and the community, in which he has happily succeeded, and he was the pleasant neighbor, whose extensive knowledge, excellent memory, and agreeable conversational powers, made him a most interesting companion.

His mind was, through his whole life, ever prompt and active, and in the last work of his hands, "*Notæ Cestrienses*," or sketches of the most distinguished men of his county, which was undertaken in conjunction with his friend, J. Smith Futhey, when he was nearly eighty years of age, and which was only finished a few months before his death, he felt that each biographical sketch might be the last, and he labored upon it with youthful zeal and earnestness, that it might be finished before he heard the Master's call.

Thus, for many years he lived, actively working, but patiently waiting the summons from on high, with calm serenity and confident hope, and when the first warning was received, he knew well its significance, and said to those around him, "my work is done, my mission is ended, and I think I can say, with Simeon of old, 'Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace.'"

He died as he lived, a Christian gentleman, of great purity and simplicity of character, whose whole life was never stained by a mean, ungenerous, or dishonest action.

From this slight sketch of Dr. Darlington, it will be observed that he has been a man both of thought and action, of books and deeds, and has spent a busy life in the service of his county, his state and nation, and endeavored, in a quiet and unostentatious manner, to disseminate information amongst the masses of the people.

Although greatly esteemed for his lite-

rary abilities, which have been highly self-cultivated, yet his strongest hold on the public regard arose from the earnest efforts he has been ever ready to make in the cause of natural science and popular education, from the time, when, like the widow of old, he gave his mite, *being all he was then worth*, towards the good cause, down to the last year of his life, of which he devoted the hours most men give to rest, to the agreeable and useful task of diffusing knowledge among men.

It is pleasant to know that those labors have been properly appreciated by men whose commendations are of value, as may be found in the fact that the self-taught farmer's lad has had his name and fame bequeathed to future time so long as plants shall grow and bloom; that he received the highly honorable degree of LL.D. from the faculty of Yale College,* and was elected a member of more than forty literary and scientific associations, amongst which may be mentioned the American Philosophical Society, of Philadelphia, and the Botanical Society of the Netherlands, at Leyden.

The West Chester Academy, the Medical Society of this county, the Chester County Cabinet of Natural Science, the West Chester Library, the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies of Chester County, were all indebted to him for his valuable aid in giving the popular impulses which brought them into existence, and which have since continued and extended their usefulness.

His example and instructions, his books and pamphlets, his discourses and lectures, infused a taste for literary and scientific information into the minds of the young around him, and have been the means of awakening to a successful prosecution of literary and scientific studies, many an intellect that otherwise might have slept on in "dumb forgetfulness" or stagnated in utter indifference to the high destiny of man,

"Like the fat weed that rots on Lethe's wharf."

They have been the means of awakening a thirst of knowledge amongst the people of the place of his residence, and a desire for good educational institutions, until Chester County has become noted for the general intelligence of its citizens, and the excellence of its numerous schools.

The people owe him a large debt of gratitude.

Temperate in his habits, moral and religious in his character, in the full maturity of years, and with his mental faculties almost unimpaired to the last, he enjoyed with satisfaction at a good old age, the consciousness of a life well spent, and the contemplation of the ripened fruits produced as the results of his earlier and later labors, and in the enjoyment of the respect of a grateful community, he was enabled to feel that his career had been a useful one to the people amongst whom Providence had placed him, and that his years were not employed like those of the fool or the sluggard, but improved to the benefit of himself and of future generations, as the seeds of knowledge once sown are not for a single harvest, but for all future time.

His friends and acquaintances feel that a good and useful citizen has departed, and mourn the loss that the community has sustained, and the devotees of natural science lament that he, who did so much to illustrate that department thereof which he selected for his labors, has ceased those labors for ever.

They miss his accustomed walk, his kindly greeting, and his pleasant smile, but though he has departed, pleasant recollections of his life and services will ever cling around their memories.

His mortal remains rest in a quiet and shady spot, selected by himself, in the beautiful Oaklands Cemetery, near those of his friends, the gallant Major Barnard, and the brave young Capt. Evans, the patriots and soldiers of former wars, where the hand of affection will cause to be realized his wish, inscribed upon the stone above his grave, that "the plants of Chester,

* The degree of "*Doctor of Laws*" was conferred upon him in 1846 by Yale College and the degree of "*Doctor of Physical Science*" by Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., in 1855.

which he loved and described, may blossom for ever above his tomb.*

REMINISCENCES OF THE EARLY HISTORY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

ON THE POTOMAC, NINE MILES BELOW WASHINGTON
AND NINE MILES ABOVE MOUNT VERNON.

BY LEMUEL G. OLMSTEAD.

Chaplain United States Army.

(Continued from page 215.)

MR. REUBEN JOHNSTON, who has been Auditor of the city of Alexandria since 1837, in writing me says:—Dear Sir: according to my promise I proceed to jot down some memoranda respecting the places in Alexandria which are associated with the memory of Washington. I shall give you nothing that has not been derived from old and truthful inhabitants of the town, his cotemporaries.

The long, old, and very ugly wooden house, one story and garret, on the north-west corner of Cameron and Royal streets, was, before and during the Revolution, and for a considerable time after, a tavern, kept by John Hucorn. Strange as it may appear to you who have seen it, in this house dancing-parties used to be held in Washington's youthful days, and he always took a leading part in getting them up and managing them. He was then extravagantly fond of dancing and the society of young people, ladies especially. The furnishing and adornments of these entertainments must have been of the rudest description. The tallow candles being stuck in tin sconces, and sometimes, in default of these, in holders made of the native clay. After the Revolution the dancing assemblies were held in a fine large room in Wise's tavern, on the opposite corner, now the City Hotel. There were no "Hotels" then, they were called taverns and ordinaries (pronounced orneries). In this room Washington often appeared as the honored

guest. I copy from the original, now before me, his answer to the regular annual invitation of the year 1799, written a few days before his death.

"MOUNT VERNON, 12 NOV., 1799.

"GENTLEMEN:—Mrs. Washington and myself have been honored with your polite invitation to the assemblies in Alexandria this winter, and thank you for this mark of your attention; but, alas! our dancing days are no more. We wish, however, all those whose relish for so agreeable and innocent an amusement all the pleasure the season will afford them. And I am, Gentlemen,

"Your most obedient and obliged humble servant,

"GEO. WASHINGTON."

"Messrs. Jonathan Swift,
George Deucale,
William Newton,
Robert Young,
Charles Alexander, Jr.
James H. Hooe."

Managers.

Up to the present year, 1863, Washington's birthday was invariably celebrated in Alexandria; and until a few years past, the anniversary observances closed with a ball in this room; but it is now cut up into lodging-rooms. I have "assisted" upon many such occasions elsewhere, but never have I witnessed anything comparable to our birth-night balls for its assemblages of beautiful and high bred women and gallant men, including often many of the most distinguished in the land from far and near.

In his young days, Washington was as much distinguished for his merry and joyous disposition as he was after the Revolution by gravity and almost sternness. He was then a model of manly beauty and strength, and was always free from vice and bad habits. Free drinking, which in those days of pure liquors, was very general, he never indulged in. For hunting and athletic sports were his delight.

Having shown you the market square (then also the court-house square) in which the incident occurred, I will only refer to Weems's narrative of the altercation be-

* "*Plantæ Cestrienses
quas
dilexit atque illustravit
Super Tumulum ejus
Semper florent.*"

tween Washington, then a Colonel in the Virginia service, and Colonel Payne, in which the former was knocked down. Payne was a brave and fiery tempered man. His family was once numerous in Fairfax County, and highly respectable. We have a street in our town called after him. The friendship between him and Washington was renewed immediately after the quarrel by the magnanimous behavior of the latter, and continued during their lives. I am told, on good authority, that after Washington's return to Mount Vernon after the close of the Revolution, Payne determined to go and call on him. He started on horseback, debating continually in his mind whether he should go or not, fearing that he might not be cordially received. He stopped several times on his way, and once turned his horse and returned a short distance; but then, thinking it best to see how he would be received, he wheeled again, went on to Mount Vernon, and was most cordially received by Washington, and stayed three days with him, treated in the most kind and affectionate manner.

The old church, about two miles south of Fairfax Court House, which was built during the days of the established church in Virginia, the brick having been brought from England, was named after this family, and is still called Payne's church. I have not heard from it since the beginning of this unhappy war, and trust it has been spared amid the general destruction which marks, I grieve to say, the progress of this sad war.

On the north side of the market square is a long dilapidated building, which was the court-house; the court-room was 44 feet by 22, and 10 high, with an arch of four feet. Here Washington frequently resorted, not for the purpose of litigation (for he was never known to be engaged in but one lawsuit, which he lost) but to meet his friends and transact business. Court-days were then always the occasion of bringing together the people from many miles round, both in Virginia and Maryland, for the transaction of business and for friendly intercourse, as well as for amuse-

ment and dissipation. On the south side of the market is a space which was called the Horse-Market, and leading from this into King street is an alley about 20 feet wide, which was then full of little frame houses, some of which are still standing, and which was then and is still known as Sharpshin alley, from a fractional coin then very common called Sharpshins, made by cutting the regular coins into four or five equal parts to make small change. In the olden time the currency, you know, was all in gold and silver, joes, half-joes (Johannes), pistoles, moldores, doubloons, pistareens, ninepences ($12\frac{1}{2}$ cents), and fourpence-half-pennies ($6\frac{1}{4}$ cents) or "fippenny-bits." Old people tell me that it was a common practice to make five quarters of each coin by this cutting process. Counterfeiting was carried on in the "good old times" quite successfully, judging from the fact that every old shop counter was garnished with leaden dollars, halves, and quarters, securely nailed down beside the slate, which was also a fixture on every counter.

In reference to Washington's sternness of manner and deportment after passing through the trying events and perils of the war, it may be remarked that much of what bore that appearance was due to the military habits of discipline which he enforced upon himself as well as others. He was always rigid in exacting what was rightfully due from others, and in the exact proportion that he was punctilious in performing every duty towards them, however apparently small. His estates at Mount Vernon were "forbid," that is, notices were published according to law forbidding trespassers, and this he strictly enforced. My uncle, William Hore, of Stafford, was going home from Alexandria in a sailing vessel (then the best and almost the only mode of travel between the town and the lower Potomac), and falling into a calm when opposite Mount Vernon, paddled ashore for a walk, with his gun. He had not gone far before he saw some one approaching rapidly on horseback. It proved to be the General, who peremptorily ordered him off, and with a manner which made him

quake in his shoes. I have often heard old men, who were well acquainted with him, speak of the terrors of his rebukes or reprimands. Mr John Ball, a mason, often told how he was frightened when the General detected him in doing a bad piece of brick-work at his mill. Mr. B. was then an apprentice, and in the absence of his master thought he might venture to slight his work; but while he was at it the General rode up and at once perceived it, and administered a severe rebuke. The delinquent was so terrified that he dropped his tools and his hands and stood with distended mouth and eyes, and knees literally smiting each other. With all this he was beloved by his neighbors as much as he was revered, for never was there a kinder neighbor and friend, indeed he was hardly regarded as mortal. Mr. William N. Mills told me that when the news of his death reached Alexandria he ran home to his master (for so all youngsters called their employers in those days), and first told it to him. The answer was, "Boy, you're a fool! General Washington dead! It's impossible!" The effect of the intelligence upon the people was to produce a mingled feeling of incredulity and awe at the thought that he should die.

Washington's military carriage never left him. In walking the streets he always carried his head and shoulders well thrown back, and toes turned well out. His walk was measured and stately. His pew in Christ's Church adjoined the north wall and had seats on three sides. He never reclined in the entrance seat, as is usual with the head of the family, but always sat perfectly erect against the wall with his eyes fixed upon the minister, except when kneeling or reading the service.

Mr. Johnston, again, in writing me says, "I must not omit the mention of an ancient institution established in our market-yard, but which is now no more, namely, the combined whipping-post and pillory. This continued in use until some thirty years ago, but was removed to the new jail-yard some time before then. The old jail (now the night lock-up) was the brick building on the south-east corner of the yard on

Fairfax street. The "Post" as it was called "for short," was formed of two stout uprights, about eight feet apart, connected by a platform below and by another some ten feet above. On the outer side of each post were iron clamps to receive the hands of the culprits to be whipped, and a like contrivance for their feet. Above the platform was another cross-piece with half circles cut into it and at a convenient distance from it to receive *comfortably* the neck of the party to be pillowed in a kneeling posture; and above this again was another piece, which moved up and down in grooves in the posts, and had cut in it the other half of the circles; forming, when it rested upon the piece next below, nice round holes to fit the criminal's neck. I have never seen but one person pillowed—a negro man who had killed a child in the street by careless driving. Many a one, white and black, male and female, have I seen whipped at the post. After their hands and feet were snugly fixed in the iron clamps, their backs were stripped and the cowhide began its music, generally accompanied by the yells of the culprit. Old Joe Williams, better known as Joe Goat, after getting his "forty stripes save one," expressed the opinion very decidedly, while nervously buttoning up, that "dat are post was a verry improper thing and ortenter be encouraged." The boys attended these whippings in large numbers, and held the executioners of the law in great dread, particularly one who was familiarly known among them as Bobtail Bowie. Little Neill, however, was generally allowed by amateurs to be the most skilful performer. His manner was to pause after every three or four stripes and administer a lecture to the "subject," which rendered it much more interesting to the spectators, though I have heard the lectured party say, very ungratefully and sometimes profanely, that they preferred the whipping to the lectures. The head of the pillowed party, I forgot to say, was covered with the contents of rotten eggs with which the bystanders had pelted him, and the odor from which, together with the spectacle, was very sickening to me. In the yard, too, stood or hung the town bell,

suspended from a triangle or three posts meeting at the top. With this bell notice was given of the assembling of the courts and town councils. It is the smaller of the two now in the market-house steeple. Before the days of the bell, notices of the meeting of courts, councils, etc., were given by proclamation by the town sergeant, accompanied by the drum. I may as well mention another punishment, now disused, that of branding in the hand. I saw it once inflicted upon a slave boy for manslaughter in shooting a white man. This took place only some thirty years ago. The implement used was the key of the court-house door, but slightly heated in the stove. The Marshal was too humane a man to do much more than merely go through the motions. Branding and the pillory are both abolished by law now, but whipping is still administered occasionally for petty larceny, etc. Old Mr. Foote, of Hayfield, used to say that hemp and the cowhide were much defrauded of their just dues. I agree with him. Petty offenders had better be "whipped and cleared," and be done with, rather than be kept in jails at public expense."

The court of the town of Alexandria was called the Hustings Court. The poor children who were neglected were looked after by this county court. An officer was appointed to report the names of all who required the attention of the county court, and if children were already bound out to families that were not considered proper, they were taken away. If there was tipping or lewdness carried on, it was reported to the Hustings Court, and the court would order the children to be bound out to respectable families.

In Captain John Smith's journal, the name Potomac is spelled Potowmack, and then sometimes in subsequent manuscripts, the *k* is dropped, and again the *w*. In 1785, in acts of Assembly, they spell the word with the *k* without the *w*.

In Fredericksburgh Masonic Lodge No. 4, is seen the record of the transactions of a meeting. "George Washington made Apprentice November 4th, 1752," and again, "George Washington passed Fellow

Craft March 3d, 1753," and finally "George Washington raised Master Mason August 4th, 1753."

On the 13th day of Oct. 1778 a Convention composed of deputies from the Lodges in Virginia, as the record of the first Convention shows, they presented the name of Brother George Washington, as a Mason fit and proper to be the first Grand Master of Masons for Virginia, which honor, when informed of, he declined, for two reasons. First, never having been Master or Warden of a Chartered Lodge, and second, his country having claimed his services.

In the Museum were preserved the Mantle of Washington, also the Masonic Apron embroidered by Madame LaFayette, together with the sash, gloves, and knife. Accompanying these were the lines—

SACRED TO THE MEMORY
OF THE

ILLUSTRIOUS, MOST EXCELLENT AND RIGHT WORSHIPFUL

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

Who departed this life Dec. 13th, A.D. 1799.

Fame stretched her wings, and with her trumpet blew,

Great Washington is dead!!!—What praise is due?

What titles shall he have? What honors shall adorn his brow?

— She paused—and said—"None!"

His Name, alone! Strikes every title dead!

The Alexandria Museum is a remarkable one, containing besides many relics of antiquity, and fine, rare specimens of natural history, many freaks of nature, such as two-headed calves and three-tailed dogs. In this collection is preserved Washington's Sun Dial.

The Bier on which the body of General George Washington was borne to his tomb at Mount Vernon on the 19th December, 1799 is a plain bier, consisting of two pieces of thin scantling, with ends or handles cut off and attached with hinges, so that they hang down. It is unpainted.

There is his Pack saddle, and the skull of his Horse, *Friend*, which is a beautifully formed one. There are also two of his hoofs, one of which shows that he had been running in the pasture a long time,

for it was grown out very long. They were presented by Benjamin Dulany.

There is Washington's cane. It is over five feet long. His clock is there, also, which was stopped at the moment of his death. And the hands remain in the same position, twelve minutes and a fraction of a minute after four, as they were stopped on his decease the 13th December, 1799. It is a brass mantel clock, made by George Medhurst, London.

On a leaf of an old account book is the following charge under date of Friday 17th July, 1772—"Colo. George Washington, Dr. to 4 P's Pepper a $\frac{1}{2}$."

There is a piece of the birth-night ball dress in Philadelphia of Mrs. George Washington on the 22d February. It is a striped silk.

Mr. Johnston gave me a piece of the outer coffin in which Gen. George Washington was buried. It was of mahogany. The inner one was of lead, and the pallbearers complained of its being very heavy.

In an old tax-book of 1805 property belonging to George Washington's estate in Alexandria, valued at \$6550, was delinquent in paying the taxes to the amount of \$56.83.

There is a Blue Flag with a white border and thirteen white stars.

Gen. Morgan's Rifle Regiment, 1776.

XI. Virginia Regiment.

The Flag of Washington's Body Guard, with the motto—"Conquer or Die."

The Key to the Bastille, inner key (large).

The Richmond Flag at Yorktown. Marked Richmond Rifle Rangers. A Silk Flag. *Nemo me impune lacessit.*

A model of the *America*, the first ship of the line built in the United States. During the Revolution, Congress resolved that the thirteen States should each build a ship of 74 guns, and New Hampshire was the only State which carried that order into complete effect. Towards the close of the war a French 74, whilst nobly aiding the American cause, was accidentally lost on a shoal off Cape Cod, Massachusetts, and Congress, grateful for past services, reinstated their loss by giving the 74, of which this model is a representa-

tion, to the French government. The ship was built and equipped at Portsmouth, and the war having ended, she sailed for France. Previous to her departure, the Viscount de Barras, an officer on board, made this miniature, and sent it to Gen. George Washington, who gave it to George Wash. Parke Curtis, Esq., and by the latter it was presented to the Museum, June 5th, 1812.

The remains of a Barometer and Thermometer—many years the companion of Lord Horatio Nelson—was with him at the battles of the Nile and Trafalgar. At the last battle, a 42 pound shot passed through the cabin of the *Victory*, and rendered it useless on the same memorable day in which its heroic proprietor lost his life, off Trafalgar, in the very moment he subdued the enemy. It was given by Sir Richard Keats, of his *B. M. Ship Superb*, 74 guns, to John Gavino, Esq., Treasurer of the Garrison of Gibraltar, and Consul of the United States—and by the latter given to T. Mountford, 1806, who presented the same to the Museum June 4th, 1812.

A black candle, taken from the altar in the prison of Louis XVI., King of France, immediately after the Holy Sacrifice, and at that awful moment when the Commissioners of the Commune of Paris were in his presence summoning him to the Guillotine, on the 21st of January, A. D. 1793.

A fragment of a counterpane, worked by Lady Jane Seymour, second wife of Henry VIII. of England, and presented to William Bond of Boston, 1815. It was given Mr. Bond by a housekeeper to the Earl of Essex.

A bust of John Paul Jones, given by Bushrod Washington, who says of it: "The bust of the celebrated Chevalier John Paul Jones, late the property of my venerated uncle, Gen. George Washington, I give to Mr. Mountford, for his museum." This bust was considered by the General as a most excellent likeness of Jones, and was stationed in the dining-room at Mount Vernon. It was taken in Paris a short time before Jones's death by Houdon, and bears his seal on the back as a proof of its correctness, and presented to Gen. Washington by Gen. La Fayette. It would be well to

have this bust photographed, for it is a very spirited and lifelike one. The writer of this sketch has a commission in triplicate on parchment, signed by Washington as President, and Jefferson as Secretary of State. The Commissions were sent on to Jones, then in Paris, but he died before they reached him. The bearer retained them among his papers.

The busts of the great French Sculptor Houdon are considered remarkably accurate. There is now standing in the rotunda of the Capitol a plaster cast of a statue of Washington, taken by Houdon, and what is remarkable in it is, the nose and forehead form nearly, or quite, a straight line. There is also in Washington the only original profile likeness of Washington, and it has the same feature of the face as Houdon's bust. It is said that Washington came near losing his life in having this bust taken. He had lain down on the table to have it taken, with a little tobacco in his mouth, and came near being strangled to death.

In an Act for raising a revenue for 1800, passed by the City Council of Alexandria, the following taxes are levied: Two dollars tax on every white male who has attained the age of twenty-one. Three dollars on every male free negro over the age of twenty-one, and on every slave over twelve years of age, three dollars. On every license to a broker, three hundred dollars. On every license to sell goods by sample, card, or otherwise than at a storehouse or place of trade, one hundred dollars. Clock-pedlars, twenty-five dollars. On every license to a person engaged in the renting of houses and the hiring of negroes, ten dollars. On every firm or individual who keeps a private negro jail, or a place wherein slaves are confined and boarded or kept for sale, one hundred dollars.

Breeches (leather) making was a business in the early history of Alexandria, which is now extinct. They were worn very tight. The mode of getting into them by the dandies of the day was to hang them on hooks, and let the person down into them from above. So I have been told by old people. One old gentleman tells me that these hooks were not many years ago to be

seen in the old Roberdeau house. How they peeled themselves I am not informed.

In an old account-book of a general agent for newspapers, I find the following named papers, January, 1804.

1. Baltimore Federal Gazette, a daily. This paper was a leading Federal paper of the day. It published an article offensive to the Democrats, which produced the mob in which Gen. Lingan lost his life, and from which "legion Harry Lee," of revolutionary fame, narrowly escaped with his life.

2. Telegraph and Daily Advertiser (Baltimore).

3. Philadelphia Gazette and Daily Advertiser.

4. Gazette of the U.S. and Daily Advertiser.

5. The Aurora.

6. The Virginia Gazette and General Advertiser (semi-weekly).

7. Washington Federalist (tri-weekly).

8. National Intelligencer (tri-weekly).

This has much the largest list of subscribers.

9. New Hampshire Gazette (daily).

10. The Companion.

11. The Virginia Herald (tri-weekly).

12. New York Herald. Not the present Herald.

13. Norfolk Herald (tri-weekly).

14. Fredericktown Herald.

15. Boston Gazette.

16. Independent Chronicle (semi-weekly).

17. New York Price Current.

18. Baltimore Price Current.

19. The Newport Mercury.

20. The Bee.

21. Columbian Centinel.

22. New York Gazette and General Advertiser (daily).

23. New York Evening Post (daily).

24. American Citizen (daily).

25. The Courier (daily).

26. Columbian Repository (semi-weekly).

27. Eastern Argus.

28. Salem Gazette (semi-weekly).

29. Virginia Argus (semi-weekly).

30. Port Folio.

31. Columbia Centinel and Massachusetts Federalist (tri-weekly).

32. The Enquirer (semi-weekly).

33. Palladium (semi-weekly).

34. Columbian Museum and Savannah Advertiser.
35. Boston Repertory (semi-weekly).
36. Political and Commercial Register (daily).
37. Norfolk Gazette and Public Ledger (tri-weekly).
38. Republican Advocate.
39. The People's Friend, New York, (daily).
40. Impartial Observer.
41. Freeman's Journal and Philadelphia Advertiser (daily).
42. Baltimore American.
43. Staunton Eagle.
44. Colvin's Weekly Register, Washington City.
45. Washington Expositor and Weekly Register.
46. The North American (daily).
47. Baltimore Federal Gazette (daily).
48. United States Gazette and Daily Advertiser.

MAJOR ANDRE.

Letter of Col. Van Dyk to John Pintard.

JOHN PINTARD, ESQ.:

SIR:—Agreeably to the request you made some time since, I herewith communicate to you in writing, according to the best of my recollection, what I knew and what I had seen and heard respecting Major Andre, from the time he left the house where he was confined to the time of his execution.

I was one of four officers that accompanied him to the fatal spot, and was so near to him that I could hear and see all that occurred during the time. A strong guard paraded before the dwelling-house where he was confined. He was attended in his room night and day by two American officers, and sentinels were placed around the house; there were about six steps which led into the stoop of the house, on the right of these, one American officer with myself were standing when Major Andre came out of the front door of the house in regimentals, hooking his arm with

the two American officers (his attendants) one on his right and left. He ran down the steps of the stoop as quickly and lively as though no execution was to take place, and immediately fell into the centre of the guard, a place assigned him.

In this situation, the commanding officer gave command: forward march. The whole marched off, drums and fifes beating and playing lively tunes; Major Andre and the two officers keeping time. Major Anderson said, "I am very much surprised to find your troops under so good discipline, and your music is excellent."

I had taken my station close on the left of Major Andre's left hand officer, and continued in that station the whole march. The guard marched a short distance when they wheeled to the left, turning a corner of the road, and marched a short distance when they again wheeled to the left, turning a corner of the road, and marched a short distance when they again wheeled to the left in order to pass through a fence. Having entered a field, they marched forward a short distance, wheeled to the right and halted. The ground here was level; a little distance in front was a moderate ascending hill, on the top of which the gallows was erected. In the position where they halted, Major Andre was for the first time in view of the gallows. Major Andre here said, "Gentlemen, I am disappointed, I expected my request (which was to be shot) would have been granted." No answer was given, and he continued with his arms locked with those of the two officers.

In a few minutes the guard marched off, ascended the hill and halted. At this time Major Andre was about twenty feet from the gallows, then bowed his head a little down, viewed his feet, and so up until his head rose to its natural position, biting his under lip and shaking his head; at which time I discovered a small flush moving over his left cheek, (I supposed at the time he looked at the gallows and viewed himself from the feet upwards,) that he was reflecting upon the untimely end he had come to. In a few minutes the hangman led the wagon under the gallows, and the

commanding officer then said, "Major Andre, you will please to get on the wagon." Major Andre advanced to the hinder part of the wagon, putting his hands upon it, made a motion as though intending to jump on, but faltering, he put his right knee on, and then raised himself up into the wagon, turned himself to the guard, placing his hands on his hips.

The commanding officer, who was on horseback, then said, "Major Andre, if you have anything to say, you can speak, for you have but a short time to live." Major Andre, standing with his hands on his hips, said, "I have nothing more to say, gentlemen, but this, you all bear me witness, that I meet my fate as a brave man." The hangman then ascended into the wagon and stood at Major Andre's right hand; when in the act of opening the noose of the halter, Major Andre, with his right hand, made a moderate snatch, took the halter out of the hangman's hand, took off his hat, put it down, then took off his white neckcloth and put it in his right hand coat pocket; after which, with the forefinger of his right hand he pushed down the collar of his shirt, and opening the knot of the halter, he put it over his head, and drew the knot close on the right side of his neck; he then tied a white handkerchief over his eyes, with much apparent composure of mind. The hangman having secured the end of the halter to the top of the gallows, descended from the wagon. The commanding officer directed the hangman to tie his arms slack behind him. Major Andre then taking a white handkerchief out of his right hand coat pocket, gave it to the hangman, who tied his arms as directed (this was done that he should not raise his arms while hanging).

The commanding officer then gave a signal by the falling of his sword for the hangman to drive off. The hangman then led the horses from under the gallows, and Major Andre swung off. He had not hung more than half a minute, neither had he as yet made any struggle, when the commanding officer ordered a soldier to bear down on the shoulders that he might not

be long in agony, and he immediately died. Neither did Major Andre struggle in the least, nor did he hang a quarter of the time usual in such cases. The commanding officer ordered two soldiers to bear him up, one on each side with one arm under his shoulders, and one under his thighs; the commanding officer then cut the halter, when the two soldiers bore him away from the gallows. He was not allowed to fall to the ground. Every attention and respect was paid to Major Andre that it was possible to pay a man in his situation; neither did I discover anything in either officer or soldier but a deep sorrow for Major Andre, and a strong desire and wish that the traitor Arnold should have been executed in his stead. And although the talents of Major Andre as an officer, and his knowledge of the works at West Point, would have been much against the American cause, had he been spared, still every officer and soldier in the army would have lifted both hands for the exchange of Andre for Gen. Arnold. This exchange was offered by General Washington, but refused by Gen. Clinton, the British Commander-in-chief. So the life of a traitor was saved, and Major Andre fell a sacrifice.

When Major Andre was cut down and borne by the two soldiers to the coffin, a short distance off, I did not follow after the corpse, but was repeatedly informed by different officers while I remained on the ground that Major Andre's servant that came from New York was present, taking off his boots, coat, and hat, for the purpose of conveying them to New York. This was the general report on the ground where he was executed, and was generally believed then and afterwards.

I presume it will not be amiss for me to state, that during the American Revolution, West Point was allowed to be a strong place, well fortified, and of great importance to the United States, and the key of communication between the eastern and southern states. Indeed it was a common saying in the city of New York at the time, among the British officers and soldiers, that West Point was the young Gi-

blatrar; being afraid to attempt taking it by force of arms, they made the attempt by bribery and corruption.

JOHN VAN DYK,

Capt. Artillery, Amer. Rev.

Col. Lamb's Reg't, State of N.Y. Line.
New York, Aug. 27, 1821.

Societies and their Proceedings.

CALIFORNIA.

CALIFORNIA PIONEER SOCIETY, *San Francisco*, June 3, 1863.—At a regular meeting J. S. Hittell, President of the Historical Committee, submitted the following report, after which the Society adjourned:

MR. PRESIDENT: There are several books called histories of California, but they do not deserve the name. The works of Venegas, Clavigero, and Begert, refer exclusively to Lower California, and were written before our California had a history. The only English books called histories of California, are those of Forbes and Greenhow, and neither of these gives any connected account of the historical events which happened from 1785 to 1835. The chapters in the *Annals of San Francisco*, relating to the history of the State previous to 1845, are made up almost exclusively from Forbes. Randolph's address before this Society, records some interesting incidents, but is not a history. The history of the State is, therefore, still to be written. It is desirable that there should be a history of the State, not merely as a matter of curiosity, but also as a matter of political and economical policy. The history of a state is part of its wealth. Every interesting association connected with a place renders it attractive to foreigners and dear to natives. The recollection of the bold adventures and brave actions of our fathers stimulates us to rival them. The record of the deeds of this generation will inspire the men of the next. If we wish our State to be respected abroad, we must show that

we respect it at home; and one method of making that showing is to cherish the memory of the events which happened here in early times.

To obtain a complete and correct history of the State, it is necessary that much work should be done in collecting information. No newspapers were published until seventy-seven years after the establishment of the Missions; nor is there any general record of the main events of that period. The Spanish archives are not complete: they are in much confusion; they have no indexes; and they omit to mention many important occurrences. There are in this city 300,000 pages of the archives of the missions and territorial government which have never been examined for historical purposes, and many of them written in crabbed manuscript. To supply the knowledge not obtained from the archives, it would be necessary to consult aged persons still living, who occupied prominent positions previous to the American conquest, and were familiar with the political and military history of the country.

This work should be done soon, because the possession of this knowledge may not long survive, and without it serious blanks may be left in the history of the State never to be filled up. No person has, as yet, undertaken the work; nor, so far as is known, will any one undertake it, unless there be some inducement beyond the possibility of profit from the sale of the book. The population of California is not large enough, and the expenses of living are too high to give any assurance of profit from the publication of such a work, especially if the information is to be collected at great expense and delay before the labor of composition commences. A bill to pay a person for visiting all the counties in the State, and collecting such historical information as has not hitherto been placed upon record, was agitated by the Legislature of 1862 and '63. Many members seemed, or pretended, to consider it a mere scheme to plunder the public treasury, and no better than the bills to create offices for the inspection of pork and the measurement of wood. It is doubtful whether any future

Legislature would show much favor to it.

The question, then, presents itself, whether this Society can collect the information, money, and men willing to labor in the matter that would be necessary. The Society will not be able to contribute anything from its general fund until its debts shall have been paid, and perhaps not much then. Whether a special historical fund could be collected by subscription may be worthy of consideration.

As for the men who have the willingness, taste, and preliminary knowledge necessary for collecting the information, most of them are persons who rely upon their daily labors for their support, and could not devote themselves to historical studies without receiving payment, or obtaining positions, such as clerkships in public offices, where they might have some leisure. Besides, many of these persons have come to California since 1849, and could not be admitted as members in our Society. If we expect to have a historical association, we should provide for accepting every one who will work upon the history of the State. Perhaps some plan might be devised by which such persons, without admission to full membership, might be elected corresponding members or associates of the Historical Committee.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—*Boston, June 15, 1863.*—The monthly meeting was held on Thursday, June 4, at 4 P. M. Several donations were received, including one of valuable eastern coins, both ancient and modern. Mr. Putnam exhibited a few fine American pieces, of which a remarkably beautiful set of Lord Baltimore's silver money was much admired. The Secretary exhibited several coins both valuable and interesting, among which were some perfect cents of early dates, and the medal struck to commemorate the sailing of the "Columbia and Washington" from Boston for the Pacific Ocean in 1787. Concerning another of his pieces he read a short paper, of which the following is the substance. "The

coin is a threepence of the first Massachusetts issue or N. E. type, and but one other is known. As no suspicion can attach to this one it gives evidence to the fact of such coinage, and removes from the other the slight doubt which has existed, as it nearly always does in respect of unique coins. In May, 1652, the General Court at Boston ordered the establishment of a mint for the coinage of "twelve pence, six pence, and three pence peeces, which shalbe for forme flatt, and square on the sides, and stamped on the one side with N. E., and on the other side with XIIId, VIId, and IIIId, according to the value of each peece," etc. This order only remained in force six months, and the shillings are now worth twenty-five dollars, and genuine sixpences perhaps about fifty; the only threepence known to the Numismatic world a few weeks ago, is in the collection belonging to Yale College. Thomas Snelling, in his account of the coins of the English colonies, published 1769, says: "The first pieces coined at this time (1652), or rather stamped, were sixpences and shillings, having on one side N. E., and on the other VI. and XII. for their respective values. We are also told there was another sort struck with III. for threepence, but we have never yet met with it in any cabinet, and even the other two are very scarce." Ruding, the great authority on English coinage, quotes from Hutchinson's History the passage relating to this money, and adds: "The threepence spoken of above has never been discovered." Compared with the modesty of these writers, the words of the great American Numismatist have an unpleasant sound: "Shillings and sixpences were only coined at this time. * * * It has been stated that threepenny pieces were also coined, but as we have never seen them, or heard of them otherwise, we may, with propriety, be permitted to question the truth of any such statement;" as if Mr. Dickeson could suppose that specimens existed of every coinage that has ever been published. The only reason for suspecting the threepence at Yale College was the same as gave it its greatest value, viz.: that it was unique. But as this of mine

comes from a collection formed thirty years ago, and hardly examined since, the author—and may he soon appear—of a new work on American Numismatics, will, I trust, “with propriety be permitted to say that two specimens exist of this very rare coin.”

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—*Boston, June 3, 1863.*—A stated meeting was held this afternoon, the President, Winslow Lewis, M.D., in the chair.

The Recording Secretary being absent, the Corresponding Secretary was requested to serve in his place.

Rev. Mr. Bradlee, the Corresponding Secretary, read letters accepting membership from Charles G. Leland, Esq., of Philadelphia, corresponding, and Percival L. Everett, Esq., of Boston, resident. A letter was also read from Isaac J. Greenwood, Esq., of New York, accompanying a valuable MS. memoir by himself.

Mr. Sheppard, the Librarian, reported that 178 volumes, 204 pamphlets, and 11 manuscripts, had been received as donations since the last meeting. Of these, 169 volumes, many of them rare and valuable, were received from Charles L. Hancock, Esq., to whom a vote of thanks was unanimously given. Most of the books have been in the Hancock family for a long time, and some of them belonged to the patriot Hon. John Hancock, and his uncle, Thomas Hancock, Esq., who built the Hancock House.

An interesting memoir of George Long Duyckinck, a corresponding member of the Society, who died in New York, March 30, 1863, in the 40th year of his age, was read by Mr. Trask, the historiographer. The sketch was prepared by his brother, Evert A. Duyckinck. Mr. D. was born in the city of New York, October 17, 1823; was son of Evert and grandson of Christopher Duyckinck. He was well known in literary circles as an associate with his brother in the publication of thirteen volumes of the weekly journal called the *Literary World*, which was closed in 1853, and also compiler, with him, of the *Cyclopædia of American Literature* in two large octavo vo-

lumes of nearly 1500 pages. He was the author of several biographical works—the lives of George Herbert, Bishop Ken. Latimer, and Jeremy Taylor.

The historiographer also read portions of a memorial of Hon. William Darlington, M.D., LL.D., of West Chester, Pa., prepared by Washington Townsend, Esq., of West Chester.

Dr. Darlington was Honorary Vice-President of the N. E. Hist. Gen. Society for Pennsylvania, succeeding Hon. Samuel Breck, of Philadelphia, who died September 1, aged 91. He was born near the village of Dilworth, now Dilworthstown, Chester Co., Pa., April 28, 1782; was son of Edward and Hannah Darlington. He was the author of one of the most complete local Floras extant, entitled *Flora Cestrica*. He prepared and published a work on *Agricultural Botany*, a second illustrated edition of which has been issued; a volume entitled *Reliquiæ Baldwinianæ; Memorials of Bartram and Marshall*. He was President of the West Chester Bank, and a member of more than forty literary and scientific associations. He died in West Chester, April 23, 1863, aged nearly eighty-one years.

On motion of William Reed Deane, Esq., it was

Resolved, That, as members of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, we cherish the highest regard for the life and services of our late lamented and venerable member and Honorary Vice-President for the state of Pennsylvania, William Darlington, M.D., LL.D., that we would hold up, as especially worthy of the imitation of young men, the example of his youth, in which by earnest purpose and persevering efforts he started himself upon the assiduous study of the profession which he had chosen as the business of his life; that we hold in the highest estimation his manhood, in which he entered upon a career of usefulness and professional success seldom equalled, uniting with it the noble and enthusiastic work of diffusing historical and scientific information among men, instilling a taste for literature into the minds of the young, and awakening a general thirst for

knowledge among the people; thus practically uniting the love of literature and science with the everyday business of life, and impressing the inspiration of his own character upon all in the locality in which he resided; that we would ever keep in view his beneficent old age, as we are borne on towards the evening of our days, which period to him was filled with that calmness and serenity that was the result of a consciousness of a life well spent—a life that was not only crowned with glory and honor, but with usefulness and beauty to the last.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be signed by the President and Secretary, and forwarded to the family of the deceased.

A ballot was then taken for an honorary Vice-President in the place of Dr. Darlington, and Nathaniel Chauncey, Esq., of Philadelphia, was unanimously elected.

The paper of the afternoon was by Samuel G. Drake, Esq., on witchcraft. Before commencing that paper Mr. Drake called the attention of the Society to some facts respecting William Wood's *New England Prospect*, especially to an edition of that work published in Boston in 1764, remarking that, "Several months ago the question was asked in the *Boston Transcript*—'Who was the editor or publisher of that edition?' The *Transcript* query was copied into the *Historical Magazine* (vol. vi. 257). Nothing has appeared, of which I am aware, in the *Transcript* (the paper where one would naturally look for it) answering the question. Very recently my attention was called to the fact that the subject of the editorship of Wood had been called up in another Historical Society in Boston, owing to the notice in the *Transcript*. A member had a copy in his possession, which, by certain autographs contained in it, pretty conclusively showed that one *Nathaniel Rogers* was the editor of that edition. Another question then arose—'Who was Nathaniel Rogers?' The possessor of the volume seems to have taken much pains to answer this question, but not with very good success. Nathaniel Rogers was probably the son of George Rogers, Esq., a prominent merchant of

Boston, and grandson of Mr. Nathaniel Rogers of Portsmouth, N. H. His mother was sister to Gov. Thomas Hutchinson. From this family connexion he probably became an officer of the Crown. Among the celebrated 'Hutchinson and Oliver Letters' is one by him. He married in 1765 the widow of John Gould, by whom, the following year, he had a son, whom he named George, after his father. I have not pursued his history beyond this point."

Mr. Drake's paper upon witchcraft was quite elaborate, inasmuch that time admitted the reading of but a portion of it, and by a vote of the Society he was requested to read the remainder of it at some future meeting of the Society. He gave an account of witchcraft as it was viewed at different periods; how it has been defined by both early and late lexicographers; the means used to eradicate the belief in it without openly striking at the superstitious and prejudices of its supporters; and a notice of the early authors who have written upon the subject.

July 1.—A stated meeting of the Society was held this evening, Vice-President Moore in the chair, Rev. J. T. Sargent was appointed Secretary pro tem.

The Corresponding Secretary reported that since the last monthly meeting he had received letters from the following persons accepting membership;—Resident members, His Excellency John A. Andrew, Governor of Massachusetts; Hon. Abel Cushing, Dorchester; G. Twitchell, Esq., Carmi E. King, Esq., Geo. B. Blake, Esq., Gustavus A. Somerby, Esq., Robert Codman, Esq., and Francis J. Humphrey, Esq., of Boston; Charles C. Burr, Esq., of Auburndale; Rev. H. Alger, Jr., of Cambridge; corresponding member, J. Smith Futhy, Esq., of West Chester, Penn.

A letter was received from N. Chauncey, Esq., accepting the office of Honorary Vice-President of the Society for the State of Pennsylvania, in place of the late Wm. Darlington, LL.D.

The Librarian reported that since the last meeting fifteen bound volumes, fifty-nine pamphlets, sermons, etc., three valuable manuscripts, had been presented.

Amos Otis, Esq., of Yarmouth Port, gave some account of the old vessel which has recently been uncovered in the harbor of Orleans on Cape Cod, and presented to the Society a specimen of the wood of the same, which has been so wonderfully preserved for two hundred and thirty-six years. The identity of the vessel as the one which is mentioned by Bradford and Morton under 1627, he considered from various circumstances which he mentioned as well or even better established than the identity of the Rock on which the Pilgrims landed. He described the manner in which the vessel was built, and stated that none of the aged persons with whom he had conversed had ever seen a vessel like this. In one particular it showed a peculiarity which has very recently been introduced as a new invention.

A minute description of the vessel is preparing by Mr. Otis for insertion in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, which is to be accompanied by an engraving.

Rev. Elias Nason of Exeter, N. H., read a paper on Daniel Webster, giving some new and interesting particulars of his school days at Exeter; and from these and a survey of the whole life of the distinguished statesman, he discussed the secret cause of his greatness.

He quoted Mr. Webster's own words in speaking of what he would look at in making up his judgment of the cause of the success of any individual. He wished to know not only what he did, but how he did it. Mr. Webster was the learned lawyer, the accomplished statesman, and the eloquent orator. He still lives in the hum of our spindles, in the whirl of our railroads, and in every advance of agriculture. He lives in our religion by the echoes of his arguments in the Dartmouth College and Gerard College cases. The secret of his success was eloquently resolved into several causes—the peculiar talents of his parents, especially of his mother, the particular studies he pursued, the books he read, but above all the *labor*, the work, the study he performed.

NEW YORK.

BUFFALO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Buffalo, June 12, 1863.*—At a meeting of this Society, for the month of June, Mr. Fillmore, President, in the chair,

Guy H. Salisbury, as Corresponding Secretary, made a written report of expenditures, donations, etc.

Henry Wells, of Aurora, Cayuga county, President of the American Express Company, has, at the request of O. H. Marshall, communicated to the Society a manuscript history of the Express business, in its relation to Buffalo. This is a pleasantly written and suggestive paper, with many interesting reminiscences and startling comparisons. It was read to the Society, and a special vote of thanks to Mr. Wells was passed. Mr. W. intends placing the narrative in pamphlet form for private circulation.

Nathan Kite, an antiquarian gentleman of Philadelphia, has addressed two more letters to Mr. Fillmore, pursuing the inquiry as to the origin of the name of our city—accompanied with a portion of a journal of Wm. Savery, a quaker, who attended a treaty with the Indians of the Six Nations, held at Canandaigua, in 1794, in which reference is made to the name of "Buffalo Creek."

An unusual number of deaths have taken place among the families of old residents during the past month, which are noted as follows: May 3d, Major Elihu Faxon, of the 36th Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, and son of James Faxon of this city, aged 23—killed in battle on the heights of Fredericksburgh, Va.; May 7th, Silas Sawin, aged 62—being the first member of the Historical Society deceased since its organization; May 14th, Philip H. Weishuhn, aged 75—was with Com. Perry in the Battle of Lake Erie, Sept. 10th, '14.

A contribution of one dollar to the fund for procuring a Photographic Album for portraits of the oldest residents and their immediate descendants, has been made by "L. M."

O. H. Marshall, from the Committee on Constitution and By-laws, reported sundry

amendments to the same, which were severally voted on and passed. The Corresponding Secretary was directed to procure 500 copies of the Constitution and By-laws to be printed with the names of the officers of the Society, and of all such members as shall, by the first day of July, have perfected their membership by payment of the initiation fee. The publication to be made as soon as practicable after July 1st.

Henry Wells, of Aurora, Cayuga Co., N. Y., was elected a Corresponding Member.

OHIO.

FIRE LANDS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Norwalk, June 10.*—The annual meeting of this Society was held at Whittlesey Hall. In the absence of the President, the Chair was occupied by Judge Z. Phillips, of Berlin, one of the Vice-Presidents, and the meeting opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Mudge of Norwalk.

The proceedings of the last meeting, held at Peru, were read.

An interesting and appropriate letter was read from the venerable President, Platt Benedict, Esq., expressing his warm attachment to the Society and earnest desire for its future prosperity, and the continued success of the *Pioneer*.

The Treasurer, C. A. Preston, Esq., made his annual report.

The report of the Secretary for the past year was then presented. It congratulated the Society on its increased prosperity and success. The meetings of the Society have been better attended, the work of gathering local history more successful, and the demand for the *Pioneer* greater than ever before. Reference was made to the interest manifested in the Society by individuals and societies abroad. The death of Hon. Elisha Whittlesey was appropriately noticed, and the recommendation that the Rev. A. Newton, of Norwalk, be requested to prepare a commemorative address, was approved.

The report also recommended the appointment of a suitable person to have charge of the Cabinet, and the selection of

some competent member to serve as Historiographer, whose special duty shall be to report at each meeting a condensed obituary of each pioneer who has passed away since the previous session. The recommendations were approved.

On motion of the Hon. C. B. Simmons, of Greenfield, the Secretary was directed to procure and present to the State Library at Columbus a full set of the *Pioneer*.

The roll of townships was then called for reports from Historical Committees, during which the following changes were made:

Lyme—John Seymour, appointed vice Dea. J. S. Pierce, resigned.

Oxford—F. D. Drake, Vice Wm. Parish, Esq., declined.

The Society then proceeded to an election of officers for the following year, which resulted as follows:

President.—Platt Benedict, Norwalk. *Vice-Presidents.*—Z. Phillips, Berlin; G. H. Woodruff, Peru; E. Bemiss, Groton; Hosea Townsend, New London; S. C. Parker, Greenfield. *Treasurer.*—C. A. Preston, Norwalk. *Recording Secretary.*—D. H. Pease, Norwalk. *Corresponding Secretaries.*—F. D. Parish, Sandusky; P. N. Schuyler, Norwalk. *Historiographer.*—S. C. Parker, Greenfield. *Keeper of Cabinet.*—R. T. Rust, Norwalk. *Directors.*—F. D. Parish, Sandusky; Chas. A. Preston, P. N. Schuyler, D. H. Pease, Norwalk; Z. Phillips, Berlin.

The original field notes of Ludlow's survey of the Fire Lands in 1808 having been presented to the Society by I. M. Keeler, Esq., of Fremont, and revised by Eri Mesnard, Esq., of Norwalk, for many years surveyor of Huron county, an interesting article prepared by the latter was then read, giving an interesting account of the manner of making the survey.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The war-worn and battle-stained banner and flag of the 55th regiment O. V. I., were exhibited amid the cheers of the audience, by P. N. Schuyler, Esq., after which the resolutions were presented by him, and unanimously adopted.

Judge Parker reported the following pioneers as passed away since last report:

John C. Palmer, Stephen Crippen, and Dan'l Clary, aged 64, of Ridgefield. Mrs. Sally Ashley, of Greenfield, aged 69. Mrs. Nellie Hagaman, of Bronson. James Cleveland, of Greenfield, aged 67, and Rev. Joseph Edwards, of Ripley.

M. F. Cowdery, Esq., Principal of the Union Schools of Sandusky, then delivered an able and valuable address on the organization, history, and present condition of *Schools* on the Fire Lands. Rich in thought and facts, the address was timely, and on its conclusion the thanks of the Society were presented, and a copy requested for the *Pioneer*.

North Fairfield was selected as the next place of meeting, the second Wednesday of September, and Judge L. Foote, Spencer Baker, Walter Branch, Dr. Campbell, David Johnson, John K. Smith, and T. Smith, the Committee of Arrangements.

The exercises were enlivened by music, the pitch being taken from Prof. Webster's pitch pipe, over seventy-five years old.

WISCONSIN.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN.—*Tuesday, June 30, 1863.*—Hon. Geo. B. Smith in the chair.

The Secretary announced fifty communications received since the last regular meeting. The Librarian's report exhibited 70 volumes added to the Library, 242 unbound documents and pamphlets, with several unbound newspaper files, and many additions to the cabinet.—Among them are, file of Boston *Evening Post*, from 1769 to 1775, folio; *Western Courier*, Louisville, 1813–16, taken from a burning rebel house at Greenville, Miss., March, 1863: Cape Girardeau *Western Eagle*, 1849–51.

Hon. George Gale was appointed to deliver the next annual address—the *Traditional History of the Winnebagoes* was suggested as a desirable subject.

Samuel Marshal was chosen as a Trustee

of the Building Fund in place of J. A. Ellis, removed to Chicago.

Hon. Henry D. Barron was elected an Honorary Member of the Society; Hon. C. M. Treat, Eugene R. Leland, and others, corresponding members. Adjourned.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

EARLY FEMALE PRINTERS AND EDITORS IN AMERICA.—Anne Franklin. The first newspaper printed in Rhode Island, was at Newport, in 1732. James Franklin, a brother of the Doctor, was publisher. He died soon after, and his widow continued the business several years. She was printer to the colony, supplied blanks to the public offices, published pamphlets, etc. The Newport Mercury, which is now regularly issued, grew out of this printing office in 1758, and is the oldest paper in the country. In 1745 Mrs. F. printed for the government an edition of the laws, containing 340 pages. She was aided in her office by her two daughters. They were correct and quick compositors, and very sensible women. A servant of the house usually worked at the press. Gregory Dexter, an early settler of Providence, usually worked for her when she had a large job, or an almanac to get out. It seems printing with type was not her only business. Read her advertisement:

"The printer hereof, prints linens, calicoes, silks, &c., in figures, very lively and durable colors, and without the offensive smell which commonly attends linen printed here."

Mrs. Sarah Goddard was also a printer at Newport in 1776. She was born in Rhode Island, and widow of Giles Goddard, a printer of New London, Ct. She received a good education, and was well acquainted with many branches of literature. She had the management of a newspaper, and conducted it with very much ability for

two years, when John Carter associated with her, under the firm of Sarah Goddard & Co.

Mrs. Margaret Draper was the widow of Richard Draper. She published the Massachusetts Gazette and Boston News Letter after his death. It was the first paper established in North America. All the newspapers excepting hers ceased to be published when Boston was besieged by the English. She left Boston with the British army and went to England, where a pension was settled upon her by the government for life.

Mrs. Cornelia Bradford was the widow of Andrew Bradford, who died in Philadelphia, in 1742. She continued the printing business for a number of years, and retired with a sufficiency of "worldly lucre."

In the same city, Mrs. Jane Atkin, at the death of her father, in 1802, continued the business. Her reputation was high, from the productions which issued from her press. She was also noted for her correctness in proof reading.

Mrs. Zenger, the widow of John P. Zenger, who published the second newspaper established in New York, carried on the business for years after his death. She was a modest woman—the exact reverse of her husband, who managed to have as many libel suits on hand as a certain literary character of our time. The consequence was, Zenger got into full intimacy with the prisons for giving public utterance to his liberal views. Mrs. Zenger conducted the New York Weekly Journal with ability for three years, until 1748.

Mrs. Mary Holt, widow of John Holt, and publisher of the "New York Journal," in 1793, was appointed printer to the state. The paper did powerful service during the revolutionary war.

Anne K. Greene was born in Holland. In 1767, she succeeded her husband in publishing the Maryland Gazette, the first paper printed in that state. She executed the colony printing, and continued the business to her death in 1775.

The first printer in Baltimore was Ni-

colas Hassebotch. He was succeeded by his widow, who did up business with expedition. In 1773, a missionary had a bible in his hand, explaining it to a party of Indians. He pronounced it to be "the gospel—the truth—the word of God." "What," said one of them, "did the Great All-Powerful make this book?" "Yes," replied the missionary, "it is his work."

The Indian taking the literal import of the words, answered indignantly, "I believe it to be a great lie. I go to Baltimore last month, when I see Dutch woman make him. The Great Spirit want no Dutch man to help him."

Mrs. Mary K. Goddard was sister to William Goddard of Rhode Island, who established the Maryland Journal. Coming from a State where free toleration was allowed, he was apt to write rather harshly. He was several times mobbed, and had to finally quit the State and return to Providence. His sister Mary conducted the paper for eight years, took in job work, and acted as Postmaster until 1784. She was spirited in her writings, and nothing but her sex saved her from frequent flagellations.

Mrs. H. Boyle published a paper at Williamsburg, Va., in 1774. It favored the Crown, and lived but a short time.

Clementine Bird succeeded her husband in the Virginia Gazette, in 1772. T. W. Jefferson was a contributor. She died in 1775.

Mrs. Elizabeth Timothee, after the death of her husband in 1773, continued publishing the Gazette in Charleston, S. C. She conducted the press two years, when her son took it.

Anne Timothee, the widow of the son of Elizabeth, just mentioned, after the Revolutionary war ceased, revived the Gazette, which had been established by the elder Timothee. It had been discontinued while the British troops were in possession of Charleston. She was appointed printer to the State, and held the office until 1792.

Mary Crouch was the widow of Charles Crouch, and born in Rhode Island. Her husband established a paper in opposition

to the Stamp Act, in Charleston, S. C. Mrs. C. continued the paper until 1780, when she removed to Salem, Mass., and took her press and type with her. She published a paper at Salem for some years, and returned to Providence with a purse sufficient for "creature comforts" during her life.

Penelope Russel succeeded her husband in printing the "Censor," at Boston, in 1771. She was a very industrious and active woman. She not only set type, but while at her case, invoked her muse and put up type on tragical events in an interesting manner, without any written copy.

In Connecticut, Mrs. Watson, the widow of Ebenezer Watson, who died in 1777, continued one of the publishers of the *Courant* at Hartford, for two years, when a gentleman of steady habits took her as a sleeping partner.

BROOKLYN, June 30, 1863.

JEFFERSON ON THE SLAVE TRADE.—Enclosed you will find the copy of an original and very characteristic letter of Thomas Jefferson, now in the autographic collections of the Long Island Historical Society.

H. R. S.

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1803.

DEAR SIR.—I have lately received a letter from Ingraham, who is in prison under a ca. sa. on a judgement for 14000 dollars & costs, one moiety (I presume) to the U. S. for having been the master of a vessel which brought from Africa a cargo of the natives of that country to be sold in slavery. he petitions for a pardon, as does his wife on behalf of herself, her children & his mother. his situation, so far as respects himself, merits no commiseration: that of his wife, children & mother, suffering for want of his aid, does: so also does the condition of the unhappy human beings whom he forcibly brought away from their native country. & whose wives, children & parents are now suffering for want of their aid & comfort. between these two sets of suffering beings whom his crimes have placed in that condition, we are to apportion our commiseration. I presume his conviction was under the act of 1794, c. 11

—which inflicts pecuniary punishment only, without imprisonment. as that punishment was sometimes evaded by the insolvency of the offenders, the legislature in 1800, added, for subsequent cases, imprisonment not exceeding 2 years. Ingraham's case is exactly such an one as the law of 1800 intended to meet; and tho' it could not be retrospective, yet if its measure be just now, it would have been just then, and consequently we shall act according to the views of the legislature, by restricting his imprisonment to their maximum of 2 years, instead of letting it be perpetual as the law of '94, under which he was convicted, would make it, in his case of insolvency. he must remain therefore the 2 years in prison: and at the end of that term I would wish a statement by the Judges & District attorney, who acted in the cause, of such facts as are material, & of their judgement on them, recommending him, or not, at their discretion, to pardon at the end of 2 years or any other term they think will be sufficient to operate as a terror to others meditating the same crime, without losing a just attention to the sufferings of his family. this of course can only respect the moiety of the U. S. The interest you took in this case during the last Congress has encouraged me to hope you would lend your instrumentality to the bringing it to a close, which would gratify me, so far as it could be done without abusing the power of pardon, confided to the discretion of the Executive to be used in cases, which tho' within the words, are not within the intention of the law. the law certainly did not intend perpetual imprisonment. Accept my friendly salutations and high respect.

TH: JEFFERSON.

THE HON'BLE CHRISTOPHER ELLERY.

Superscribed

"The hon'ble
Christopher Ellery
Newport
Rhode Island."

"PROVIDENCE HAS SENT A FEW MEN INTO THE WORLD, ETC."—Till recently I had, with some others, ascribed the remarkable expression at the end of this paper to one

of our Revolutionary patriots, to Patrick Henry or Jefferson. It was the dying utterance of one of the bravest and sincerest of English republicans, Richard Rumbold, on officer in Cromwell's own regiment, and who was on guard of the scaffold when Charles was executed. He was implicated in the Rye House plot, and was associated in the attempt to raise the Scotch by the Earl of Argyle, who left his dying testimony to the virtues of his gallant confederate. Both were taken and executed in Edinburgh within a few hours of each other. Rumbold was mortally wounded, and so near death that he had to be supported on the scaffold. To the vulgar abuse of a privy councillor he replied, "I am at peace with God, how then can I be confounded." He said, "*He never could believe that Providence had sent a few men into the world ready booted and spurred to ride, and millions ready saddled and bridled to be ridden.*" See Macaulay. E.

SNOW STORMS IN BOSTON.—A correspondent of the *Boston Evening Transcript*, June 9, 1863, gives the following statements relative to the snow storms in that city for the past season, and for twenty years past:—

"The first snow storm was on November 7th, 1862 (6 inches snow), and the succeeding ones were as follows: December 6th, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; 22d, 1 inch; 30th and 31st, 5 inches; January 14th, 1863, 1 inch; 21st, little, ground white; 27th, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; 28th, 4 inches; and 29th, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; February 3d, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; 5th, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; 12th, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; and 22d, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; March 1st, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches; 3d, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch; 6th, little, ground white; 7th and 8th, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches; 11th, 3 inches; 14th, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch; 28th, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch; and 31st, 2 inches; April 4th, little snow, and 7th, 2 inches. Total number storms, 25; depth of snow, four feet seven and seven-eighth inches.

My figures for the past twenty years are as follows:

Years.	No. Storms.	Depth of Snow.
1843-4	44	7 feet 7 1-2 inches.
1844-5	36	3 " 3 "
1845-6	27	3 " 7 "
1846-7	32	2 " 8 "
1847-8	27	2 " 1 "

1848-9	27	3 feet 1 inches.
1849-50	33	2 " 11 "
1850-51	28	3 " 1 "
1851-52	38	6 " 8 1-2 "
1852-53	20	3 " 2 "
1853-54	24	7 " 1 3-4 "
1854-55	35	3 " 7 1-2 "
1855-56	28	4 " 5 "
1856-57	32	6 " 2 "
1857-58	14	2 " 11 "
1858-59	23	4 " 1-2 "
1859-60	24	3 " 2 3-8 "
1860-61	34	6 " 6 1-4 "
1861-62	35	5 " 1 1-2 "
1862-63	25	4 " 7 7-8 "

Whole number of snow storms in Boston the past twenty years, 586; depth of snow during the same period, 86 feet $\frac{3}{4}$ inches."

CORRESPONDENCE OF JOHN HANCOCK AND BRIG. GEN. BROOKS.

Boston, Aug. 20, 1781.

SIR—I am extremely surprised at the Information I have this moment received that a large proportion of the Men in your Brigade had not marched to join the Army under his Excellency, General Washington, tho' a Party had been ready to March some days, yet were prevented by Major Farmer, who was not ready himself, and therefore ordered the March of the Men to be Suspended, this Conduct is certainly reprehensible. I must earnestly request you will repeat your Orders in the most pressing Terms that the Men instantly March, & if the Officers are not ready the Men must March without them & the Officers be answerable for their delays. You surely will not suffer your Orders to be trifled with by a subordinate officer's taking upon him to supersede your Directions.

I pray you, Sir, for the good of the Country to be attentive to this my Application, and please to let me hear from you & send me a return of the Officers & Men you have detached in consequence of my Orders.

I am,
Sir,

Your most Obedt. Servt,

JOHN HANCOCK.

BRIG. GENL. BROOKS.

bison, but on reaching Illinois describe it as a new animal. From this I infer that they never saw it in New York. Some very ignorant readers supposed the Vaches Sauvages, mentioned in the earlier Jesuit Relations, to be the bison, but Mr. Ketchum admits that the animal was the moose, and the writers in the Relations prevent all mistake by describing the animal.

Now, how does Mr. Ketchum prove that the bison has been found within the time I mentioned in New York State?

1. Thomas Morton, who was never there, says, there were in 1636 herds south of Lake Ontario.

2. Lasalle, on his way from the Illinois river to Quebec, found Buffalo.

3. La Hontan, a doubtful authority at best, found buffalo on the banks of two rivers at the western extremity of Lake Erie.

4. A memoir to Vaudreuil says, they were found thirty leagues up Miami river

5. Charlevoix says that bison were found south of Lake Erie.

6. Ashe says, that he found a man who had seen them at Onondaga.

7. The first Senecas who came to settle on Buffalo creek found buffalo bones there.

8. They were found at Marietta.

9. They were found at Zanesville.

10. Gallatin found them south of the Ohio.

If any one can see in all this sufficient proof of the existence of the buffalo in the State of New York in the last two centuries, he is readily convinced, for not one is a witness to the point except Morton and Ashe; and how far their testimony to the point should go depends on Morton's authority, which we know not, as he certainly did not visit the territory in question; and on the loose statement in Ashe, one of the most unreliable of modern English travelers in America, a statement which both French and English authorities disprove.

It is odd enough to prove the existence of the bison in New York by showing that it was found in Ohio or Kentucky.

Ashe, as I stated in a previous note, is the only one who asserts that it has been found by whites in New York, and by Ashe they must stand or fall.

If bisons were found in New York why did the French never trade in their skins, but get them solely from the West?

BURGOYNE'S TROOPS (vol. vii. p. —).—As throwing a little further light on the reasons for detaining Burgoyne's troops, the following facts, gleaned from Mad. Reidesel's Memoirs, may be worth printing:—After having *agreed* on the articles of capitulation, but before signing them, Burgoyne learned from a deserter that Clinton had taken the intrenchments at the Highlands, had advanced to Esopus, and might then be expected to be in Albany. Burgoyne, highly elated, proposed to a council of war to break off the capitulation, already settled, but not signed: fourteen voted that it could not be done with honor, though eight voted for breaking it.

In the discussions in Congress and elsewhere, in regard to fulfilling strictly the article stipulating that the army should be shipped from Boston to England, Lafayette was referred to, who decided against permitting their departure. He foresaw that a war would soon break out between France and England, and wished to prevent the latter from employing these forces elsewhere. To overcome all scruples of Congress, he referred to the example the English had given in the Seven Years' War at the capitulation of Kloster-Se-
ven. R.

GEN. DANIEL BRODHEAD (vol. vii. p. 166).—There is a biographical sketch of this Pennsylvanian Revolutionary Officer in De Hass's *History of the Indian Wars of West Virginia*, published by H. Hoblitzell, Wheeling, and printed by King & Baird, Philadelphia, 1851. L. C. D.

MADISON, WIS.

Notes on Books.

The Annals of the State Historical Society of Iowa. Iowa City, 1863. 8vo. pp. 96. THIS Western Society has begun to emulate the labors of the sister associations in Wis-

consin and Minnesota. The opening number of the Annals contains an account of Scott County, by W. Barrows, Esq., which deserves great praise. Iowa has a most worthy history, and we look with interest to the contributions to be contained in the Annals.

Celebration du 200e Anniversaire de la Fondation du Seminaire de Quebec, 30 Avril, 1863. Quebec, 8vo. 1863.

THE Seminary of Quebec has reached its two hundredth anniversary. Not the oldest institution in the colony of Canada, it has still a venerable age and a history pleasing to contemplate. It has formed its Christian heroes, its illustrious bishops, faithful pastors, heroic missionaries, martyrs even, and the Abbés Racine and Legaré, and the polished Mr. Chauveau, well describe its past glories and present usefulness.

Ancient Mining on the Shores of Lake Superior. By Charles Whittlesey. Washington: Smithsonian Institution. 1863.

A VERY interesting contribution to our history. It is not au niveau du temps in regard to early French annals, or it might be made much more interesting. The traces of early French mining are far more ample than Mr. Whittlesey supposes, and he has evidently seen early writers only in second-hand extracts.

The Fire Lands Pioneer. Published by the Fire Lands Historical Society. Vol. IV. Sandusky, 1863.

THIS valuable work on Ohio History comes regularly out. This number is illustrated with a portrait of Platt Benedict, Esq., the President of the Society. The contents present the usual variety, and, if anything, increase in interest. It is a tribute to the history of the great State of Ohio, which other sections will do well to imitate. The Society is one of the most energetic and active in the country, and deserves the encouragement of all addicted to historic studies.

Memorial of William Darlington, M.D.

West Chester: E. F. James. 1863.

OUR appreciation of this fitting tribute to

one of our earliest contributors, we have shown by transferring it to our pages, and none we think will deem it unfitting that the author of the *Flora Cestrica*, the *Notæ Cestrenses*, the *Memoirs of Marshall and Bartram*, should be duly commemorated in a periodical which profited not unfrequently by the contributions of his experience and research.

An Abstract of the First Annual Report of the Directors of the General Theological Library, presented at the annual meeting of the Corporation in Boston, April 20, 1863. Boston: 1863.

THIS Library of a special character seems to increase rapidly, and will soon be one of the ornaments of Boston, a city already well provided with general collections. It now contains 2100 volumes.

Report of the Committee of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, of their visit to New York, May 20, 1863, at the celebration of the 200th birth-day of William Bradford. Read June 8, 1863, by Horatio G. Jones. Philadelphia: King & Baird, 1863.

WE have had occasion to notice this Bradford celebration, and need only say that this report shows all the good taste and true historic feeling that ever characterize the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Miscellany.

A MEETING of the members of the Alden family was recently held to arrange a plan for collecting material relating to the history of the Aldens.

MR. C. B. RICHARDSON has in press "The Second Year of the War," by E. A. Pollard, of Richmond.

LIPPINCOTT announces a life of General McClellan, and G. W. Childs "The Generals of the Union and of the Confederate Army," to be illustrated with portraits.

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[No. 9.]

General Department.

BEAUJEU, THE VICTOR AT BRADDOCK'S DEFEAT.

THE battle of the Monongahela, as the French more properly style the action fought between the English and French near Fort Duquesne on the 9th July, 1755, has always been and probably always will stand in our annals as Braddock's Defeat. The victory to which that general went so confidently, the extent and equipment of his army, the finest ever sent by England to America, the haughty superiority of the regulars over the provincials, all made the terrible and sudden disaster a thing to link for ever with the name of the hapless general rather than a battle; and national pride was flattered by an epithet that perpetually punished the guilty commander, paraded on the scaffold of public opinion as Byng had been on a real one.

The battle-field still goes by the name of Braddock's field, and with Germantown and Gettysburg makes the three great battle-fields of the Keystone State.

It is somewhat remarkable that, though Braddock's expedition has, within a few years, been made the subject of a monograph constituting a stately octavo, so little has been done to investigate the French accounts, or the life and career of the petty French officer who, with a handful of Canadian militia and Indians, routed the finest English army ever sent beyond the Atlantic to astonish the provincials and annihilate the French.

A little volume in Mr. Shea's Cramoisy series contains all the French accounts of the battle, with a brief memoir of the

French commander, whose family still exist in Canada, holding prominent positions in the government of a province divided from Pennsylvania by an imaginary line.

The general events are well known. As part of the scheme for the conquest of Canada Braddock was to advance with a considerable army from Virginia on Fort Duquesne, which dilapidated, almost ungarisoned, seemed a certain prize, and every preparation was made to celebrate with due exuberance of joy the triumph of Britannic power.

M. de Crevecoeur, a Canadian officer, had for some time commanded the fort, but had been relieved by Daniel Hyacinth Mary Lienard de Beaujeu, a Captain in the Marines, all the land troops in the French colonies being of this arm, as Canada and other transatlantic possessions of France depended on the naval department, causing incongruities not without their parallel in our day and country.

As Captain Beaujeu fell in the action, no official report was apparently made, and the accounts which reached Quebec, and which, forwarded to France, formed the basis of the account printed at the Louvre, speak incorrectly of Crevecoeur as commander of Fort Duquesne, but the register kept by the chaplain of the fort, Friar Denis Baron, a Franciscan, who was one of the first to chant the service of Rome in the "Chapel of Our Lady's Assumption on the Beautiful River," and a journal of Mr. Godefroy, an officer in the fort, and an account of the War Department, concur in calling Mr. de Beaujeu commandant of the fort and of the forces there.

Beaujeu belongs to the family of the Naval officer whose disagreement with La Salle contributed to the unhappy result of

that explorer's attempt to reach the mouth of the Mississippi, and was born at Montreal, August 9, 1711: his father, also a captain, having been for a time King's Lieutenant at Three Rivers.

His son Daniel had won the cross of a Knight of St. Louis, and for a time commanded at Niagara. When placed temporarily in Fort Duquesne he saw that it could not stand a siege. Extravagance and corruption, such as we know too well, had made the fort a costly affair to the French king, without rendering it a formidable work to an English force.

To await Braddock's approach was therefore madness, but Beaujeu, full of the pride of a French officer, resolved to attack the English General on the way, and if possible ambuscade the line of his march. From the influence which, during a long service on the frontiers, he had acquired over the Indian tribes, he had little doubt of his ability to gather a considerable number around him for the attempt. On the fifth of June they had learned of Braddock's departure from Wills' Creek, and as the month advanced small parties brought tidings of his approach. On the eighth of July the two brothers de Normandie came in with tidings that the enemy were only eighteen miles off.

While Braddock thus, almost at the end of his march, meeting no opposition, was doubtless congratulating himself on a bloodless victory and a successful campaign, Beaujeu was forming his last plan for an attack on the invader, resolved to die on the field rather than surrender the fort. He now called the war chiefs to a council. Despite the influence which he had acquired by long years spent in service with them, he found them reluctant. The notes of English preparation, the reports of scouts and runners, the experience of a party sent out under La Perade, all had impressed the savage mind. "What, Father," they cried, "would you kill and sacrifice us? The English are over four thousand strong and we only eight hundred, and you talk of attacking them. You see well that you are mad. We must have till to-morrow to decide."

Thus deserted by his dusky allies Beaujeu, doubtless, passed a gloomy night, prepared to die as became a Chevalier of St. Louis and a French officer commanding an advanced post. At an early hour in the morning he, with probably all his command, assembled in the little chapel of the fort, where the grey-robed friar said mass for the warriors, and in the funeral entry in his register he noted the fact that Beaujeu then approached the tribunal of penance and received the Holy Eucharist, preparing for the death which seemed so certain to be his portion before the close of the day. After lingering a short time before the altar Beaujeu formed his command, and the small squad of one hundred and forty-six Canadians and seventy-two regulars filed from the fort, Beaujeu at their head arrayed in his hunting-shirt, the silver gorget suspended from his neck alone showing his rank. As he passed the Indian camp he asked the result of their council. "We cannot march," was the reply. "I am determined to meet the enemy," retorted Beaujeu; "will you let your father go alone?" His cool, almost contemptuous manner, seems to have decided the matter. The Indians encamped under the Bourbon lilies by the waters of the Alleghany, were Hurons, Iroquois, Shawnees. Pontiac, Anastase, Cornplanter, were among them; men insensible to fear, warriors who had achieved renown in many a foray. To sit by and see two hundred Frenchmen go to meet the English host of twice as many thousands would be a perpetual disgrace. They silently took up their arms and followed the French line.

Beaujeu had selected as the point at which to assail the English line a ravine beyond the Monongahela where the army would certainly cross. The delay had however been so great that the van had crossed the stream before he could reach the spot. As he came to the crest of a hill over which the trail passed, he came full in view of the English line coming proudly on, the summer sun glittering from the bayonets and muskets of the men, and the brilliant scarlet uniforms contrasting with the green foliage of the woods. They, too,

marked with astonishment the sudden apparition of the French. Beaujeu was in the front, bounding on, brandishing his carbine and cheering his men to a mad attack on the very front of the well appointed army before him, with artillery enough to sweep his whole command from the earth.

As the rattling fire of the French and Indians told on the ranks of Braddock's men, they formed and opened with their cannon, pouring grape into the French party, which soon, in backwoods fashion, took to the trees, and stealing towards the English flank kept up a steady and deadly fire. At the third discharge of cannon Beaujeu fell dead, and Captain Dumas, his second in command, succeeded, and inspired equal energy.

As we all know, the great error of Braddock was that he kept his men in solid column, and supposing that the French, who were attacking him along his whole van, were as numerous as his own men, kept pushing columns forward to drive back an imaginary corps in front, at every step exposing his flank to a small but concealed body of sharpshooters, who cut them down without mercy. The Indians, who were at first startled by the cannon, at last, tired of musketry, seized their tomahawks and rushed out on the English, who, already deprived of many of their officers, and demoralized by the unwonted system of war, gave way in utter rout.

Washington had in vain endeavored to induce Braddock to adopt the backwoods style of fighting, and to him was due the safety of the remnant of the army, his Virginia troops alone remaining cool and meeting the enemy as they had done in former struggles.

The rout was a massacre. The Indians cut down all, many perished in the river, over a thousand dead were strewn over the bloody field amid cannon, caissons, mortars, small-arms, tents, wagons, cattle. The plunder tempted the Indians from the pursuit or the English could scarcely have borne from the field their dying General.

The French lost three officers killed in the action, Capt. Beaujeu, Lieut. de Car-

queville, and Ensign de la Perade, and had several wounded. Their whole killed amounted to thirty, three quarters of whom were Indians, the savages avenging their death by burning the few prisoners that fell into their hands.

The victors took up the body of their fallen commander and bore it back to the Fort which he commanded, and by his daring had so effectually preserved. It apparently lay in state, for it was not interred till the twelfth. The following is the entry of Father Baron in his Register:

"Burial of Mr. de Beaujeux, Commandant of Fort Duquesne.

"In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-five, the ninth of July, was killed in the battle fought with the English, the same day as above, Mr. Lienard Daniel, esquire, Sieur de Beaujeux, Captain in the Infantry, Commandant of Fort Duquesne and of the army, who had been to confession and made his devotions the same day, his body was interred on the 12th of the same month in the cemetery of Fort Duquesne, under the title of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin by the Beautiful River, and that with the ordinary ceremonies by us the undersigned Recollect priest, King's Chaplain in said fort, in testimony whereof we have signed,

"FRIAR DENYS BARON, P.R.,
Chaplain."

Some have attempted to make Beaujeu merely wounded in battle, but the word is *tué*, killed, in this entry, and in every account of the fight, and the word would never be used to mean wounded. The burial notices of those who died of wounds are given with precision, and all note the administration of the sacrament of extreme unction which would not have been omitted in the case of Beaujeu, had he survived the battle.

The entries bearing on the battle are, 1st, Pierre Simar, scalped near the fort on the 5th of July, of whom F. Baron notes that he had satisfied his Easter duty (*i. e.* been to confession and received communion). 2. Limoge, killed in the battle and buried on the field. 3. John B. Tallion, wounded in the battle on the 9th, and bu-

ried at the fort on the 10th, after confessing and receiving extreme unction. 4. Mr. Dericherville, esquire, Sieur de Carqueville killed on the 9th after having been to confession the same day, buried on the 10th in the fort. 5. John B. de la Perade, esquire, Sieur de Parieux, wounded on the 9th, died on the 10th after receiving the sacraments of penance and extreme unction, buried in the fort. 6. Beaujeu. 7. J. B. Dupuis, wounded the 9th, died the 29th, after receiving sacraments of penance, the holy eucharist, and extreme unction. 8. Joseph Hertel, Sieur de St. Thérèse (wounded on the 9th), died July 30 after receiving the sacraments of penance, the eucharist, and extreme unction.

There can, therefore, be no doubt on the point. Before starting from the fort, Carqueville went to confession; Beaujeu not only did this but received communion, and both were killed on the 9th, Carqueville being interred on the 10th and Beaujeu on the 12th.

Captain Beaujeu, who thus died achieving one of the greatest victories in French annals, left, it is said, by his wife Michelle Elizabeth de Foucault a son who went to France at the conquest of Canada, and a daughter who married Charles de Noyan, Governor of Guiana; but further nothing has yet reached me concerning them.

Collateral branches remained in Canada and have since been distinguished.

SPECIMEN OF THE MONTAGNAIS LANGUAGE OF LOWER CANADA.

FROM THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

THE Hon. E. G. Squier, whose philological and archæological researches have given his name so enviable a place in our annals, transmits the following specimen of the Montagnais, which he found in the British Museum amongst the documents entitled, "Miscellaneous Philological Reports, No. 11,038, Plut. cxlvii. G.;" endorsed and there entitled, "Writings in European characters by Taddesee or Sagane Indians, fifty leagues below Quebec on

the north side of the river. The Indians have been instructed by missionaries."

There are no tribes known by these names, but the specimens and the names enable us at once to see that ignorance confounded Tadoussac, the trading post, and Saguenay, the deep-mouthed river on which it stands, into the names here given to the tribes.

The Montagnais and their kindred Nascapis, ignorantly styled in most English works, on the mere statement of a boy, "Scoffies," are a large nation, which has been under French influence for over two centuries. Well written grammars and vocabularies exist, unfortunately as yet unprinted; and several religious works, catechisms, prayer and hymn books, published at different times, give us means of studying the changes and modifications to which the language has been subjected. The prayers given by Father Massé, in the quarto edition of Champlain, belong to this dialect, and are perhaps the earliest printed specimens, while in the earlier Jesuit Relations some grammatical notes have been preserved. The language, as is well known, is one of the most northerly branches of the great Algonquin family, and its territory borders on that of the Esquimaux.

Some of the words afford curious analogies; thus, we have here, "Iriniaua" given for "Indians," identical with the form "Illinois" "Lenni" (we are Indians or men,) assigned by error to a western tribe and a petty eastern tribe, under the idea that it was their distinctive tribal appellation.

No. I.

Tshi uitdmtdtin nikdnit shs,

*At ma ui manitugasuuats ni kushisats
he natauinutuan utshinitshishiuatsh tapue-
nama muetsh teuats amiskuats tshi ma
takakuaue, Amiskuats pua ma ni patat-
sheuatsh at ma ui manitukashuuatsh is-
kuamiskuuiriniuatsh, ka miruasits isku-
evakup ka mikuats gaie ka katshiteuats
nataueritakanu namakatahapuuatsh une-
uahananitsh iskuamiskuuiriniuatsh pitta
ma ka takuspiuatsh tekuatshitsh esku eka
miruatsh he Akumustauaniuitsh pitta
nutshimitsh katanatauihuuatsh mag ish-*

*pish miruatsh he akumustauaniuits egu tshe akumust auatsits, atit ui akumustau-
atuar eka' tshekuariu miskamasutuar u-
tshimitsh ni nataueriten tsharipaus uesa
ariman uaskueutitsh uauiatagana he pu-
tshitakanitsh, piputsh iskuamiskutsh ni ka
iapin iriniuiian at ma ciapitsh apinani-
uipan iskuamiskutsh tshi uitamatin nama
uir kassinau iskuamiskutsh iriniuatsh ka
taiapuuats nititeriten egu ispitsh tshi uita-
maten iskuamiskutsh ni massinagan tshi
tatamiskatin.*

NIR RNÉ.

*Opistiquaiatsh (Quebec), utshiman
(Captain or Chief), nehiru (the mild, or of
the mild), iriniva (Indians), katiperimat
(who commands).*

TRANSLATION OF NO. I.

I tell the Brother,

Tho' the young men thy children are in-
dustrious in hunting Beaver, there are
hardly any to be found, if there was, why
should they not bring them to the? Send
us fine scarlet and blue cloth to encourage
them to hunt, in the fall they shall go to
the woods, and when the ice begins to
make on the water, they shall hunt seals,
or if there be few seals, they shall return
to the woods. Send us a large boat to
carry our oil in summer to the Post, be-
cause the casks break our cannoes, and if
the boat shall winter at the Post, I shall
winter at the Post also. You know I am
an old man.

I have told you enough, (*or, I have done,*)
I write this at Jerremies, I salute the,
T. RENÉ. (Chief).

No. II.

*Nutta, Tshi uittamatin eteritamats
nama tapue ni tshi aitanan At tshekuan
ua tutamatsh anutsh espish eka tshekuariu
takurinitsh ataeutshiuapitsh ataeutshiu-
apitsh ataeuiriniu tshekussipitakanits
atma ni ui uitshihanan atma miruakash
nitashauapatenan tshe petahutakanitsh
tshekuan tshi ma uipatsh ka tshi, shetani-
uitsh tshi kuspitakanikakue natukush
nutshimitsh shashe minkaru pua matape-
panitsh. Egu mag anutsh nama uir*

*katshi aitiuetsht utit ka ui kataku nutshi-
mitsh natauihutshitsh.*

*Gaie mag anutsh kaiat nutatshikueiatsh
uesha ma tapue nama teuetsh atshikuetsh
atama ui mani tukasuuetsh e tshistsheri-
makuaru iskuamiskutsh iriniuetsh missiue
tshekuariu kuaat uir nama tshi aitiuetsht
nama uir tshiui nataku ititin tshekuan
uutamatani.*

*Nutta, muetsht oujt 8, 1795—(5th of his
reign)—egu messmahimatan. Tshitata-
skatinan. kassinau. tshi kussisetsh.*

NIR RUI MASTSHIMUT.

*Utiapistikuiatsh (Quebec), utshiman
(Captain or Chief), kaffinau (of all), nehisu
(the mild), Iriniua (Indians), katiperimat
(who commands).*

TRANSLATION OF NO. II.

Father, I need not tell the that the
young men cannot now assist the, thy
goods have not as yet arrived, when they
are they shall aid the to carry them into
the Inlands, and then they go to their win-
tering-place.

Why should I not tell the what they
say, those who hunt in the woods, and also
who hunt seals, say and truly that they can
hardly find any thing, and could not live
without thy flour, tho' I assure the they
are not lazies. "Exactly the 8th August
1795, when I write the this."

Father, all thy children salute the.

T. LEWIS, THE BOY.

THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY OF MIN-
NESOTA.

WE insert with pleasure the following
important correspondence, showing the er-
roneous condition of many of our maps.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1863.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY,
THE GOVERNOR OF MINNESOTA, }

SIR,—About eighteen months ago I had
occasion to construct a small map of Min-
nesota for the use of the new edition of
Barnes and Burr's "School Geography,
No. 4" (the work selected for the public
schools of the State by the Department of
Public Instruction), and took pains to deli-

neate on it our northern boundary in agreement with the international treaties, never having hitherto seen it (*in its entirety*) *correctly drawn on any map.*

The peculiarity of including a small portion of territory north of the 49th parallel within the limits of Minnesota, rendered the map somewhat open to criticism, but a reference to the latest treaty on the subject at once showed the authority.

Desirous to "make assurance doubly sure," a few weeks ago I procured a letter from Governor Ramsey which enabled me to examine the original reports and maps of the Commissioner by whom, some forty years ago, the boundary line was run and marked; the documents being on file in the office of the Secretary of State. The maps are in large sheets, nearly thirty in number; the last but one clearly showing the line running to the "most north-western point of the Lake of the Woods," and there ceasing, for that was the point where the surveys terminated.

From the Treaty of Peace made at the close of the War of Independence to the treaty of Aug. 9th, 1842, by which the matter was finally settled, particular reference is had (in every treaty with England) to the said "most north-western point of," etc., which renders it very strange that that portion of the boundary should have been so steadily overlooked or ignored by map makers. The description of so much of the northern boundary as belongs to Minnesota, as given in the Treaty of 1842 (commonly called the Ashburton Treaty) is as follows:—

* * * "south-westerly, through the middle of the sound between Ile Royale and the north-western mainland, to the mouth of Pigeon River, and up the said river to and through the north and south Fowl Lakes to the lakes of the height of land between Lake Superior and the Lake of the Woods; thence along the water communication to the Lake Saisaginaga, and through that lake; thence to and through Cypress Lake, Lac du Bois Blanc, Lac la Croix, Little Vermillion Lake, and Lake Namecan, and through the several smaller lakes, straits, or streams connecting the lakes here mentioned to that point in Lac

la Pluie, or Rainy Lake, at the Chaudière Falls, from which the Commissioners traced the line to the most north-western point of the Lake of the Woods; thence along the said line to the said most north-western point, being in latitude 49° 23' 55" north, and in longitude 95° 14' 38" west from the observatory at Greenwich; thence, according to existing treaties, due south, to its intersection with the 49th parallel of north latitude, and along that parallel to the Rocky Mountains."

May I suggest that this letter be recorded in the State archives, for reference in case of the subject being again brought up?

I remain, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

ALFRED J. HILL.

VALLEY FORGE.

A POEM BY DR. ALBIGENCE WALDO.

In a previous volume we gave the interesting Diary of this worthy Surgeon of the Revolution. The following poem is curious as a picture of camp life in the days of our struggle for freedom, written under circumstances least fitted, one would suppose, to call down the Muses.

SECOND LINE, IN CAMP.

VALLEY FORGE, April 26th, 1778.

INTRODUCTION.

I sing in Hudebrastic strains
Of Huts, Encampments, and Campaigns.
O Celia! listen to my lays
For my ambition is thy praise,
Inspired by Him who formed thee
I caught friendship's first idea.
The happy knot, I fondly own
Confirm'd my love for you alone,
Be then my muse, and smooth along
This rugged medley of a song.

MY HUT AND THE PROSPECT FROM IT.

My humble hut demands a right
To have its matter, birth, and site
Described first! Of pondrous logs
Whose bulk disdains the winds or fogs
The sides and ends are fitly raised
And by dove-tail each corner's brace'd:
Athwart the roof, young saplings lie
Which fire and smoke has now made dry—

Next, straw wraps o'er the tender pole,
 Next earth, then splints o'erlay the whole;
 Although it leaks when show'rs are o'er
 It did not leak two hours before.
 Two chimneys plac'd at op'site angles
 Keep smoke from causing oaths and wrangles,
 (Which some Philosophers have sworn
 Will turn us as quick out of th' door,
 And is the second plague in life
 To what is called the scolding wife.
 But I know nothing of this matter
 Being never plagu'd with female clatter,
 Peace to all such who know that too,
 While happy I am blessed with you.)
 Our floors of sturdy timber made,
 Cleav'd from the oak and level laid;
 Those cracks where zephyrs oft would play
 Are tightly closed with plastic clay;
 Three windows, placed all in sight,
 Through oiled paper give us light;
 One door, on wooden hinges hung,
 Lets in the friend, or sickly throng;
 By wedge and beetle's splitting force
 The oaken planks are made, though coarse,
 By which is formed a strong partition
 That keeps us in a snug condition;
 Divides the kitchen from the hall,
 Though both are equal, and both small,
 Yet there the cook prepares the board,
 Here serves it up as to a lord,
 There knives and spoons and kettles rattle
 While here we talk of war and battle,
 There is the chat and fun of boys
 Here pensive thoughts or friendship's joys,
 There flights of fancy youths pursue
 While here I set and think of you!

On a small height this fabric stands,
 And various pleasing views commands,
 The second line in which it lies
 Each way attracts the wand'ring eyes.
 The distant front, or first grand line
 Affords a prospect nobly fine,
 Before, behind, bold breastworks rise
 That scorn the batt'ring enemies.
 Full in the centre, highly grand,
 The Artillery in just order stand,
 Who seem to bid each foe prepare
 That they may rend heav'n, earth, and air.
 Eastward—fair Schuylkill's banks appear
 With laurel foliage through the year,
 Here Water Nymphs do frisk and play
 Dancing to Neptune through the day,
 And Dryads skimming from the woods
 Join chorus with the Nymphs of floods.

Such is my hut, and such its site,
 While I set pensive what to write,
 Now all my softer passions move
 For you, and dip me deep in love—
 Wishes on wishes swiftly roll
 Then sad reflections fill my soul
 Till manful reason takes her station
 And regulates each contemplation,

Shows what the folly and the madness
 Of grief here taking place of gladness.
 Then I resume my cheerful pliz
 Prescribe, talk, write, just as I please,—
 So here my pen took sudden start,
 Yet still will scribble from the heart.

PRaise OF THE CAMP AND ITS FOUNDER, WASHINGTON.

'Tis not each high aspiring dome
 That graced the streets of ancient Rome,—
 Not Troy's high walls, that rais'd the eyes
 With tow'ring spires toward the skies,—
 Not London's pride—that painted Doll,
 Though once our happy Capitol—
 Can equal, as the world must own,
 This spacious Camp of WASHINGTON!
 Such columns and high towers as those,
 Which art and grandeur did compose
 With spacious Mosques, and Domes of yore
 Where labor'd works of years before,
 Where Women painful "vigils kept,"
 And sometimes pray'd, or whor'd, or wept.

Not gradual thus, with slow device,
 Did this fair Camp in order rise,
 Ere two revolving Moons were past,
 From a thick wood and ruthless waste,
 Regular—numerous huts do rise,
 Lay wide a prospect to the skies,
 And when the eyes the whole pursue
 Camp, Forts, Picquets, Breastworks rise in view,
 Green hills, green forests, fields and vales,
 Plantations, plains, and flow'ry dales,—
 Various pleasures these prospects bring
 Now Phoebus ushers in the Spring.

But here to sing the General's praise,
 With WASHINGTON to grace my lays,
 Would strain my muse beyond its pow'r
 And ev'n true praise itself devour,
 Yet still I must and will impart
 A verse or two to shew my heart.

Oh, WASHINGTON! what soul like thine,
 If aught below can be divine,—
 'Tis thou!—"in every instance try'd
 Above all passion, pain, or pride,
 Or pow'r, or rage of public breath,
 Vile Lucre," or the dread of Death.
 Not one that knows thee but must love—
 Those that but see thee will approve!
 The World and Angels do commend
 The heav'n-born Universal Friend!
 Oh, could I reach the true sublime!
 Transmit his worth to latest time!
 In son'rous verse sublimely raise
 His virtues and deserved praise,
 Quartos and folios I'd write upon
 And shew the world a WASHINGTON!

But let me shrink into myself,
 Least from Parnassus some vile Elf
 From tall Pegassus tumble me
 And make me but too plainly see

I ne'er was born nor made a Poet,
Make all that know me, and Celia, know it,
Therefore I'll softly walk along
And humbly sing my narrative song.

A FAIR DAY, AND THE DIVERSIONS OF THE ARMY.

Now from the East the morning ray
Beams genial mildness on the day,
Warm zephyrs gently fan the plain
The clouds are fled and skies serene,
The dancing nymphs and sportive swains
Are lightly skipping o'er the plains,
The day serene—joy sparkles round
Camp, hills and dales with mirth resound,
All with clean clothes and powder'd hair
For sport or duty now appear,
Here Squads in martial exercise,
There whole Brigades in order rise,
With cautious steps they march, and wheel.
Double,—form ranks,—platoons,—at will.
Columns on columns justly roll,
Advance, retreat, or form one whole,
Now evolutions, grand, go through
When all the varying glitters shew,
Of guns and bayonets, polished bright,
Which dazzle the spectators' sight
Here bashful modesty must hide
Its face, and give full scope to pride.
Here the grand strut, and stately mien
Advances from their humble screen,
For if the soldier fails t' exert
His utmost pomp and pride of heart—
He's from the column set aside
Till learn'd in military pride.

Next diff'rent Sent'nels there and here,
To guard our flanks, and front, and rear,
Picquets at distance watch the foe
While Scouts are marching to and fro.

Then diff'rent companies are found
Gather'd on various plats of ground
Where'er the elastic Ball will hop,
Or on clean, even places drop,
When the strong Butt's propelling force
Mounts it in air, an oblique course,
One Choix at Fives are earnest here,
Another furious at Cricket there.
At Fives th' experienced active hand
Will have the Ball at his command,
Which mounts, rebounds, remounts, at will
Till each one curse him for his skill.—
At Cricket, him who bowls with force
Evades the Batt's half circling course,
Which, if not nimbly urged on
The Ball may strike the Cricket down.
A third—at batt—contend alike
Who best can catch, or best can strike.
A fourth at bowling rack their skill
Who best can toss the bowl at will,
Who its rotations can confine,
That one fair bowling lay the nine.

Others, less fond of these diversions,
Walk round in useful conversations,
Or to some silent hut repair
That grog affords and homely fair:
Here Spanish Poles amuse the mind,
Now from each gloomy thought refin'd,
And close attention does afford
Least the first monarch rule the board.

Now Phœbus plunges in the sea
And the gray ev'ning shuts the day,
All parties to prepare for musings
Repair to huts and drink the loosings.
There, loud talking soon begins
Of who plays best, and who most wins.
Of politics, or frothy matter
That sudden raises gen'ral clatter.
Then of cowards, fools, rascals, rattles,
Of duels, heroes, wars, and battles,
Of fornicators, witches, scolds,
Fatigues and hardships, heats and colds,
Of beauty, women, wine, and love,
Of thund'ring armies and of Jove.
Huzza! the chorus loudly cry,
Responsive vales Huzza! reply.
Toasts for the Cause, for sweethearts, wives,
Long peace, long health, and happy lives.
Huzza! again, loud rings the chorus,
For Heav'n and Washington are for us;
"Then all being hush'd," by wine or rum,
They sound an equal gen'ral hum.
So distant Cannon loudly roar
When first in air th' explosions bore,
Till waves of sound grow weak and thin
And sink away in gradual din.

A STORMY DAY, AND THE HARDSHIPS ATTENDING IT WHEN THE ARMY ARE IN TENTS.

From the propitious day serene,
My rugged fancy shifts the scene
From sports, and drinking, (in due form,)
Now views the horrors of a storm.
See, yonder black'ning vapors rise,
Sudden o'erspread the lurid skies,
Some scatt'ring rays the shroud pervade
Disclose the melancholly shade,
Dread horrors spreading round us here
While heav'n's artillery draws near,
The pond'rous clouds with water pent
By bursting peals will soon be rent.
Now livid flashes dart around
And spread in clouds or pierce the ground,—
Now peals on peals of thunder roll,
With trembling horrors fill the soul!
While bursting clouds pour down in floods,
On hills, in vales, on plains and woods.

Th' astonish'd herds with sudden fright
Fly to some covert first in sight.
Houses that ancient labor rear'd
Or simpler modern arts prepar'd
Secures th' inhabitants from rain
Or all the blasts of Eolus' train.

But not so in the field of Mars,
The scene of hardships, storms, and wars.
Though huts in winter shelter give,
Yet the thin tents in which we live,
Through a long summer's hard campaign,
Are slender covert to the rain,
And oft no friendly barn is nigh
Or friendlier house to keep us dry,
Whene'er the movements of the foe
Oblige an army to forego
All sleep,—and nights in fatal damp
Make forced marches, or encamp
In some foul fields or fenny places
Where nightly dews o'erspread our faces,—
Or floods of rain from heav'n descend
And drive us all to our wits' end.
Here, some amid the gloomy night
Move tents and baggage to some height,
And on wet clothes, wet blankets lie
Till welcome sunshine makes them dry.
Others despising storms and rain
Still in the flat or vale remain,
There sleep in water, mud, and mire,
Or drizzling stand before a fire
Composed of stately piles of wood,
Yet oft extinguished with the flood.

Th' unhappy sick, destin'd by fate
To languish in this hopeless state
Forlorn, half cover'd, shiv'ring, wet,
Not one dry place to lay or set,
Their groans from weakness, faintness, pain,
Mingling with noise of wind and rain
Augment the scene, and make the whole
With pitying anguish fill the soul.

And yonder soldier, doom'd to stand
By his superior's just command,
Out-braves the force of storm and wind
With firm and persevering mind.
In open field—with wakeful eye
To watch each lurking enemy,
To guard the camp by day and night
From each assault or sudden fright.
Such equally demand regard
And claim their Country's just reward.

If pain or sickness rack the soul,
The stranger chiefly can condole
And lend to us his friendly aid
His house afford;—perhaps a bed,—
The Wife's or Parents' tender care!
Is not to be expected here.

A BATTLE, AND THE HARDSHIPS CONTINUED.

Now slightly view the distant battle
Where drums, and arms, and armies rattle.
See yonder boasting foes advancing
With fiery steeds on each wing prancing.
View their fell rage, their dreadful glitter
As if a hundred worlds they'd fritter
Th' affected pride of Abion's race
Grins terribly in every face.

With cautious boldness they proceed,
Experience seems to wing their speed,
And now in solid columns form,
Dread omen of a deathly storm.

Then see Columbia's sons parade
With nobly calm and martial pride.
Firm virtuous rage—benevolence—
Distinguish every countenance.
Determined, they rush to the place
With wond'rous military grace,
Where the fierce foes disdainful come,
And there in equal columns form.

Then the thundering armies meet,
Each heart with furious rage does beat,
For death or vict'ry all prepare,
And now loud volleys rend the air.
Here smoke in spacious volumes rise
That seem to shroud th' affrighted skies,
While darting fires flash through the volumes
And leaden deaths break ranks and columns.
Yonder, amid those balls and flashes,
The bayonet's fatal thrusts, and clashes
Of glittering swords—behind—before—
Empurple th' earth with human gore.
Columns on columns urge their way,
Increasing terrors each display,
While winged balls fly swift around
Lays hundreds weltring on the ground.
Volleys on volleys incessant rend
The trembling air—loud shrieks ascend—
And dismal groans from mangled men
Augmenting the terrific scene
Till the proud foes are vanquish'd quite
And sudden take themselves to flight.
Now shouts of vict'ry shake the ground
And all th' adjacent vales resound.
Then from the hostile bloody plain
Those who survive, amidst the slain,
Are each one safe convey'd away,
And sable night shuts up the day.

Such are the hardships, toils, and pains;
And such the pleasures of campaigns.
To these just add the laboring marches
In summer's heat, when the sun parches,
Through sandy plains and clouds of dust
With the extremes of heat and thirst,
Till some fair spring we come athwart
And careful queech our parching drought.

Here oft the thoughtless soldiers try
T' extinguish thirst too suddenly,
Who by full draughts of the cool rill
Their heated juices instant chill.
Hence dire diseases here begin,
Or sudden deaths close up the scene.

Yet, not in Summer, we, alone
Do joyless march in heat of sun,
But also in bleak Autumn's days
And colder nights—when no delays
Admit refreshments to be giv'n,
Nor ought to cover us but heav'n.

The frozen ground our fated bed,
On rails or logs we rest the head,
Or like a herd of friendly swine
Together numbers of us join
And parallel stretch ourselves along
With heads to tails, a medley throng.

And when some days we've not a bit
Of wholesome aliment to eat,
And every friendly bottle drea'n'd,
From which 'tis hardship to be wean'd.
Night comes on us in this condition
Yet still we march with frank submission,
Bleak fields oft make us jump behind
Some neighb'ring tree to 'scape the wind.
Near day the whole are bid to halt,
Take rest—without meat, bread, or salt.
A gentle sighing 's heard around
We faintly tumble on the ground,
Strive to compose ourselves to sleep
"And pray the Lord our souls to keep."

Such toils with dread I now review
Since I'd a portion of them too,
The home-stuff'd, gay, licentious, proud
Who feast amidst a pleasing crowd
Of friends, relations, and females
Enjoy their pleasures by "details,"
Think little of the pains there are
In these unpleasing scenes of war.

COMPLAINT OF THE WANT OF FEMALE PLEASURES, ETC.

Celia! think not we roam abroad,
Enjoy the pleasures of a lord,
And feast on Women, Wine, and Love,
Which virtue never will approve.
No! here our minds pensively roam
O'er the past scenes enjoy'd at home,
That give superior pleasures, too,
Than ev'ry scene we here go through.

Though friends are firm and lasting here,
A pleasure that is ever near,—
Though Honor and our Country's love
With hopeful favors from above
Are strong incitements to endure
Those toils, such noble joys t' insure,
Yet still a mighty void remains,
The soul is still repress with pains:
Such as myself here never find
The softer pleasures of the mind—
The pleasures that in Women are,
That gently smooth the "brow of care."

What! though there are, in rags, in crape,
Some beings here in female shape,
In whom may still be found some traces
Of former beauty in their faces,
Yet now so far from being nice
They boast of ev'ry barefaced vice.
Shame to their sex! 'Tis not in these
One e'er beholds those charms that please.

But happy for sire Adam's race
Eve still has daughters who have grace
And native purity refin'd
That adds sweet lustre to the mind.

How sweet the thought of being possess'd
Of a fair one, with virtue bless'd,
Whose soul is moulded to our own,
Whose tend'rest love is ours alone,
In whose soft bosoms when reclin'd
We taste the pleasures of the mind;
Her converse ev'ry gloom suppresses,
Her pity banishes distresses,
And like a pleasing morning ray
Lights up the soul to open day.
Her gentle smiles becalm the mind
And make the veriest savage kind,
Dispel each angry rugged feature,
Convert a man t' a human creature,
Prepare the soul to hold converse
With beings of superior race.
Such is the pow'r of female sweetness,
Virtue, elegance, and neatness,
And such the spouse indulgent Heav'n
To favor'd Alphonso has giv'n.

CONCLUSION.

Thus, Celia! I have brief related
Th' unpleasing scenes to which we're fated,
Accept it as a real proof
Of my affection and my love,
Nor think that I, who am so lazy,
Would e'er have wrote so much to please ye
Was not my friendship for you more
Than e'er a husband's was before.

My muse can now no further pass
But end with lines from Hudibras,
To make you willingly dispense
With each bad rhyme and more bad sense,
To take my meaning as intended
With truth and plain narration blended,
Which here shall stand as my Preface
Although put in uncommon place,
Make all apology for this
New narrative love-letter—viz.:
"Those that write in rhyme still make
The one verse for the other's sake—
For one for Sense, and one for Rhyme
I think 's sufficient at one time."

Societies and their Proceedings.

CONNECTICUT.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF STONINGTON.—*Stonington, Aug. 10, 1814.*—
The old battle-flag, torn with the cannon

balls of the English, was displayed in the spacious halls of the hotel. The Rev. Dr. Patton was called to the chair to preside. On taking the chair, he gave the history of the bombardment in a spirited manner. He closed his prefatory remarks by reading to the audience the following written statement which had been appended to the flag :

WAR OF 1812.

THE FLAG OF OUR FATHERS !

The Battle-Flag of Stonington !

The following order was issued from on board His Majesty's flag-ship Romulus :

OFF STONINGTON, Aug. 9th, 1814.

One hour is allowed for the removal of the unoffending inhabitants of the borough of Stonington. After that hostilities will commence, the place destroyed, for which we have ample means.

(Signed,) SIR THOS. H. HARDY,
Commanding.

Hostilities commenced agreeably to the above, and continued three days. The above flag floated over the battery which, with two 18-pounders, so nobly defended the town. The flag was nailed to the flag-staff, and some of the identical nails, with the thirteen shot holes, can be seen.

The noble defenders of this flag, save one, have departed to the spirit world. That one still remains loyal to the country. The sons of such noble sires, if not loyal, will cover themselves with an infamy from which even the glory of their fathers cannot save them. "Rally round the flag, boys."

J. F. Trumbull, Judge Mallon, and others, then addressed the company, stating several historical facts.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*June 18, 1863.*—The stated monthly meeting was held. Flavel Moseley, Esq., President *pro tempore*.

The additions to the Library for the past month (821 in all) comprised valuable ma-

nuscripts from the U.S. Army and publications on the war; documents of the U.S. Sanitary Commission of Washington, Cleveland, and Chicago; a nearly complete collection of publications of Hinsdale College, Michigan; with historical and scientific publications from several of the States.

A certified copy, prepared at the U.S. Topographical Bureau, at Washington, of the "Green Bay Road"—the first extended highway regularly laid out in Chicago, under the direction of General Scott in 1835—was received from the Federal Government.

To the cabinet were received a pair of "slave manacles," also a "slave-driver's lash," both taken by the U.S. Army in Mississippi.

A diary, kept by a correspondent of the "Chicago Tribune" while in the army, was obligingly presented by the author.

The Society's correspondence for the month (twenty-six letters received, eighty-one written) was duly reported; and letters were read from the Hon. Lyman Trumbull, U.S. Senator; Thomas Whitney, Esq., Milwaukee, accompanying the donation of his late address on the development of the north-west; from the Hon. Isaac Newton, of the U.S. Bureau of Agriculture, acknowledging this Society's attention in securing and forwarding statistics of "Fruit Culture" in Cook County; and from Mrs. Anna J. Cox, Quincy, Illinois.

The recent and lamented death of the Hon. George Manierre, a founder and Vice-President of the Society, holding an important judicial office at Chicago, was then announced. Remarks were made by the Secretary, the Hon. Thomas Hayne, and the Hon. Mark Skinner, communicating particulars of the life of Judge Manierre, with discriminating and just tributes to the character, talents, and estimable virtues of the deceased. Appropriate resolutions, expressive of the high universal esteem in which the deceased was held, were submitted by Judge Skinner; and the same were adopted, to be placed on the Society's records.

MAINE.

MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Brunswick, Aug. 6, 1863.*—The Annual Meeting of the Maine Historical Society was held at the rooms of the Society in Bowdoin College. The Hon. Philip Eastman, of Saco, was chosen President *pro tempore*. The Standing Committee, Librarian, and Treasurer, presented their annual reports. A vote was passed relative to the safe keeping of the Pejepscot Papers. The election of officers was postponed till the next year. An invitation from the committee on the Popham celebration, August 29th, was accepted. The Committee on obtaining documents from the English Archives, reported that the Legislature of Maine had granted \$400 for that purpose, and the Governor had appointed Leonard Woods, John A. Poor, and Edward Ballard, to carry the grant into effect.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—*Boston, August 5.*—The regular monthly meeting was held at their rooms this afternoon, Vice-President Moore in the chair. The Corresponding Secretary reported that he had received letters from the following persons accepting membership:—As resident members, John Hooper, Esq., A. A. Kingman, Esq., Hon. Saml. H. Walley, Henry Lee, Jr., Esq., Martin M. Kellogg, Esq., Edward Besh, Esq., of Boston; Wm. B. Fowle, Esq., of Medfield; Hon. George C. Richardson, of Cambridge; Hon. John N. Turner of Brookline. As corresponding member, John Austin Stevens, Esq., of New York.

The Librarian reported that since the last meeting the donations had been six volumes, and twenty seven pamphlets, orations, essays, etc.

The Historiographer read interesting and carefully prepared memoirs of the following members:—Hon. William Foster, of Boston, who died February 25, 1863, aged 91, and Daniel Henshaw, Esq., who died July 9, 1863, aged 81.

Rev. Horatio Alger, Jr., of Cambridge,

was chosen Assistant Recording Secretary.

Col. Swett read the following paper in proof that Horatio Greenough, Esq., was the original planner of the Bunker Hill Monument—substantially as it was finally built:—

The greatest heroes and demigods of antiquity were known to have only putative fathers, and the same is the fate of our sublime Bunker Hill Monument. Its paternity has been attributed to various sources. Mr. Frothingham, in his appendix to his *Siege of Boston*, attributes it to Mr. Willard, the architect, and others to Mr. Baldwin. But we will endeavor to demonstrate that the honor of furnishing the design on which that monument was constructed clearly and indubitably belongs to the late distinguished artist, Horatio Greenough. The Bunker Hill Monument Association advertised for designs to be presented to them for the monument, and a reward of three hundred dollars for that which should be accepted by them as the best. Horatio Greenough, a senior in our University, about to graduate, presented to the Association his plan for the monument—an obelisk of the same form and proportions as one of ancient Thebes—together with a very exact and particular wooden model of his plan, and his artistic views and arguments in favor of an obelisk, instead of a column, for which many of the Association had expressed their preference. Two committees of the Association reported in favor of accepting his design. The first, Loammi Baldwin, George Ticknor, Jacob Bigelow, Washington Allston, Gilbert Stuart, and Samuel Swett; and the second, Gilbert Stuart, Washington Allston, and Warren Dutton. Mr. Stuart as the chairman wrote "Approved" on Greenough's wooden model, and it was deposited in the room of the Association. A picture of this plan drawn by Mr. Greenough, and another by his Brother, Henry Greenough, Esq., we exhibit, which show that the present monument was in every essential particular constructed after Mr. Greenough's plan. He proposed, however, a stone platform around the base, with

twenty steps to ascend to it, and in the angles between those steps opposite the four corners of the monument, stone foundations for statues or other desirable objects it might be wished to place on them. He also proposed a plinth at the bottom of his monument. We are informed by the very patriotic, intelligent, and devoted President of the Association that the platform proposed by Mr. Greenough is quite indispensable to the completion of the monument. Mr. Greenough immediately on presenting his plan sailed for Europe, leaving an order with his father on the Association for three hundred dollars, which has never been paid.

The late Amos Lawrence, Esq., one of the Building Committee, in his published diary, says:—"Young Greenough (Horatio) sent in a plan with an essay that manifested extraordinary talents, and was substantially adopted, although the column was amended by the talents, taste, and influence of Loammi Baldwin." The only amendment proposed by Mr. Baldwin, that was adopted, was dispensing with a plinth, a slight enlargement of the obelisk at its base, which Greenough had proposed.

Col. Swett also presented a song—sung in 1812—which he considered particularly appropriate for the present war, and recited it with peculiar zeal and earnestness.

Horatio Gates Janes, Esq., of Philadelphia, read an exceedingly interesting and valuable sketch of the Rittenhouse Paper-Mill, the first erected in America. Mr. Jones said that the discovery of the art of Paper-making was next in importance to that of Printing, for without cheap paper the printing-press would be of little use. Until within a few years the idea had been generally propagated that the first paper-mill in America was established by Thomas Wilcox, on Chester Creek, Delaware County, Pa., in the year 1714. Standard historical writers have so stated it; that mill was, however, the fourth or fifth in America, and was not built till 1729 or 1730. From 1690 until 1710 there was but one paper-mill in all British America, and that was the *Rittenhouse Paper-Mill*. This mill was situated in Germantown, Pa.

The first manufacturer of paper in this mill was William Ryttinghuisen, now anglicised into Rittenhouse. He was born in the principality of Broich in 1644, and came to Pennsylvania soon after his arrival in America, and was among the early settlers of Germantown. In 1700 or 1701 the pioneer paper-mill of America was carried away by a freshet. So important did Wm. Penn regard the mill that he wrote a letter or certificate recommending the citizens of Pennsylvania to aid in rebuilding the mill. This was done about the year 1702. It has been in possession of, and worked by the descendants of Rittenhouse as late as 1855. It is now the property of Peter Rittenhouse, who has lately converted it into a cotton-factory. Mr. Jones said that the water-mark so much used by the early paper-makers, had enabled him to discover in an old blank book some of the paper made in this mill before 1699, and on some of this his sketch was written. Mr. Jones gave some interesting statistics of the number of newspapers published, and the amount of paper manufactured in the United States.

NEW YORK.

ALDEN GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.—*Newburgh, July 4, 1863.*—A number of the descendants of John Alden, the May Flower Pilgrim, representing several branches of the family, met, by invitation, at the elegant mansion of Mr. Charles Alden, at Newburgh, N. Y., to celebrate the day, and partake of the generous hospitalities furnished by Mr. Alden and his amiable lady.

The occasion was one of so much interest and enjoyment that a general desire was expressed to have the gathering continued annually, and for the purpose of more effectually carrying out the wishes of the company, and uniting in closer bonds of friendship those who claim descent from the Pilgrim Father, those present proceeded to organize a Society under the name of the Alden Genealogical and Historical Association, and made choice of the following officers:—

President, Charles Alden, Newburgh, N. Y.; *Treasurer*, Joseph Alden, New York city; *Secretary*, Henry W. Alden, New York city; *Cor. Secretary*, Orlando T. Alden, New York city; *Assist. Cor. Secretary*, Caroline Alden, Roxbury, Mass.

The deep interest which different branches of the Alden family have ever taken in those claiming descent from the Pilgrim Father, may cause the Association, which has just come into unpremeditated existence, to assume an importance that will increase with time, and contribute not a little to throw light upon a portion of our annals which assumes from year to year additional importance.

BUFFALO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*July*, 1863.—At the meeting for the month of July, George R. Babcock was called to the Chair, and Guy H. Salisbury acted as Secretary.

The Secretary has addressed a request to Col. Wm. F. Rogers, of the 21st Regiment, N.Y.V., that the banner of the Regiment be deposited with the Society.

A large number of photographs of citizens have been sent in. The present album having been filled, others will be procured, and it is desired that all who take an interest in the subject will contribute thus much towards it.

L. L. Doty, Chief of the newly organized Bureau of Military Statistics, at Albany, has transmitted to this Society a number of blank forms, accompanied by a written circular, asking the co-operation of the Society in procuring details relative to the New York Volunteer Regiments who have been, or are now in the service from this locality.

Marcus L. Babcock, of Batavia, has, at the request of Mr. Babcock, of this Society, undertaken and accomplished the task of transcribing from the official records of the old county of Genesee, those portions affecting the territory now of Erie county—then comprised, with the whole western part of the State, within the limits of Genesee. These transcripts, executed in the most faithful manner, give us the Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors of Gene-

see county, Extracts from Minutes of the Court of Common Pleas for Genesee county, and also of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and the General Sessions of the Peace—all from 1803 to 1807 inclusive. The Society has likewise the original records of the Board of Supervisors of Niagara county, from its organization in 1808 to the close of 1811.

Wm. Hall, of Cleveland, now in his 86th year, has favored the Society with Reminiscences of a journey made by him to Buffalo in 1802.

Nathaniel T. Strong, of Irving, Chataqua Co.—an educated Seneca Indian—has furnished a paper relative to the much mooted question of the origin of the name of the city of Buffalo, giving an Indian tradition in regard to it, which looks very much like a solution of the question.

Chas W. Evans communicates a notice of Hopkins' Mission to the Indians in 1804.

The subject of uniting with the Young Men's Association and other Societies, in the proposed building, was, on motion of L. F. Allen, taken up, and a resolution offered by H. W. Rogers was adopted in favor of the project, with a modification restricting the creation of any debt in the carrying out of the enterprise.

August, 1863.—At the meeting for August, M. Fillmore, President, and Guy H. Salisbury, Secretary, the following were among the proceedings had:

Guy H. Salisbury made a report, as Corresponding Secretary, of expenditures, letters and papers received, and donations obtained, since the last meeting. The following items are from the report:

The Constitution and By-Laws, with list of officers and members, were in the hands of the printer, and ready to be struck off; but the printing had been delayed, in order to get in as many names as possible of members who had paid their initiation fees, which were being collected.

The Society has been invited to attend a Memorial Celebration, to take place on the 29th August, at the mouth of the Kennebec River, in Maine, on the 256th Anniversary of the Founding of the first English Colony on the shores of New England.

The Common Council of this city, on the 27th ultimo, by a unanimous vote, changed the name of Hospital street to that of Wilkeson street, in honor of the late Judge Samuel Wilkeson and his two heroic grandsons, Lieut. John W. Wilkeson, son of John Wilkeson, and Lieut. Bayard Wilkeson, son of Samuel Wilkeson, Jun., who have fallen in battle in the service of their country, during the present civil war.

Prof. Bradish, of Fredonia, proposes to deliver before the Society, either now or at some subsequent time, a memoir of Dr. Douglas Houghton, former State Geologist of Michigan—originally prepared for the Detroit Historical Society, and recently delivered by him at Fredonia.

Judge Bennett came to Buffalo in 1817, and has been a prominent and useful citizen. A brief obituary sketch of the deceased, communicated to the *Morning Express* of July 23d, has been procured for the Local Scrap Book.

Wm. Ketchum has addressed a letter to Mr. Fillmore, as President of the Society, in which he controverts the views advanced in the paper from N. T. Strong, read at the last meeting, in relation to the origin of the name of Buffalo. The letter was read to the Society by Mr. Ketchum, and filed.

Capt. Augustus Walker, who has been longer and more extensively identified with our Lake Steam Navigation than perhaps any other person, has prepared for this Society a very ample account of his connexion with our commerce, from his first arrival here, in 1817, up to the present time, embodying a great number of facts, interspersed with personal incidents and reminiscences. The thanks of the Society were voted to Capt. Walker, and the paper directed to be published.

Samuel Sizer sent in a pamphlet report of the "Western and Northern Inland Lake Navigation Companies in the State of New York," published in 1796—accompanying it with a letter giving his personal recollections of the progress of those works, so important as the initial steps in the great career of internal improvements afterwards entered upon under the auspices of De Witt Clinton.

On motion of Charles D. Norton, it was resolved, that the members of the Society who have not yet furnished their photographs for its collection, be requested to do so at once—either sending them to the rooms, No. 7 Court street, or directing them to the Secretary, through the Post Office.

VERMONT. 1

VERMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Wind-sor, July 1.*—The Eighth Special Meeting of the Vermont Historical Society was held at the Unitarian church, the Hon. Daniel Kellogg, Vice-President, in the chair. The proceedings of the last special meeting at Middlebury were read and approved.

The Hon. Carlos Coolidge then arose and addressed the chair.

The Hon. Daniel Kellogg, in the absence of the President of the Society, made an appropriate response.

The Rev. Frederick W. Shelton, of Montpelier, then read an interesting paper, entitled "Hendrick Hudson's Voyage up the North River."

This was followed by a short biographical sketch of Dr. Joseph Roback, by Henry Hall, Esq., of Rutland. The Society then took a recess until 2½ o'clock P.M.

Upon reassembling, a biographical notice of the late John Russell, LL.D., of Illinois, was read by the Rev. Pliny H. White, of Coventry. Some extemporaneous remarks were then made by the Hon. Jacob Collamer, upon the purpose of the Society to garner materials for a full and reliable history of the State. He spoke emphatically of the duty which the Society owed to the memory of Gen. Ira Allen, and claimed that a suitable and elaborate biography of that eminent and accomplished gentleman should be prepared by a competent person, and published at an early day. Judge Collamer's suggestions were favorably received, and made a marked impression upon a gratified audience.

Henry Hall, Esq., then read a biographical notice of Gen. Philip Skene, of Skenesboro, the reading of which was fol-

lowed by a sketch of Lt. Gov. Paul Spooner, by the Hon. Hampden Cutts, of Brattleboro.

July 2.—The Society met, Hon. Daniel Kellogg in the chair. The Anniversary address "on the Convention of July 2, 1777," was then pronounced by the Rev. Pliny H. White of Coventry. The Vice-President then called the Hon. Carlos Coolidge to the chair.

The reading of Mr. White's address was followed by a biographical notice of Hon. Joseph Bowker of Rutland, the President of the Convention which adopted the first Constitution of the State of Vermont. On motion by Albert D. Hager, Esq., of Proctorsville,

Resolved, That the Vermont Historical Society heartily approves of the delivery of centennial historical discourses, and would suggest that their publication would be productive of benefit, and respectfully recommends that the discourses recently pronounced at Bennington by the Rev. Isaac Jennings, and at Middlebury by the Rev. P. H. White, be published at an early day, as constituting valuable contributions to the historical literature of the State.

The undernamed gentlemen were on motion requested to prepare papers on the several undermentioned subjects, and read the same at future meetings of the Society:—Hon. Jacob Collamer, Woodstock, a memoir of Gen. Ira Allen. Albert D. Hager, Esq., Proctorsville, on the Copper Mines of the United States. Francis A. Fisher, Esq., of Sutherland Falls, on the Marble Business of Vermont. Rev. John B. Perry, of Swanton, a biographical notice of the late Rev. Benjamin Wooster. The Society then took a recess until 2 o'clock P.M.

Upon reassembling the Hon. Carlos Coolidge desiring to be excused, by reason of ill health, from serving longer as Chairman, the Hon. Hampden Cutts was elected President, *pro tem*. A paper was then read for the writer, Rev. Samuel R. Hall, of Brownington, by Albert D. Hager, Esq., on "The Reason for the Exuberance of the Soil of Vermont." The Rev. Jonathan Clement, D.D., of Woodstock, then pro-

nounced an address on "the Character of the Pilgrim Fathers."

On motion of Henry Hall, Esq.,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be gratefully tendered to the citizens of Windsor for the cordial and graceful courtesies and hospitalities extended to the Society and its members during this its first session in one of the most ancient and pleasant villages in the State.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society are hereby given to the different Railroads in the State that have forwarded its members with the encouraging courtesy of free return tickets.

MAINE. I

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.—*Fryeburg, August 20, 1863.*

THE CELEBRATION.

"The day was ushered in" by the ringing of the Academy bell. Across the streets several large flags were suspended. Along the main street placards were placed at intervals with the words, "*One of the old Seven Lots*," the site of the village having been occupied by the seven original settlers, and early known as "the Seven Lots." At the window of the Registry office were displayed the documents copied by Daniel Webster, and bearing his well defined signature. At 10 o'clock A.M., the procession was formed in front of the Congregational Church, under the marshalship of Dr. W. C. Towle. Next came a company of returned soldiers, followed by citizens and strangers. The procession marched along the main street, up on the slope of Pine Hill, where a stand for the speakers and seats for the multitude had been erected. A brief but hearty address of welcome was given by Asa Charles, Esq., President of the day, after which a fine original ode was read by Hon. Geo. B. Barrows, and sung by the choir. Prayer was made by Rev. Mr. Sewall, of Fryeburg. Rev. Samuel Souther, now of Worcester, Mass., but a native of Fryeburg, then delivered

THE HISTORICAL ADDRESS.

Fryeburg, he said, had her first centennial celebration thirty-eight years ago, in memory of the Pequaket fight. The present was not merely a town celebration—for Fryeburg's true centennial anniversary would occur in 1877, one hundred years from the incorporation of the town—but a celebration of the settlement of the whole valley. The orator here gave a preliminary sketch of the situation of Maine just previous to the settlement of Fryeburg. In 1750 there were less than 10,000 inhabitants in the Province, and the French were aiming at the conquest of the continent. Col. Joseph Frye, a leader in the military movements against the French, whose life was full of romantic adventure, received in 1762, as a reward for his services, a grant of a township six miles square on the Saco river. In the same year cattle were driven here, and herdsman left to guard them through the winter. The first settler was Nath'l Smith, who came through the woods in 1763. Four settlers came from Concord, N. H., with their families the same year. They travelled on horseback, and were obliged to camp in the midst of a severe snow-storm. They had one tall horse, on which they forded the streams, and Mrs. Evans said she rode the strongest way! She afterwards gave birth to the first child born in the town, and all the women within fifty miles were present at the breakfast. In the winter of 1766 the settlers were obliged to send to Canada for food, and it was hauled on sleds a distance of eighty miles. Birch bark was used for writing-books in the first school. Rev. Wm. Fessenden, grandfather of Senator Fessenden, was the first settled minister, ordained in 1775. The first recorded vote of the town was to have swine go at large. The price of food and labor were regulated in town meeting. While a day's wages was fixed at 3s. 9d. shoemakers were allowed but 2s. 7d. per day; the orator objects to this because his grandfather helped make the shoes. The Academy was incorporated in 1792—the third in the State—and Paul Langdon was the first teacher. The boys broke into his house by sliding down hill against

it on an ox sled. [Here Mr. Merrill, an aged gentleman, was introduced as one of the boys who was on the sled.] The second teacher was "one Daniel Webster," since heard of in the world. Miss Pierce, the mother of Gov. Andrew, was also a Preceptress of the institution. The speaker then sketched the characteristics of the people, giving many interesting incidents, and concluded with an eloquent peroration on the present condition of the country. This brief sketch conveys but a very imperfect idea of this discourse—which was admirably delivered—a running fire of conversational remark, keeping alive the attention of the citizens to the end.

At the close of the address an adjournment for dinner took place, and a cold collation was served to the crowd on the hill. On the reassembling of the people the sentiments were read by Hon. Geo. B. Barrows. Dr. N. T. True, of Bethel, responded to the sentiment to "The Pequakets."

H. H. Smith, Esq., then read a letter from Jacob McGaw, Esq., of Bangor, the first lawyer in Fryeburg, and now in his eighty-sixth year. Mr. McGaw gave some pleasant pictures of early times in Fryeburg, when Daniel Webster danced with the young folks, at the impromptu social gatherings, to the music of "Farrington the fiddler."

Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, was then introduced to the audience, and addressed them in eloquent terms.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

HOSENSACK.—In the upper part of Montgomery Co., Penn., says an interesting antiquarian correspondent of the *Lutheran*, who has been investigating the early names of localities, there is a creek which, together with the surrounding valley, bears the name of HOSENSACK. Now, as this

name means no more nor less than "breeches-pocket," it might be supposed to be derived from the pockets of the neighboring farmers, which have the reputation of being so remarkably *deep* that it is very hard to get at the bottom. But we can assure the reader that such is not the case. Whatever may be the state of affairs at present, it can certainly have had no effect on the naming of the creek and valley, for at that time no one lived there, and it naturally follows, that, where there were no *breeches*, there must have been a great scarcity of *breeches-pockets*.

It is said that, in early times, the valley of the Hosensack was covered with a thick growth of timber and of dense underwood, which, together with the many windings of the creek, made it a perfect labyrinth, in which it was far easier to *lose* one's way than to find it. Once, a hunter lost his way in the valley, and after wandering about all day long, at last found his way out of the wilderness, at the same place where he had entered it. On reaching the first farm-house, he exclaimed in disgust, "*That valley is like nothing in the world but a BREECHES-POCKET (Hosensack); there is no way of getting out, but by the hole you went in at.*" From that day the valley was called the "Hosensack," and we run no risk in asserting that it is undoubtedly the largest "*breeches-pocket*" in existence.

GOSHENHOPPEN.—Not very far from Hosensack, there is an extensive district which is still known as GOSHENHOPPEN. The name is undoubtedly of Indian origin, but I remember having once heard a fanciful derivation, which, I think, will bear repetition. It was said, that, when the country was first settled, the roads were so bad that, when the wheels bumped over the clods, or thumped into the ruts, the shock brought the grinders of the traveller together, with far more force than was desirable. On these occasions, the farmers often said, in their own peculiar dialect, "*Das macht die Goschen hoppen,*" or in English, "*That makes the jaws hop or chatter.*"

From this expression, the district was said to have derived the name of *Goschenhoppen*; and, last winter, when passing over some of its execrable roads, I was compelled to acknowledge, that, if such were the signification of the name, it had certainly lost none of its original appropriateness.

DEPRECIATION OF CONTINENTAL MONEY.

—The following table, prepared by Gen. Washington, was submitted to Congress in the settlement of his accounts as Commander-in-chief of the American forces, on the 1st of July, 1783. It will be observed that in the course of about four years, that is, from February, 1777, to May, 1781, Continental currency went from par down to a point where it was almost worthless, the real value of it being only *four dollars* per hundred.—*Providence Press.*

Year.	When rec'd Month.	Nom. value.	By de-precia-tion.	Value in Pw'l currency.
1777—	Feb. . .	\$2,610	\$2,610	\$783 10
	April . .	1,000	1,000	300 00
	May . .	1,000	1,000	300 00
	July . .	1,000	1,000	300 00
	— . .	1,000	1,000	300 00
	Aug. . .	500	500	150 00
	— . .	1,000	1,000	300 00
	Oct. . .	1,000	911	273 06
	— . .	1,000	911	273 06
	Dec. . .	1,000	754	226 04
1778—	Jan. . .	2,000	1,370	411 00
	— . .	1,000	685	205 10
	April . .	1,000	497	146 02
	May . .	2,000	868	260 08
	June . .	2,000	756	226 16
	Aug. . .	2,000	574	172 04
	— . .	100	29	8 14
	Sept. . .	1,000	250	75 00
	Nov. . .	2,000	366	109 16
	Dec. . .	2,000	314	94 04
1779—	March . .	2,000	200	60 00
	— . .	500	50	15 00
	April . .	2,000	180	54 00
	June . .	3,000	220	66 12
	Sept. . .	2,000	120	33 00
	Nov. . .	3,000	129	38 14
	Dec. . .	3,000	114	34 04
1780—	Jan. . .	3,000	102	30 12
	Feb. . .	5,000	120	39 00
	March . .	3,000	79	23 08
	— . .	3,000	75	22 10
	April . .	3,000	75	22 10
	May . .	4,000	100	30 00
	— . .	4,800	120	36 00

When rec'd Year. Month.	Nom. value.	By de- preciation.	Value in 1771 c'rency.
1780—June . .	4,300	108	32 08
— . .	10,000	250	75 00
Aug. . .	5,000	125	37 10
Sept. . .	8,000	200	60 00
— . .	5,000	125	37 10
Nov. . .	1,000	25	7 10
1781—Feb. . .	9,264	231	69 06
March . .	30,000	750	255 00
May . .	20,000	500	150 00
	\$160,074	\$20,293	£6,114,14

HUMORS OF THE ELECTIONS.—In good old Jackson times, about thirty years ago, the vote in a small town in Maine had been unanimously Democratic for several years. In 1835, in counting the votes, to the horror of the "Selectmen" and the "town-meeting" generally, a Whig vote was found in the boxes. One of the Selectmen indignantly held out the vote, and demanded who cast it, remarking that "such votes were not allowed there." No one had the courage to claim it, and it was thrown out.

The above story, cut from a newspaper, is strictly correct. The town in question was Crawford, Me., near the New Brunswick line, which had polled fifty-four votes for several years, "all for Jackson." The man who cast the Whig vote was a Mr. Ford, who, being in Calais, was bantered by Abner Sawyer, a Whig merchant, to break up the political unanimity of the town by casting a Whig vote, and was offered a barrel of flour if he would do it. He accepted the banter, and "cast" the vote; but did not think it expedient to claim it in open town-meeting. J. B. R.

WITCHCRAFT IN PENNSYLVANIA.—A writer in the *Lutheran*, who has given several very interesting sketches under the title of "Gleanings of an Antiquarian in German Pennsylvania," gives the following, unfortunately veiling names and dates, which, however, could easily be found out we presume by the historian of Witches and Witch prosecutors in America.

"In the southern part of Williams township, Northampton County, there is a hill, to which the witches have left their evil name and fame. It is known as 'Der Hexenkopf,' or 'the Witches' Head,' because it was there that their ladyships were supposed to hold their nightly revels. On

these occasions, they bewitched the neighbors' cattle, and made themselves generally hateful to all good, order-loving citizens. They did not, however, always escape with impunity, as is proved by the following indictment, which is carefully transcribed from the Session Docket, omitting only names and date. The case was 'for bewitching a horse, whereby he became wasted and became worse.'

"The jurors do upon their oath, present,—That S—— B—— of William township in the county of Northampton, widow, on the —— day of —— in the year —— at the said county of Northampton aforesaid, did commit certain most wicked acts (called enchantments and charms), at the county aforesaid, maliciously and diabolically against a certain white horse of the value of £4, of the goods and chattels of a certain justice W—— of William township aforesaid, on the day aforesaid, and county aforesaid then being, did exercise and practise, by means of which the said horse of the said justice W——, on the day aforesaid at the township of Williams aforesaid, greatly *worstended* (*pejoratus est*) and wasted away, against the peace of our said commonwealth, and against the laws in this case made and provided.' The *learned* court found no difficulty in convicting the accused, and we find on the margin a memorandum in these words: 'Judgment: a year's imprisonment, and every quarter to stand six hours in the pillory.'

"The poor woman at first resolutely denied the charge; but the learned judges at last convinced her of her guilt, and she always confessed herself a witch, though she was unable to say in what manner her enchantments had been performed.

"We believe there are none of the family who now claim to be in possession of these ancestral arts, but it is said that some of her female descendants are exceedingly *bewitching*."

REMINISCENCES OF THE WAR OF 1812.—In the latter part of August, 1814, I arrived in Baltimore a private soldier in a regiment

of Loudoun militia, commanded by Col. Armistead Mason of Va. He was a brave man, enthusiastically fond of military life, possessing physical courage of the highest order, who afterwards died not in defence of his country but a victim of the cruel code of duelling.

Never shall I forget the hardships of our march, the saddened countenances of the people, the anticipated approach of our victorious enemy, the almost universal depression which filled the hearts of true patriots as they beheld the smoking ruins of our capitol, and the inadequate force we possessed to meet a well disciplined army flushed with the pride of recent conquest.

It was at that time reported that the corporation of the city designed to capitulate. But at this awful moment the veteran, John Eager Howard (who had in the Revolution won never-fading laurels in all the battles of the north, as well as at Coupens, Guilford, and Eutaw), solemnly declared to the civil authorities that his valuable property should be laid in ashes, his sons die on the field, ere such a step should be taken.

The order read on morning parade apprised us that the enemy was hourly expected. At this crisis an overruling Providence sent to our aid a host of well-tried officers, who informed the constituted authorities, that if they furnished arms and ammunition the British army should be repulsed. Such was the common report. When not engaged in camp duty I often walked through Baltimore for recreation and amusement. One day I happened to pass through Light street full of military men. Then there was a company of marines drawn up in array, stout, hardy, weatherbeaten, jolly tars, who seemed strangers to every fear, who had met danger in its every form, cool, collected, indomitable. They were of nearly all colors—badly dressed, and apparently reckless and indifferent to life. Now came Perry. His countenance was the most beautiful I have ever seen to this hour, tranquil as an unruffled lake; no low passions seemed to have disturbed his bosom; modest, dignified, seemingly unconscious either of his

worth or his fame. His person was well formed, athletic and vigorous; his dress was plain yet genteel. I stood very near him when he thus addressed his crew: "My lads, we are going on a service which does not strictly belong to us, but if we get alongside the enemy I hope we shall do our duty." Cæsar's letter to the Roman Senate, *veni, vidi, vici*; Nelson's signal at Trafalgar, "England expects every man to do his duty;" or the last words of the dying Lawrence, "Don't give up the ship," could not have had a finer effect than these words of the hero of Lake Erie. The crew went on their way rejoicing to the Potomac, but the British fleet passed their position on the river uninjured, because of the inefficiency of their artillery.

In a few days after I saw Perry, the enemy hove in sight, their army landed, all was confusion and uproar, and terminated with the engagement at North Point. The death of Gen. Ross saved Baltimore from destruction. I once conversed on the interesting events of that period with Francis S. Key, (at that time a prisoner on board the flag-ship of Admiral Cochrane,) "the author of the Star Spangled Banner, a poet of refined taste, a lawyer of distinguished abilities, and beyond all a Christian of the noblest character: a man without spot, or stain, or wrinkle, or any such thing." We were walking the deck of the steamer on our way to Annapolis, as we passed the spot where the engagement took place. Ross, he said, was brought on board, shot in his body and in his right arm; that the groans of the wounded and the dying were terrific and heartrending; that the most unaffected sorrow filled the hearts of his countrymen at the loss of their commander; that while a prisoner he experienced from the enemy much kindness and courtesy, had access to a splendid library, sat at the same table with the admiral and his officers, and was soon liberated and restored once more to the embraces of his family and friends.

L. P. W. BALCH.

ANECDOTE OF WASHINGTON.—That excellent and amiable man, the late Henry Lunt, of Newburyport, told me, several

years ago, an anecdote of Washington, too pleasing and characteristic to be lost. I requested Mr. Lunt to give it me in writing. He did so, and in turning over the contents of an old portfolio, the manuscript lies before me, says Sigma of the *Boston Transcript*.

"In October, 1789, when he was on his tour Eastward, he stopped at Newburyport over night. Tristram Dalton, then United States senator, had him the next morning to breakfast; and invited all the professional men to come and be introduced. While at breakfast, and while the President was in conversation with the Rev. John Murray,* the servant of Mr. Dalton came in, and said to Mr. Dalton, that an old man was in the entry, and wished to speak to Washington. Mr. Dalton said to him, that the President was engaged; but this request caught the ear of the President, and he immediately sprang to his feet and went to the entry—the Rev. Mr. Murray accompanied him. As soon as the soldier saw him he said—'God bless you *Major Washington*,' The President, immediately recollecting him, said, 'Cotton, how do you do! I am glad to see you?' and took a guinea from his pocket and gave it to him. Returning to his breakfast seat, he told Mr. Murray that this man had been a faithful servant to him in the old French war, and he had not seen him, till then, since thirty years ago.

"Cotton, who was always nicknamed Colonel Cotton, and did errands for people, made a hole through the guinea, and wore it round his neck, till poverty obliged him to part with it."

LETTER OF WILLIAM EATON ON BURR'S TRIAL.

STEPHEN PYNCHON, ESQUIRE—

Burr's off! Crept out at a loop-hole of the law! Before any of the most material witnesses were examined, it appeared that the little traitor was not personally present

at the time and place when the overt act of levying war was alledged in the inditement to have been committed. His counsel, availing themselves of this circumstance, moved the court to reject the further admission of testimony. Ten days were consumed in argument on the motion, when, yesterday, the Chief Justice decided in support of it. I will send you a copy of his opinion within a few days. What measures will now be pursued is not yet determined. I am much induced to think all further proceedings will be abandoned, and Burr, with his accomplices, set at liberty. Of this opinion, however, I have no other ground of reason than the manifest *penchant* of the Chief Justice in favor of the accused, and the apparent discouragement of the counsel for the United States. Should this apprehension of mine be realized, we shall unavoidably have some trials in the Court of Chivalry, in which I shall necessarily appear as principal. I shall not evade such an appeal. If there is justice in the eye of God, I shall prevail—my cause is truth—so are my arms. But if no accident of this kind happen, I shall probably set out for New England the beginning of next week; and may calculate of arriving with you by early stages, for I will not hurry, about the twenty-fourth instant—when I shall be perfectly satisfied to bid an eternal adieu to the Southern States, and to sit down peaceably and endeavor to repair the damages of this crusade.

Farewell, my Dear Sir, and
know me yours most
sincerely,

WILLIAM EATON.

RICHMOND, Sept. 1, 1807.

Address on back:

"Stephen Pynchon, Esquire,
Postmaster,
Massachusetts."

* Not John the Universalist, of Boston, but John the Presbyterian, of Newburyport. The former died in 1815, the latter in 1793. They were properly contradistinguished as "Damnation" and "Salvation" Murray.

FIRST SAXON, GOTHIC, AND IRISH TYPES, CAST IN THIS COUNTRY.—The *Monthly Anthology* for January, 1806, p. 55, in a notice of Tooke's *Diversions of Purley*, then in press at Philadelphia, states that, "The types and paper have been made for this work alone, and Saxon and Gothic charac-

ters, the first of the kind executed in the United States, have been cast at the expense of the publisher at the foundry of Binny and Ronaldson."

The first Irish type was cast at New York in 1860, by James Conner and Sons, for the Irish American.

INSCRIPTIONS ON ROCKS.—On looking over the arguments to show that Narraganset Bay was ever visited by the Northmen, and that the inscription on the Dighton Rock was made by them, it seems strange that Danish antiquarians ignore the fact, that similar inscriptions are to be found on rocks by the sides of streams in the interior, a thousand miles from Dighton, where no one presumes the Northmen ever strayed. At Kelly's Island, Lake Erie, is a magnesian limestone rock, covered with rude figures of horses, dogs, and birds. To a superficial observer it bears a striking general resemblance to those at Dighton, Tiverton, and Portsmouth in Narraganset Bay. The rock at Kelly's Island I have never seen described. It is at the edge of the lake, nearly horizontal, and when the water is at a low stage, is wholly uncovered and accessible with scarcely wetting one's feet.

There are similar sculptured rocks in various places in the West, described by Schoolcraft, Squier, and others. They are to be found almost invariably by the banks of streams; there are several on the banks of the Ohio river; one, very remarkable, about four miles above Steubenville; some half dozen on Guyandotte river; also near the confluence of the Big Sandy and Ohio, near Portsmouth; and near Prairie du Chien and other places on the Upper Mississippi; in fact they are found scattered all over the West. There is no material difference in character between those on Eastern and Western streams—the whole a mere species of picture-writing. Schoolcraft concludes, "they are all the work of the same race; there is a family likeness in their style and workmanship, and a coincidence in position that seems conclusive on this point."

J. B. R.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

PRES. ADAMS'S "MIDNIGHT JUDGES."—Your Alexandria correspondent commits a slight error in his interesting sketches of the history of that place (vol. viii. p. 213) in classing Chief Justice Marshall and Judge Cranch with the "Midnight Judges" appointed by John Adams, just at the close of his administration. The law amending the Judiciary Act was passed February 13, 1801, by an overwhelming vote, and the judges created by it were immediately appointed. It was repealed April 23, 1802, on a change of parties in the administration, after a most exciting debate, involving the interests and passions of party as well as questions of Constitutional law and public expediency. The vote for its repeal was 16 to 15 in the Senate, and 46 to 30 in the House. Chief Justice Marshall was appointed January 31, 1801, fourteen days *before* the above law was passed; Judge Cranch Feb. 27, 1801, but not under the obnoxious law. The "Midnight Judges" in question were gentlemen whose characters and talents gave dignity to the Judiciary; but with the repeal of the law they, of course, all went out of office. J. B. R.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

AUTOGRAPH ORDER OF BENEDICT ARNOLD.—The following short order for Forage, in the hand-writing of Arnold, has just turned up amongst my papers. It may be worth printing, from its associations.

J. B. R.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

CORRYELLS FERRY, June 15, 1777.

SIR—You will, immediately, procure Four Tons hay pr Day for this Post, not more than for three days to be brought in at one Time. Also a sufficient quantity of Corn with what is at the Mill—to supply the Horses for Three Thousand men—

B. ARNOLD, M. Genl.

To Mr. EMANUEL CORRYELL,
Asst. Dy. Q. M. Genl.

HENRY'S MAP OF VIRGINIA IN 1770.—The following account of this map shows that at the present time it would be of considerable interest, as the geography of that state has never been more widely studied. It would enable us to institute a curious

comparison between Virginia before the Revolution and Virginia as the Rebellion found and as it will leave her.

The title piece is characteristic of Virginia in her earlier days. It represents an arch, surmounted with a cap stone, upon which is seated an Indian maiden holding in the right hand a likeness of George III. while her left encircles a cornucopia, from which Indian corn, tobacco leaves, and fruit protrude, while the *bow* and arrows lie across the picture. The ground upon which the arch is based represents a recumbent negro, basket of fruit, Indian corn, tobacco leaves, young negro bearing fruits, hogsheads of tobacco. A ship from which the little negro seems just to have landed. The title piece, really a beautiful piece of engraving, contains the following words:

"A new and accurate map of Virginia, wherein most of the counties are laid down from actual surveys, with a concise account of the number of inhabitants, the trade, sale, and produce of the Provinces, by John Henry." "Engraved by Thomas Jeffereys, Geographer to the King." "London, February, 1770: Published according to act of Parliament for the author, by Thos. Jeffereys, at the corner of St. Martin's Lane, in the Strand."

It is a map exclusively of Eastern Virginia. That portion of the State west of the Alleghanies is marked as a wilderness, with the Kanawha spelt "Konhaway," which is traced from its rise in North Carolina, to the Ohio with very great accuracy—but the country is represented as a wilderness for which "there is a treaty now on foot between the colony and the Six Nations, by which it is expected that all this tract of country, containing 9,000,000 or 10,000,000 of acres, lying between the Ohio River and the Konhaway will be added to Great Britain. It is here laid down from the best information that could be obtained."

All the rivers of Eastern Virginia are beautifully and accurately traced, from their remote risings in the mountains through all their turnings and windings to the Bay.

There being but few towns in Virginia at

that time, the plantations of distinguished gentlemen are all laid down.

Tracing the north side of James river from "Point Comfort," we come to HAMPTON, Newport News, Roscow, Blunt Point, Burrell's Bay, Burrell's, JAMESTOWN, Green Spring, Row, Kennon, Weeke, Westover, Taylor's Ferry, Shirley, Ry. Randolph, Col. Cocke's, R. Randolph, Woodson's, Selden's, Cocke's, Verino, Younghusband's, W. Randolph's, Mayo, RICHMOND, Belvidere, T. M. Randolph, Goods, Woodsons, Goochland Court House, Bolling's Islands, Woodson's—these being the plantations on the north side of James river.

On the south side we find no plantations marked until we come to Cobham in Surry county, then Cocke, Wakefield, City Point; crossing the Appomattox we find Eppes, Bermuda, Hylton, Archer, Woodson, Wathall, Osburn's Col. Ward's, Warwick, Cary's, Dr. Nevins, R. Goode's, Falls Plantation opposite Richmond, Rocky Ridge, Tabb's Island, J. Nicholas' opposite the Seven Islands, W. John, Peter Salley at the junction of North and Fluvanna rivers as the James is called.

The Rappahannock river has all the plantations legibly marked. Beginning on the north side we find in Lancaster county, Carter, Crossman, Fairwather's, Burger's, Ball, Griffin, Tarpley, Hornby, Bowlers', Tomlin, Sabine Hall, Fauntleroy, Tayloe, Weeks', Leeds, Doraphon, FALMOUTH, Germanna, at the junction of the Rapidan river and Ground Fork. At the bottom of the map is found the "concise account" as follows:

"In the colony of Virginia are 131,000 tithables—55,958 of which number are white men, and the residue consists of negro men and women. It will, I suppose, be reckoned a very moderate computation, to allow three children for every pair of negro tithables; if so the number of negro slaves will amount to 187,606; and as none but white men are listed as tithables we must suppose that there are 50,863 women, the proportion between the sexes being commonly stated as 11 to 10; and allowing three children to every woman, there will be 152,589 children. Conse-

quently, the number of inhabitants, white and black in Virginia, will amount to 447,008—a number greatly exceeding any of the colonies in America. As to the value of this great number of slaves, we can only make a probable computation, founded on principles well known, and admitted in the colony. A negro man or woman between 16 and 40 years of age, is believed to be worth fifty pounds (though three or four years ago they went at double that price), reckoning then the above number of negroes tithable but at 40 pounds each, they will amount to 3,001,680 pounds Virginia currency, and as to the residue, valuing them at but 30 pounds each, they will amount to 3,376,800 pounds, and all of them to 6,378,570 pounds. As to the trade of the colony, its staple is tobacco, and though it does not yield much to the planter, notwithstanding that between 50,000 and 60,000 hogshheads are *communibus annis* exported to Great Britain, yet as 17,000 tons of shipping are employed and many thousand British inhabitants supported thereby, it is very valuable to the subjects, and may also be said to be a jewel to the crown, as so large a sum arises out of the duties. The country, indeed, is very capable of improvement, and some attempts have been made to raise hemp, though not considerable—the soil, however, is very proper for such production. As to the drink used in the colony, it is generally cider, every planter having an orchard, and they make from 1,000, to 5,000 or 6,000 gallons, annually, in proportion according to their rank, and fortune. As to the soil it is very different in different parts; that which lies upon the rivers and their branches, is generally a black deep soil and produces the largest tobacco and all other plants, and, as the country abounds in large navigable rivers, a great proportion of the land is of this kind, the produce of which is very easily brought to market; but the land that lies distant from the rivers is generally of a middling quality, yet produces maize or Indian corn sufficient for the supply of the inhabitants, who chiefly use bread made from the grain; and the meanest and hilly lands are very proper for

the peach tree, every planter having an orchard of those trees, the brandy made from that fruit being excellent, and indeed might be made in sufficient quantities for the supply of the people, was there not so much rum imported from the Sugar Islands. As to the manufactories of Virginia, they consist chiefly of cotton, for very little woollen and linen cloth is made in the Province, there being but few sheep; and as little land is spared from tobacco and grain, few of the inhabitants understand the management of flax. Most of the men as well as women of the lower classes, wear cotton cloth, both in the summer and winter, and it has been computed that there has been manufactured, for one or two years past, of this kind of cloth, to the amount of 250,000 pounds annually. Although this necessarily lessens the importation of Foreign goods, it is not wholly of choice, the people being obliged to it, as the balance of trade has, for many years, been against them, the colony being much indebted to Great Britain, even in the opinion of good judges, to the amount of 1,500,000 pounds.

“In regard to the stocks of horses, cattle, and hogs, they are very considerable, especially the first, there being a great number of the best English breed now among us. And, as to plate and household furniture, this colony exceeds all the others upon the continent, so that, upon the whole, it is much the richest as well as of the greatest importance to Great Britain, and, therefore, well deserves its encouragement and protection.”

GREEK FIRE.—This instrument of warfare, the use of which has been revived, is a compound of bitumen, naptha, and pitch, that burns on the surface of or under water. It is composed largely of what the chemists call “arsenical alcohol,” most destructive in its effects, and, in the course of its discharge, emitting a most offensive odor. “Greek fire” has frequently been employed in European wars, but not recently. The secret of its preparation and use was derived from a native of Heliopolis, Syria, about a thousand years ago. Originally it

was projected against the enemy on arrows and javelins, around which flax was twisted, saturated with the inflammable compound.

It was often vomited through long copper-tubes from the mouths of hideous figures which were set in the prows of fire-ships. In the holy wars in Syria and Egypt, the Mahomedans often used "Greek fire" against the Christians; and one of the chroniclers of the time describes it as coming through the air like a winged long-tailed dragon, about the thickness of a hog's head, with the report of thunder and the velocity of lightning, producing so much light from the quantity of fire it threw out that one might see in the camp as if it had been day—a description not inapplicable to the ordinary sky-rocket.

QUERIES.

PED-A-WO.—Can any one give the origin or literal meaning of the word "Ped-a-wo," as used by Philadelphia teamsters in directing their horses to the left side?

SARED.

THE TWELFTH CONGRESS.—Is any member of the Twelfth Congress, which declared the war of 1812, living, except the venerable Josiah Quincy, now in his 93d year, and venerated as the patriarch of American statesmen, with good physical health, and alive to all the great political issues of the day?

J. B. R.

APPRECIATE, ARISTOCRAT, DEMOCRAT.—Can some of the readers of the *Hist. Mag.* do me the favor to give the early history of the words *appreciate*, *aristocrat*, *democrat*, and *isolated*, by quotations or otherwise? I find that *appreciate* is not in Johnson, although Bailey has it defining it "to set a high value upon anything," which does not seem to be its present meaning. Aristocracy and democracy have long been in use, but the words *aristocrat* and *democrat* sprang into use during the French Revolution. Can there be quotations found with the words at that time? *Isolated*, in Richardson's Dictionary, has

only one example, and that taken from Stewart. Lord Bolingbroke says: "The events we are witnesses of in the course of the longest life appear to us very often original, unprepared, single, and unrelative, if I may use such a word for want of a better in English. In French I would say *isolés*." This would seem to indicate its absence in the language at that time. J.

WHO WROTE THE PRESIDENT'S MARCH?

—It is well known that Francis Hopkinson wrote the words of Hail Columbia, at the request of an actor, during the troubles with France in 1798. He says he accommodated the "words to the then popular tune of the President's March." Now if we can learn who wrote the latter, we shall know the origin of both words and tune of one of our grandest national airs.

J. B. R.

FIRST PRINTING PRESS.—"The first printing press in Connecticut was at Pequot (New London) forty-five years before there was one established in any other part of the Colony."

In what year was it established?

Miss Caulkins, in her History of New London, p. 472, says: "The first newspaper in Connecticut was the *Connecticut Gazette*, commenced in New Haven, Jan. 1, 1755, by Parker and Hott. The second newspaper in the colony (was) the *New-London Summary*, a small weekly sheet, first issued August 8, 1758, and continued for five years and two months."

F. DENISON.

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK.—Has any individual or institution all the numbers of this world-renowned work? Mr. Sparks, in his edition of Franklin published in 1840, said, he believed that a complete set of this Almanac was not then in existence, and that he had not been able to find more than one-third of the numbers. But a stray copy now and then turns up in unexpected quarters. If persons who own copies would state the fact, and the years, through the *Historical Magazine*, perhaps complete sets could be made up by exchanges. The

first number of Poor Richard was published in 1732, and it was continued for about twenty-five years, as is well known.

I am led to make this inquiry from having just heard that a stray copy is possessed by the Indiana Historical Society, and another by the Illinois Historical Society, but I am not able to state the date of either. Attention being called to the subject other stray copies may turn up in some of the large towns near Philadelphia.

If a complete set can be made up, it strikes me a fac-simile reprint of all the numbers in one volume would be a capital enterprise for any publisher. J. B. R.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

WHERE WERE THE NAMES OF THE STATES FIRST USED?—The papers every now and then give a number of fanciful interpretations of the names of the several States. Can any readers of the *Magazine* give a reference to the map, or work and page, where the various names, Maine, New Hampshire, etc., first appear in print? Thus: Mississippi, we believe, was first mentioned by Allouez in the Jesuit Relations, and is an Algonquin word, meaning, Missi, *great*, sipi, *water*. Missouri, which in Illinois means *a canoe*, appears first on Marquette's map under the form *Wemissouret*. Arkansas is an Illinois word, also first given by Marquette as *Akansea*, and elsewhere *Alkanasa*.

BOSTON, BOSTONNAIS.—Mr. Gibbs, in his Dictionary of Chinook Jargon, gives Boston as the word for American, and supposes it given because the first vessels to the North-west coast came from Boston. Is it not more likely that it came from the Canadians, who, to this day, call Americans *Bostonnais*, and who have communicated the word to Indian Tribes? Thus in Mohawk, *Wastonronon* (*i.e.* Boston people) is the name for Americans. See Brant's Letter in the first part of the Ulster County Historical Collections. The Canadian influence, in giving to the Indians near Albany this strange appellation, is a curious fact.

REPLIES.

"PROVIDENCE HAS SENT," etc. (vol. viii. p. 260).—Your correspondent, "E.," was not wholly mistaken in ascribing the sentiment referred to in the above quotation, to one of our Revolutionary patriots. The Fiftieth Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence was celebrated in this city July 4, 1826. Mr. Weightman was Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and invited Mr. Jefferson to be present. Mr. J., in his reply, said, "all eyes are opened, or opening, to the rights of man. The general spread of the light of science has already laid open to every view the palpable truth, *that the mass of mankind has not been born with saddles on their backs, nor a favored few bootied and spurred, ready to ride them legitimately, by the grace of God,*" etc.

The above coincidence of thought and expression between Jefferson and Cromwell's officer is remarkable. Mr. Jefferson's whole letter was so felicitous in composition that a fac-simile was published at the time, which is occasionally seen framed. I never saw its originality doubted before. It is just possible, the thought was obvious to both such brave and sincere Republicans. Mr. J.'s letter can be seen in the 4th vol., page 440, of the Charlottesville edition of his writings, published in 1829.

J. B. R.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

WHO EDITED THE EDITION OF 1764 OF WOOD'S NEW ENGLAND'S PROSPECT? (vol. vi. p. 257; vii. p. 255).—Confirmatory of the statement of Mr. Drake, as given in the proceedings of the N. E. Hist. Gen. Society, published in your valuable repository for this month, to the effect that the editor of Wood's New England's Prospect, printed in 1764, was Nathaniel Rogers, I may add that a copy of that edition in my possession, also with manuscript notes apparently contemporaneous with its publication, also points to the same conclusion. Thus, on the top of page vii. of the Introductory Essay, where the writer indulges in some flings at the Royal Go-

vernment, there is this note: "Nat has changed sides since;" and on page 36, against the name "Apicius," in the foot note occur these words: "N. R. at a certain price."

The note in Mr. Winthrop's copy, attributing the editorship to James Otis, is, as I think Mr. W. himself proves (*Hist. Mag.* vi. 370), an error. The essay and notes of the editor are entirely unworthy Mr. Otis's pen. The writer is not only "inaccurate and inelegant," but as my annotator expresses it,

"*Projicit ampullas et sesquipedalia verba.*"

As an illustration of this criticism take the following at the bottom of page xvi. of the essay: "These strictures are extended no further than to the factitious and artificial strength of the mind arising from a concurrency of circumstances." H. C. M.

BROOKLYN, August 10, 1863.

"SOLID MEN OF BOSTON" (vol. viii. p. 226).—I am afraid your correspondent, who inquires where the squib is to be found containing the above lines, does not read the *Historical Magazine* as carefully as I do. He will find the lines referred to complete on page 39 of the 1st vol. of your work, with an account of their English origin and application.

Daniel Webster used the expression in an off-hand speech in Faneuil Hall in 1852, and every one considered it original, and quite massive and "Websterian," till some antiquarian exhumed the whole piece of doggerel, and published it in your Magazine as above stated.

J. B. R.

PENN'S DEED TO VERNON (vol. vii. p. 224).—In the July number of the *Historical Magazine* you have copied from the *Providence Press* a notice of an original Deed from Wm. Penn, dated March 31, 1681, now exhibited in that city, granting to Thomas Vernon 625 acres of land, which is supposed to include the site of the City of Philadelphia and portions of West Philadelphia.

Through the favor of Mr. Rider, I have

received a description of the Deed, from which it appears that it is in the usual form of those granted to first purchasers before they came to this country—not containing any description of the property, excepting that it was located in the Province of Pennsylvania, the location being usually chosen by the emigrant or his agent after they had arrived here and made examination of the ground. When the selection had been made, surveys and accurate descriptions were returned to the Proprietary's Secretary's Office, and Patents, under the great Seal, were issued in accordance with the surveys and original grant.

Without any evidence on the face of the document that it embraced a part of the city of Philadelphia, it is strange that such an account should have been put in circulation.

In order to ascertain the real facts of the case, I have made some examination, and find that instead of the land being surveyed and located in Philadelphia, it was located on the Brandywine Creek in Chester County, some twenty-five miles distant, and in the year 1701, at which time Philadelphia had grown to be considerable of a town.

I send you the following for insertion in the *Historical Magazine*, if you can find space for it. As the account has been pretty widely circulated, it may be proper to publish a refutation founded upon reliable and official records.

It is merely a release, similar to over three hundred others which were given to the first purchasers of *unlocated* lands in the Province of Pennsylvania. In this case, as in many others, several years elapsed before the emigrant had examined the ground and made selection, as appears from the following recorded Return of Survey dated nearly twenty years after the City of Philadelphia was laid out.

"Pursuant to a Warrant under the hand and seal of the Prop'y and Governor to me directed bearing date the 20th day of the 1st mo. 170 $\frac{1}{2}$, I doe hereby certify that I have caused to be Surveyed and Laid out unto Thomas Vernon, son of Thomas Vernon, deceased, first purchaser of

six hundred twenty-five acres, a certain Tract of Land scituate on the south side of Brandy Wine Creek in the County of Chester, &c., &c.—Surveyed the 7th day of the 2d month, 1701, and returned according to the above said survey and bounds unto the Proprietary and Governors Secretaries office the 17th day of the 5th mo., 1701.

“per EDWARD PENNINGTON,
“Surveyor General.”

The Indian title to the site of the City was purchased of the natives by Thomas Holme, Penn's Surveyor General, on the 30th day of July, 1685, after the Proprietor returned to England, the only other claims being those of Swan Swanson and other Swedes, who received 320 acres on the River Schuylkill in exchange for their land.

Of the Swedish settlers Julian Hartsfielden owned 350 acres between Willow Street and Cohocksink Creek, and between that and Frankford Creek a tract containing 1600 acres called Shackamexink was surveyed for Lawrence Cock and five others as early as 1675. Wm. Warner and Richard Duckett took up land west of the Schuylkill about the same time, there being no other large tracts within the present built portions of the city, the remainder being principally divided among the settlers in small tracts called “Liberty Lands.”

S. L. SMEDLEY.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22, 1863.

THE EASTERN RANGE OF THE BISON (vol. vi. p. 380; vii. 37, 103, 227, 262).—Mr. Ketchum sends another long reply, of which the following contains what we can give space to in these columns. He nowhere meets the simple ground taken as to French silence, and relies, as will be perceived, on Morton, who surely was never in the Dutch colony, and who certainly did not explore it westward further than the Dutch or French had done.

“Morton came to this country with the early Pilgrims. In the preface to his book we are told he describes nothing but what he saw and heard in a residence of fifteen years in the country. He was a gentleman

of wealth and intelligence. The account of the existence of the buffalo on the borders of Lake Ontario at the period of his residence (from 1615 to 1630), was obtained from the native inhabitants; that it was ten years before they (the English) understood what they described, so ignorant were they of each other's language.

“In regard to Ashe it may be observed, that neither in the article in the July number of the *Historical Magazine*, nor in the Paper read before the Buffalo Historical Society, is it claimed that Ashe asserts the existence of the Buffalo in this State, either on his own authority or the report of others. A careful reading of Ashe, with a personal knowledge of the localities he describes, shows that the visits of the buffalo described by the ‘old man’ were to salt springs or licks in the region he describes in north-western Pennsylvania or north-eastern Ohio, where it is well known these springs abound. Ashe describes the buffalo ‘tracks’ or roads leading from the buffalo pasture-grounds in Ohio to the Onondaga Lake, ‘a distance of above two hundred miles.’ These roads he saw and travelled upon ‘with safety and admiration,’ as being ‘the best and chosen with the nicest skill and judgment.’ Ashe was an Englishman. He made his tour of observation soon after the close of the Revolutionary War, and wrote under the influence of strong prejudice against our people and our institutions; but this did not disqualify him for truthfully describing what he saw, or relating what he heard with fidelity, in regard to things entirely indifferent or without the pale of his prejudices; and I think it would be difficult to impeach his testimony in regard to localities and things which he describes. Since the publication of the July number of the *Historical Magazine* I have received a communication from Mr. N. T. Strong, an educated chief of the Senecas, residing upon Cattaraugus Reservation, in which he says, ‘The description of the animal (the buffalo), his habits and actions, as described by Mr. Ashe, correspond with that related by my father, as he received the accounts from the hunters. The old Indians of the *present day* believe

the fact of the visits of the buffalo as far north as the foot of Lake Erie as firmly as if they had seen them there themselves.' I will, moreover, show that the English did buy their skins long before the French missionaries visited New York. In the description of the voyages of Sir Humphrey Gilbert, northward from the cape of Florida, etc., in 1583, we read, 'There is also a kind of beast much bigger than an ox, whose hide is more than eighteen feet long, of which sort a countryman of ours, one Walker, a seaman, who was upon the coast, who, of a truth, did report in the presence of diverse honorable and worshipful persons, that he and his company did find in one cottage, about two hundred and forty hides, which they brought away and sold in France for forty shillings a piece, and with this agreeth David Ingram, and describeth the beast at large, supposing it to be a kind of buffalo.'" See Hackluyt's *Voyages*, vol. ii. p. 175.

Notes on Books.

History of the War for the Union, Civil, Military, and Naval. By E. A. Duyckinck. Illustrated by Alonzo Chappel. New York: Johnson, Fry, & Co. 1863. Nos. 15-32.

HISTORIES of the war abound, written from various stand-points, some with the full doctrines of the republican party, others defending all the movements of the South. A national history must take if possible the view which impartial posterity will assume; and to attain this desirable impartiality is a gift which few, in our day, can expect to possess, and which the many scarcely care to enjoy. A refined scholar, who has looked calmly on the political struggles of his day, observant but not an actor, grieving over the passions and shortcomings, thankful to Providence for the great results, is eminently fitted to write a history of permanent value; and such is Mr. Duyckinck, and such his history. His

language chaste and elegant, his graceful style, free from the turgid grandeur and slovenly inaccuracy of much that appears, make his history of enduring worth as an addition to our classic histories, while accuracy, impartiality, true national views, make it one to which no party can object.

The history in these numbers is brought down to the battle of Roanoke Island, and the operations, civil and military, all well and clearly given. The publishers maintain the prestige of the work by the excellence of plates and presswork. The engravings in these numbers are Gen'l's. Fremont, Wool, Rosecrans, Shields, Banks, Butler, Mr. Seward, Adm'l's. Farragut, Dupont, and very spirited views of the Battles of Hampton Roads, Shiloh, St. Philip, Cedar Mountain, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fair Oaks, Memphis, Bull Run.

National Portrait gallery of Eminent Americans, from original paintings by Alonzo Chappel. With biographies by E. A. Duyckinck. New York: Johnson, Fry, and Co. Nos 25-42.

THIS noble work, the first to present full length portraits of American worthies, is now nearly completed, and will form a splendid ornament for the library or the table. What family would, if it viewed the matter properly, hesitate to lay on its table these volumes where the polished pen of Duyckinck and the pencil of Chappel unite to portray the "Worthies of America," the men who have moulded its destinies. These numbers give us portraits of Jefferson, Madison, Taylor, Lincoln, Sam'l Adams, Trumbull, Henry, Franklin, Laurens, Ellsworth, Warren, Chase, Seward, Gallatin, Morris, Pinckney, Worth, Scott, Lyon, Wool, Farragut, Lawrence, Bainbridge, Decatur, Banks, Barry, Burnside, Foote, Mitchell, Bryant, Alston, Barlow, Longfellow.

The Trial of Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, by a Military Commission; and the Proceedings under his Application for a Writ of Habeas Corpus in the Circuit Court of the United States for

the Southern District of Ohio. 8vo. 272 pp. Cincinnati: Rickey & Carroll. 1863.

IN the History of the great Civil War the case of Mr. Vallandigham will hold an important position as testing the extent of the National Executive powers in time of insurrection. How far a citizen can carry his avowed sympathy with men daily committing overt acts of treason, without being amenable to the law under our Constitution—where the right of free speech and free action in the citizen ends—and where the prohibitory power of government begins, are questions impossible to settle in the abstract, and difficult of solution under any circumstances.

Harper's Pictorial History of the Great Rebellion. No. 5.

WE are happy to receive another number of this well considered history of the war, to our mind the clearest, most profound, and impartial, that has yet appeared in the North. Its typography and illustrations recommend it to all at a glance—its literary character we do not hesitate to commend.

The War with the South, or History of the Great American Rebellion. By Robert Tones, M.D. New York: Virtue, Yorston & Co. 4to. Nos. 25–28.

DR. TONES proceeds with his history, bringing down his narrative nearer to our day with spirit and skill. The publishers sustain the work well. The engravings are the finest given, and, besides a map of Virginia, consist, in these numbers, of views of the attack on Fort St. Philip and the Battle of Shiloh.

Official Reports, published by order of Congress, Richmond, Va. New York: C. B. Richmond. 1863. 8vo. 600 pp.

THIS collection in the original is of course very rare, and the reprint will be of great value to all students of the history of the war. The reports are here given in full, and, as our readers are aware, many as at first allowed by the Rebel government to

appear were full of omissions, parts being suppressed that it was deemed injudicious at the time to make known. Here they appear more completely, and as full probably as we shall ever see them.

Radices Verborum Iroqueeorum. Auctore R. P. Jacobo Bruyas, Societatis Jesu. Neo Eboraci. Shea, 1863. Radical Words of the Mohawk language, with their derivations, by Rev. James Bruyas, S.J., Missionary on the Mohawk. 8vo. 123 pp.

THE manuscript of Father Bruyas, from which this is printed, was found at a mission near Montreal, and it gives for the study of the Mohawk language an immense aid. There are a few grammatical notes, but the work is mainly on the plan common at the time it was written, of collecting the radical words of a language, and then showing derivatives from them. A curious French school book on this system bears the odd name of "Garden of Greek roots," and Girardeau wrote a Greek poem on Ulysses, every word in which was a radical, and which contained all the radical words in the language. The work of Bruyas is divided into four conjugations, the words being alphabetically arranged under each.

A Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon, a Trade Language of Oregon. By George Gibbs. New York: J. G. Shea, 1863. 8vo. xvi. 44 pp.

THIS is a most curious and useful work. To residents in Oregon, where the lingua franca prevails, it will be of great service; to the scholar it will be no less so, as enabling him to avoid the errors of his predecessors, who, taking this for a real Indian language, have been led into the wildest theories. It has been constantly confounded with the Chinook language. Mr. Gibbs has traced the derivation of nearly all the words, and gives this result: Chinook, 200; Chinook having analogies with other languages, 21; interjections common to several, 8; Nootka, 24; Chihalis, 32; Nisqually, 39; Klikatat and Yakama, 2; Cris and Chippeway, 3; Wasco, 4; Kala-

puya, 4; by direct onomatopœia, 6; French, 90; Canadian, 4; English, 67; unknown, 18.

The Our Father, as given here, reminds us of the Negro English Testament.

Mr. Gibbs gives also a bibliography of works on the Jargon.

Alphabetical Vocabulary of the Chinook Language. By George Gibbs. New York: J. G. Shea. 8vo. 24 pp.

MR. GIBBS gives here the largest vocabulary that ever has or probably ever will be taken of this fast perishing tribe. In consequence of the confusion of European philologists in regard to the Chinook, the value of this can hardly be exaggerated.

Annals of the State Historical Society of Iowa, No. iii., July, 1863. Issued by the Committee of Publication, with the assistance of the Librarian. Iowa City.

THIS young accession to our Historical Collections comes with regularity, and promises well. The July number has a sketch of Geo. L. Davenport, with a fine portrait; a second article on the History of Scott County. An account of the First Iowa Regiment at Wilson's Creek; from H. O'Connor's History of the Regiment, a work which we should be glad to see and notice. Comparatively recent as most of Iowa history is, this youthful Society will be able to gather a vast amount of material, which in some States, for want of such an organization, was allowed to perish. The History of Scott County is full and agreeably written.

Vermont Quarterly Gazetteer; a Historical Magazine, embracing a digest of the history of each town, Civil, Educational, Religious, Geological and Literary. Edited by Abby Maria Hemenway. No. 6. Ludlow, Vt. A. M. Hemenway.

WITH commendable courage, Miss Hemenway advances in her work, which is one of the most creditable ever undertaken, and for which her native State owes her many obligations. Her work is wonderfully cheap, considering the amount and value

of the matter given; and we trust that there is no ungrateful want of appreciation of her labors. The present number is devoted to Chittenden County, and chiefly to Burlington, whose history is here given in full. The sketch of the University is elaborate, the accounts of religious denominations highly satisfactory. A bibliography even is given of works published in Burlington, with an account of the press. The biographical matter embraces sketches of the Allen family, of the heroes of the war of 1812, of Stephen Russell, Osias Buell, the Catlins, John Howard, etc. The number contains a fine steel engraving of the Vermont Episcopal Institute, and a wood engraving of the Burlington Female Seminary.

Buffalo in 1836 and 1852. A Paper read before the Buffalo Historical Society, Feb. 6, 1863, by Guy H. Salisbury.

A VERY valuable and interesting paper, abounding in local anecdote and reminiscences, and narrated in the graphic and classic style of the Secretary of the thriving Society of Western New York.

Miscellany.

INDIANA'S ROLL OF HONOR.—MR. David Stephenson, State Librarian of Indiana, has in preparation a work entitled "Indiana's Roll of Honor," which will be issued in two large octavo volumes of about six hundred and fifty pages each. The work is authorized by the Legislature of Indiana by a joint resolution, which requires it to contain "the names of all the Indiana soldiers (officers and men) who have fallen in this struggle, or who may hereafter fall, whether by disease or by the violence of the enemy; the time, place, and cause of their death; their names, ages, places of nativity and residence; places and date of enlistment, draft, or substitution; regiment, company, commanding officers, from Colonel to Captain, inclusive; length of service; the battles, skirmishes, or any other

engagements with the enemy in which they participated; and any other incidents of special interest connected with their history that may be interesting and useful in the transmission of these illustrious names to the posterity of the State."

The work is intended to be a complete history of each Indiana regiment, including an account of the various battles and skirmishes in which it has been engaged. It will be embellished with the portraits of Governor Morton and ten other distinguished Indiana officers. The publication will be sold by subscription, and the proceeds of the sales will be appropriated to the orphans of those from Indiana who have fallen in battle.

FRANCIS H. BROWN, M.D., of Cambridge, Mass., has for some time been collecting materials for a work on the services performed by the Alumni and undergraduates of Harvard College in the present Rebellion. The author intends to give a list, as perfect as may be, of all those engaged in the struggle, the respective ranks and honors to which they have attained, with a brief account of their term of service, battles, wounds, experiences, and such incidents as may be of interest.

CAPTAIN BOYNTON has prepared, and has now in press, a "History of West Point," from its very foundation. It will embrace the period of the Revolutionary War, relate the capture and confinement of Major Andre, give an interesting account of Arnold's command, and will contain much other matter that will give the book a great value.

THE REV. JULIUS H. WARD, Yantic, Conn., is engaged on a life of the poet Percival, and would be happy to communicate with any persons in possession of interesting facts or documents which might assist him in his work.

THE Appletons have in press "War Pictures from the South, by Col. B. Estran, of the Confederate army," a book recently published in London, but which has not

attracted much attention. The Colonel had better return to the "sword."

D. VAN NOSTRAND will shortly publish "The War in the United States; a Report to the Swiss Military Department, by Ferdinand Lacomte, Lieut.-Colonel Swiss Confederation."

THE list of works on the war continues. Mr. J. H. Mills (Box 4628), Buffalo, is issuing in numbers the Chronicles of the 21st Regiment, N.Y.S.V., from the enrolling of the first volunteer in Buffalo, April 15, 1861, to the final mustering out on the 18th day of May, 1863. It is to embrace twenty semi-monthly parts each, with from one to eight portraits.

VAN NOSTRAND has issued a journal of the Cruise of the Hartford, Farragut's flag-ship, said to be a work full of interesting detail.

MR. MUNSELL has in press, and will soon issue by subscription, the Life of Sir William Johnson, by William L. Stone and his son. This work, based on the Johnson papers, is highly spoken of by Sparks, Bancroft, Everett, and other competent judges, and will be a valuable addition to New York history.

J. B. KIRKER has ready a new work by De Smet, entitled, Western Missions and Missionaries.

MR. SHEA will soon publish two additional volumes of his series of American Linguistics, a Micmac Grammar, by Mailard, and Vocabularies of the Clallam and Lummi Languages, by Geo. Gibbs, Esq.

STRICKLAND & Co., of Milwaukee, have issued Castleman's Army of the Potomac.

C. B. RICHARDSON has just issued a life of Stonewall Jackson by a Confederate Officer.

MRS. ALICE B. HAVEN, well known as a writer under the name of Alice B. Neal, died, Aug. 23, at Mamaroneck, N. Y. Her maiden name was Emily Bradley, but having written under the name of Alice she retained it on marrying Joseph C. Neal. He died in 1847, and some years after she married Mr. Samuel L. Haven.

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General Department.

HON. LUTHER BRADISH,

PRESIDENT OF THE NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE New York Historical Society has sustained a great loss in the sudden death, at Newport, Rhode Island, on August 30, of the Hon. Luther Bradish, for many years its able, dignified, and courteous President. The *Eclectic Magazine* for September contains a sketch of his life, which we extract.

"LUTHER BRADISH, son of Colonel John Bradish, was born on the 15th of September, 1783, at Cummington, Hampshire county, Massachusetts. In the year 1800 he entered Williams College, and in 1804 graduated from that institution as Bachelor of Arts. The Institution subsequently honored him with the degree of Doctor of Laws. He entered the profession of law in the city of New York, and soon after his admission to the Bar he embarked at New York for the West-Indies and South-America. From thence he sailed to England, visited Scotland and Ireland, and returned to New York shortly before the War of 1812, in which he served as a volunteer. In 1814 he married Helen Elizabeth Gibbs, of Newport, R. I. In 1815 he had the misfortune to lose his wife and only child, a son. In 1820, with a view to make himself acquainted from personal observation with the country and the commerce of the Levant, and for the purpose of collecting and communicating to the government of the United States information preliminary to the establishment, by treaty, of amicable and commercial relations with the Sublime Porte at Constantinople, he embarked at

Norfolk on board the United States ship-of-war, the *Columbus*, seventy-four, Commodore Bainbridge's flag-ship, bound for the Mediterranean. Joining the United States Squadron at Gibraltar, the combined squadron proceeded to make the circuit of the Mediterranean, touching at the principal ports on the European and African coasts. Returning to Gibraltar, Mr. Bradish was sent, by the dispatch vessel of the squadron, through the sea, by the way of Malta and the Archipelago, to Smyrna. He proceeded thence overland to the Gulf of Nicomedia; and thence across the Sea of Marmora, by the Prince's Islands, to Constantinople. An officer of the navy accompanied Mr. Bradish from Smyrna to Constantinople for the purpose of taking charge of any communications he might have to make to the government of the United States, or to Commodore Bainbridge, the commander of the United States Squadron in the Mediterranean.

"At Constantinople, and in excursions thence into the surrounding country, Mr. Bradish occupied himself actively for five or six months in the prosecution of his objects, and in communicating the result to his government. He encountered at Constantinople a strong feeling of jealousy, on the part of the European nations represented there, with the single exception perhaps of Russia, against the establishment by treaty of amicable and commercial relations between the United States and Turkey. Ancient monopoly viewed with hostile feelings the introduction of open competition, and saw, with marked disfavor, the approach of a new participator in the profits of trade.

"Having ascertained the true character and force of these jealousies, and being as-

sured of the sincere desire of the Porte for the establishment of such relations, Mr. Bradish, in an extended communication upon the subject, pointed out to his government a mode, differing from those before attempted and failed, in which the desired treaty could be concluded. The mode thus recommended by him was, under the administration of General Jackson, and Mr. Van Buren as Secretary of State, followed, and a favorable treaty of amity and commerce successfully concluded with the Porte, by Mr. Rhind, on the part of the United States. This treaty subsequently was duly ratified by the two governments.

"Having accomplished his immediate objects at Constantinople, Mr. Bradish sailed thence to Egypt. He had introductions to the Viceroy, the celebrated Mohammed Ali Pasha. He was received and treated by him with distinguished kindness and respect. He had frequent personal interviews with him, and a subsequent correspondence. Although Mohammed Ali has been reproached for certain acts of his life by some who were ignorant of the circumstances under which he acted, and of course not in a situation to appreciate justly either the motives or the merits of such action, he was undoubtedly one of the most remarkable men of his time. He found Egypt, at the commencement of his administration, extremely destitute and depressed, without order, and without industry, or any of their fruits. He established order, organized labor, greatly extended cultivation, introduced manufactures, established commerce, provided for the education of at least the flower of his youth, created a navy, formed an army, and thus raised Egypt from the degradation in which he found her, to the condition and character of a respectable, indeed a formidable Eastern power.

"The principle of his administration, it is true, was one of almost exclusive monopoly on the part of the government, but was perhaps as liberal as the condition and character of his people at the time would admit. The Viceroy himself desired its relaxation so soon as practicable and expedient. If not wise in itself its results prove

at least its adaptation to the country and people over which it was exercised, for, during that administration, the population of the country increased threefold, and its aggregate production tenfold. Unfortunately the resuscitation, from the dust of ages, of this ancient and dilapidated country, so auspiciously begun under Mohammed Ali, has not gone on progressively under his heirs and successors, so that the future of this interesting country is again thrown into painful uncertainty and doubt.

"Taking leave of Cairo, Mr. Bradish ascended the Nile, passed the first and second cataracts, and entered upon the great plain of Sennaar. Returning thence to Cairo, he passed the outer desert to the Red Sea, and thence through the inner desert to Syria, which he traversed in almost every direction. Returning to Beyrout he embarked again for Constantinople, where he again passed some months. Taking final leave of this city of the Cæsars and the caliphs, he made the journey, in post, on horseback, accompanied by Tartars, across the beautiful plains of Adrianople and Bulgaria, the great mountain chain of the Balkan, and the Danube, to New-Orsova, in Hungary. He travelled thence by Temeswar, Presburg, and Buda to Vienna. After passing some time in this beautiful capital of the Hapsburgs, he proceeded thence by the Slavonian Provinces and the Tyrol, to Trieste on the Adriatic; and thence by Venice, Ancona, Perugia, Narni, and Terni to Rome. He revisited Naples and its environs; returned to Rome; and after a residence of eight months in 'The Eternal City,' he recrossed the Apennines to Tuscany. Revisited Florence and the Val d'Arno; and proceeded thence to Lombardy. Went into Sardinia; visited Turin and Genoa, and returned by Pavia to Milan. Visited the Lakes of Como, Lugano, and Maggiore; and thence crossed the Alps, by the Simplon, into Switzerland. Traversed its magnificent mountain glaciers and beautiful valleys; and from the Falls of Schaffhausen went, by the way of the Black Forest, to the Rhine at Strasburg. Crossed into Alsace, and proceeded to Paris. From Paris he passed through

Holland, England, Denmark, Sweden, and Finland, to Cronstadt in Northern Russia; and thence to St. Petersburg, the modern capital of this wonderful empire. Having passed some time in this most beautiful city and its environs, he proceeded to Moscow, the ancient capital of Russia, and the winter residence of the rich Boyards of the empire. Thence he went to Warsaw in Poland; and thence, by the Grand Duchy of Posen, to Berlin; and thence to Dresden, the interesting capital of Upper Saxony, where he passed some months. Departing thence he ascended the valley of the Elbe into Bohemia, and by Töplitz to Carlsbad. Thence through Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and the smaller German States, to France. From Paris he proceeded to Havre, and embarked for New York, where, in the close of 1826, he arrived after an absence of six years.

"In the autumn of 1827 Mr. Bradish was elected a member of the Assembly of the State from Franklin county. He was re-elected in 1828, 1829, and 1830; and again in 1835, 1836, and 1837. In 1838 he was chosen speaker of the assembly, and in the autumn of that year was elected lieutenant-governor of the State, and again in 1840. In 1842 he was the Whig candidate for governor, but was not elected.

"Since the termination of his second term of office as lieutenant-governor, Mr. Bradish has not participated actively in party politics, contenting himself with exercising his rights, and endeavoring to discharge his duties as a private citizen. He, however, received unsolicited, from his early and much esteemed friend, President Fillmore, the office of United States Assistant Treasurer for New York. Of this office, under the following administration, he was relieved by his successor, General Dix.

"From the close of 1842, with the above exception, Mr. Bradish's life has been actively devoted to educational, reformatory, and charitable institutions. In 1844 he was elected first vice-president of the New York Historical Society, and on the death of the Hon. Albert Gallatin was elected its president. In 1847 he was elected a vice-president of the American Bible Society;

and, on the decease of the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, was elected president of the society. These two offices he still holds. He is also connected with many other charitable institutions. The wise counsels and practical judgment of Gov. Bradish have led many charitable institutions in the city to elect him as vice-president, trustee, or a member of some committee, so as to secure his influence and wisdom in the management of their affairs. These and other facts which might be noted indicate the high respect in which he is held in this great community.

"In 1829 Mr. Bradish married Mary Eliza Hart, daughter of the late Peter G. Hart, of the city of New York. By this marriage he has one child, a daughter. Thus, in the bosom of an endeared family, and in the wide circles of many friends, and in the fulfilment of many important duties, public and private, Gov. Bradish is already crowned with grey hairs and with enduring honors."

His death was quite sudden, and is a great loss to the societies over which he presided, with a remarkable dignity of manner and the grace of a highly elevated gentleman of the last generation. To the Historical Society, so long accustomed to see him fill its honored chair, the loss will be one not easily repaired.

ORIGIN AND CHARACTER OF THE EARLY TRADE CONTESTS BETWEEN CANADA AND NEW YORK—THE ST. LAWRENCE *vs.* THE HUDSON.

BY J. GEORGE HODGINS, LL.B., F.R.G.S.

To non-commercial men, and other on-lookers, who have silently watched the ebb and flow of trade to the sea-board, by way of the St. Lawrence, it may be interesting to glance back nearly two centuries and recall the circumstances under which the contest, in favor of trade between Canada and Europe *via* the St. Lawrence, began.

That the river St. Lawrence is the great natural outlet to the commercial trade of the vast country lying in the interior, and along both sides of the Canadian Lakes, is

an obvious fact which requires no demonstration to prove it. It is self-evident. In later times, the artificial channels of the Erie Canal and the New York Central and Erie Railroads, have proved formidable rivals to the natural route of the St. Lawrence, which, even the additional aids of the St. Lawrence canals and Grand Trunk railway, have not yet been able wholly to overcome. But in early times, there were no such rivals, and the contest for supremacy then partook more of a tribal and warlike, rather than of a geographical or commercial character.

The great river systems of this continent are not only vast in their proportions, but are also marked by great physical distinctness. When we speak of the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence, we at once associate with the name of the one, the sunshine and perennial bloom of the South, and with the other, the periodical return of the silence and snow of the northern winter. Yet, they take their rise comparatively near to each other, in the same water-shed, if not in the very same hilly ranges.

By a singular coincidence, the discovery of both these great rivers was due to the early French explorers of Canada, who, with sagacious foresight, sought at Quebec and New Orleans, to lay the foundation of future supremacy over the waters of each of these great arteries of commerce. Perhaps no chapter of the early history of Canada is so full of heroic incidents and daring exploit, as well as of persistent efforts to accomplish a great object, as that relating to French Canadian explorations on this continent. Soon after the settlement of the infant colony at Quebec took place, this spirit of enterprise developed itself. Nor was it satisfied until the Saguenay, Richelieu, St. Maurice, St. Lawrence, Ottawa, and French rivers, and the St. John, Champlain, Ontario, Erie, Ste. Claire, Huron, Nipissing, and Superior Lakes were successively traversed and opened up for future traffic and enterprise. Even the then mysterious Mississippi was explored for many miles down its course, and subsequently to its mouth.

It cannot be said that this extraordinary

activity in explorations was the result of a romantic zeal. The prosaic principle of gain, no less than the higher one of Christian benevolence, stimulated most of these efforts. The early projectors of colonization in this country, were made up of two great parties—those who looked upon Canada as a great field of Missionary labor, and those who looked upon it merely as a vast mine, out of which untold wealth might be obtained, with very little effort. The trading merchants of Rouen and Rochelle, as well as other royal chartered associations, pursued their plans in the spirit of this latter class and in antagonism to that of the former. By their narrow and exclusive policy they showed how lightly they valued the religious interests or material prosperity of the colony, as compared with its capability, in a wilderness state, to furnish so many thousand skins of wild animals every year. So completely was the very commercial existence of Canada bound up with each of these successive trading companies, that at one time the inhabitants could neither import articles from France, for themselves, or for trade with the Indians, without permission, nor purchase imported articles, except at the Company's stores, and at a fixed tariff of high prices. Even the Royal Intendant himself (M. Talon), had, in 1665, to implore the interposition of the French monarch, to prevent the colony from going to ruin under such a perniciously repressive system. The representations of the Intendant were listened to; and to the colonists was given "freedom of trade with the aborigines and with the mother country." M. Garneau, in his *Histoire du Canada*,* thus refers to the deplorable state of the Colony, on the relaxation of the restrictive commercial régime to which it had been so long subjected. He says: "The commercial freedom thus accorded was really urgently needed, as every interest of the Colony had fallen into decay. The Sovereign Council (at Quebec) had felt constrained to multiply its restrictive regulations, to pacify certain sections of trades, and to foster special interests to the injury

* Bell's Translation, vol. I. p. 220; Montreal, John Lovell.

of others; insomuch that the collective industry of the Colony has been reduced to a state of bondage. Thus, for example, the Council tried to lower the monopolist prices (become exorbitant indeed) of the Company's merchandise, by issuing a tariff with lower rates, fixed by law. As a natural consequence, none of the commodities so depreciated by purblind authority, being brought to market at all, were to be bought at any price. Such a state of things which, though it did not last long, went nigh to effect the perdition of the colony, ceased at once as soon as trade with the Savages and France was declared free."

Notwithstanding these restrictions, the staple traffic of the country was, in order to comply with the demands and expectations of the stockholders at home, vigorously prosecuted. In 1665, 550,000 francs worth of furs alone was shipped to France. Of course, every effort was made, and every expedient was resorted to, in order to obtain these furs from the Indians. The disputes and rivalry excited among the various tribes, were so strong and violent, that the general policy of the government of the day was often subordinated to the necessity of allaying or suppressing these internal disputes and disagreements.

During all this time, a powerful rival, like the youthful Hercules, was silently gaining strength and growing into prominence on the southern Atlantic seaboard. The English, having dispossessed the Dutch at Manhattan (New York) in 1663, and, being less phlegmatic than their predecessors, soon developed the peculiar energy and commercial activity of their race. Enjoying perfect liberty of internal trade, they gradually extended their forts and trading posts far into the interior. In doing so they were peculiarly fortunate in securing the active friendship of most of the celebrated Iroquois Indian tribes or cantons, whose hostility to the French and their Huron Allies was both fierce and unrelenting. Nor was it without a sufficient cause that the Iroquois cherished this hostility. The first time they ever met was signalized by an unprovoked and murderous attack upon them by the French,—who had be-

come the allies of their enemies, the Hurons,—and this was shortly afterwards followed up by another and still more decisive blow. With a singular want of sagacity, Champlain had, on his arrival in Canada, allied himself with the nearest Indian tribes. Without inquiring into the character or resources of the enemies of these tribes, he espoused their quarrels; and in the first few unequal encounters with the dreaded Iroquois, he gained an easy victory, by means of his destructive European weapons. Fearfully indeed were these unprovoked quarrels avenged. The injuries then inflicted were never forgiven. For more than a hundred years the fierce war-whoop of the unappeased Iroquois scarcely ever ceased its echo among one or other of the French settlements,—which, in time, had stretched themselves from the lower valley of the St. Lawrence to the upper valley of the Ohio.

It is true that other causes tended to foster this vindictive feeling against the French on the part of the Iroquois; and the English colonists in New York did not fail to turn it to good account in their schemes of traffic. Having soon exhausted the supply of beaver within their own cantons or territories, the Iroquois were unable, without encroaching upon the beaver preserves of their neighbors, to furnish a sufficient number of skins to satisfy their own love of gain or the demands of the English. As these preserves lay within the territory of their hereditary enemy, the Iroquois felt little compunction in invading them themselves, and even in compelling the Indian allies of the French living there to furnish them with beaver to be sent forward to the English traders. This, in many cases, they were not loath to do after a little while, especially as the price paid by the Anglo-Iroquois trader for the beaver skin was higher than that paid by the French, while the articles supplied by the English in barter were cheaper. This was the case in 1670,—shortly after the Dutch ceased to hold possession of New York; and the fact was afterwards confirmed by Frontenac, in a letter addressed to Louis XIV. He says: "I consider it my duty not to conceal from

you that the English rate the beaver carried to Orange (Albany) and elsewhere one-third higher than it is rated at the office of your Majesty's revenue (*Ferme*); and that they pay ordinarily in dollars, without making any of the distinctions customary here (at Quebec); and when merchandise is preferred, they furnish it at a lower rate, by half, than our merchants do."

In order to show exactly what was the difference of prices in the Indian trade at Montreal and Albany, in 1689, we give the following table:

The Indian pays for	At Albany	At Montreal.
9 lbs. of powder . . .	one beaver . . .	four beavers.
A gun	two beavers . . .	five beavers.
40 lbs. of lead . . .	one beaver . . .	three beavers.
A red cloth blanket .	one beaver . . .	two beavers.
A white blanket . . .	one beaver . . .	two beavers.
4 shirts	one beaver . . .	two beavers.
6 pairs of stockings .	one beaver . . .	two beavers.

As might easily be supposed, a rival tariff of prices so favorable to the Indian, the half breed, and the *coueurs de bois*, or white trappers, as well as to the increase of trade at Albany at the expense of Montreal, would need little argument to commend itself. Thus it proved; and in proportion as it was known did it lead to embarrassment and hostility on the part of the French authorities against the English traders. Neither friendly alliance nor national pride was proof against it. The Huron and Ottawa Indian allies of the French, secretly leagued themselves with the Iroquois to supply beaver to the traders at Albany; while the licensed French *coueurs de bois*, and even some of the highest French officials were found either active agents of, or silent partners in, this forbidden traffic. In November, 1679, Duchesneau, the royal Intendant, thus writes on this subject to the minister of Louis XIV. at Paris: "The *coueurs du bois* . . . carry their peltries to the English, and endeavor to drive the Indian trade thither. Du Lut, the leader of the refractory, and who has ever been the Governor's* correspondent . . . shares whatever profits he makes with him and Sieur Barrois, his secretary, who has a canoe. Among his . . . the Go-

vernor takes the precaution to pass his beaver in the name of merchants in his interest; and if Du Lut experiences any difficulty in bringing them along, he will take advantage of the agency of foreigners." As an evidence of the value even then of the right kind of a *douceur* in this traffic, we quote the following curious passage from the same letter: "The Indians having included in their presents to the Governor some old moose hides and a belt of wampum, which they appreciate highly, but which the French do not value as much as they do beaver, he caused his interpreter to tell them, according to their mode of speaking, *that such did not open his ears*, and that he did not hear them *except when they spoke with beaver!*"

In the contests for the fur traffic between the traders of Montreal and Albany the latter had decidedly the advantage over the former in the more liberal system of trade established by the government. In Canada the fur and peltry traffic was chiefly in the hands of some chartered company or association; or in those of the government. No one was allowed to trade with the Indians for furs except by special license. Various other restrictions and charges were also imposed, in addition to the payment of a heavy royalty on each beaver or other skin brought to market. The license system led to great abuse; and the payment of the royalty and other exactions to farmers of the revenue, etc., were very onerous; besides, a high tariff of prices was generally fixed for articles supplied to the Indians and traders. In New York, the fur trade stood upon an entirely different footing. There every one was at liberty to embark in the trade at his pleasure, without restriction or without the payment of any fee for the right of doing so. He could also sell articles in exchange for furs at such prices as he pleased, or could obtain for them. The revenue tax was limited to the payment of ninepence for every beaver skin exported; other skins were rated according to the beaver standard. It is easy to see under which system—that in force in Canada, or that followed in New York—the fur trade would flourish. It will be easily

* Perrot, Governor of Montreal.

seen, too, how strenuous the efforts of the French traders would require to be in order to resist a rivalry so potent and so active. The Indians were not slow to perceive the nature of this rivalry; and they did all in their power, by sometimes supplying both parties and by fostering mutual dissension, to promote their own influence and to prevent a union of interests between the French and English traders, which would inevitably result in their destruction or subjugation.

As the English neared the St. Lawrence and the borders of the great lakes, the French sought, by extending their trading posts towards the north-west, to maintain the balance of trade in their favor. Exploring parties were despatched far into the interior; and distant tribes were visited, and trading posts established among them. In this way many new discoveries were made far to the west and north. Nor did these efforts end in mere discovery. A chain of posts or trading forts was established, which not only gave the French an immense political influence over the aboriginal tribes scattered throughout the vast area, but also secured to them a territorial jurisdiction, for the very purpose of the peltry traffic which was then of the utmost importance to them. In this way the great rival entrepôts of European trade at Quebec or Tadousac, and at Albany or New York, were abundantly supplied; and for a time both enjoyed great prosperity.

Both the French and the English colonists were anxious to promote as large an export trade as possible between themselves and their respective countries. New York and Quebec were therefore, as long ago as 1670, in direct antagonism as to their commercial interests. The French sought to obtain from the neighboring tribes, and from the interior, as large a supply of peltry or furs as possible. The English were equally on the alert; and they had this advantage, that they were perfectly untrammelled in their trading operations with the Indians. They sold their goods cheaper than the French, and, in consequence of a brisker trade, were enabled to pay more for the peltries in exchange. As the trading

influence of each party came more directly into contact, the prices of furs increased up to the English standard, while the desire to obtain them as the basis of trade became the stronger with each. Not only did the Iroquois continue to furnish large supplies to their allies, the English, but by their skill and prowess they were successful in inducing tribes far in the interior, and within the territory of the French, to furnish them with beaver and other skins, so that they might resell them to the English. M. Talon, the Intendant, in a memorial to the King, dated November, 1670, estimates that "the English at Boston, and the Dutch at Manatte (New York), and of Orange (Albany), who are subject to them, attract, by means of the Iroquois and other Indian tribes, over 1,200,000 livres of beaver, almost all dry and in the best condition, part of which they use in trade with the Muscovites. All this beaver is trapped in countries subject to the King (Louis XIV.)" It was in this active or positive form of Anglo-Iroquois interference that the rivalry between the traders at Quebec and New York first commenced. So audacious an interference on the part of the Iroquois with the territorial trading rights of the French Colonists could not be permitted to pass unpunished. The French Governor of the time (M. de Courcelles) at once determined to inflict a signal blow upon the power of the insolent Iroquois. He marched straight into the very heart of their country, and for a time was highly successful in his efforts to compel them to respect his authority. But these and subsequent repressive efforts against a determined and interested enemy had but a temporary effect. The English took part with their allies, and silently and skilfully followed up every advantage of position and influence gained by the Iroquois.

At length the French and English came face to face in this conflict of jurisdiction of territory and of traffic, in 1686. In that year, Col. Thomas Dongan, Governor of New York, gave a pass to Col. Patrick Macgregorie, in command of a small party, to trade with the Ottawa Indians at Michilimackinac. Up to that time Col. Dongan

says, "Noe man of our government ever went beyond the Sinecaes [Senecas] country"—near Niagara. Macgregorie was taken prisoner and sent to Montreal. Angry indeed was the correspondence which followed between the Governor of the aggrieved French colonists in Canada and the Governor of the aggressive English colonists of New York. The one haughtily denounced, while the other explained and temporised in diplomatic phrase. Nevertheless, the rival traffic went on; and many a bloody blow was struck by the Indian allies of either colony for the possession of some rich cargo of furs on its way to the rival trading-posts.

The French, being first in the field, could not brook the loss of prestige which the successful rivalry of the English traders on the borders of the great lakes or on the rivers in the Ottawa or St. Lawrence valleys produced. With sagacious foresight the French had erected palisaded enclosures around their trading-posts at Tadousac (Quebec), the River Richelieu, Trois Rivières, Montreal, and Cataroucy (Kingston). Subsequently, and as a counterpoise to the encroachments of the English, they erected palisaded forts at Niagara, Detroit, Sault Ste. Marie, Michilimackinac and Toronto. Thus, after Governor Dongan had sent Colonel Macgregorie to trade at Mackinac, the Canadian Viveroy, M. Denonville, wrote to the French minister, to authorize the erection of a fort at Niagara, which, he said, "would secure to us the communication between the two lakes, and would render us masters of the road the Senecas take in going to hunt for furs."—"This post would absolutely close the entire road to the Outaouacs against the English, and would prevent the Iroquois carrying their peltries to the latter." The post was accordingly erected in 1687, and named "Fort Margaret." Finding that this did not sufficiently accomplish his purpose, M. de Denonville shortly afterwards writes to the minister to say: "The letters I wrote to Sieurs du Lhu and de la Durantaye (of which I send you copies) will inform you of my orders to them to fortify the two

leading passes to Michilimaquina." Sieur du Lhu is at that of the *Detroit* of Lake Erie, and Sieur de la Durantaye at that of the portage of *Toronto*. These two posts will block the passage against the English, if they undertake to go again to Michilimaquina." Nor on their side were the English idle. Creeping gradually up the Hudson River, they erected armed trading posts at Albany and up the Mohawk valley, until at length they boldly threw up a fort at Oswego,—midway between Frontenac and Niagara.

Although the English governors of New York were to a great extent held responsible for the conduct of the Iroquois towards the French, it is clear that they were not only unable in many cases to restrain them, but the English were themselves often equally the object of attack or dislike. Thus M. de Denonville, in a memoir on the State of Canada, dated 12th Nov., 1685, speaking of the Iroquois, says: "Even the English in Virginia have suffered, and still daily suffer from them;" and in his memoir on the same subject, dated 8th October, 1686, he adds: "The Iroquois have no other design than to destroy all our allies, one after another, in order afterwards to annihilate us; and in that consists all the policy of M. Dongan and his traders, who have no other object than to post themselves at Niagara, to block us; but until now they have not dared to touch that string with the Iroquois, who dread and hate (the) domination (of the English) *more than ours*, loving them not, in truth, except on account of their cheap bargains." As to the character and policy of the Iroquois towards the French and their allies, we find M. de la Barre thus speaking of them, in a letter to the Minister of Louis XIV., dated 4th of November, 1683. He says: "That nation (the Iroquois) the strongest and shrewdest in all North America, having, twenty years ago, subjugated all their neighbors, turned their attention to the trade with the English of New York, Orange (Albany), and Manette (New York); and *finding this much more profitable than ours*, because the Beaver, exempt from the duty of one-fourth which he pays here (Quebec), is

much higher there than with us, they sought every means to increase it; and as they perceived that they could not succeed better in that than by destroying the Outaouax (Ottawa Indians), for thirty years our allies, and who alone supply us with *two-thirds* of the Beaver that is sent to France, they, . . . after having excited all the five cabins (or cantons), declared war against these people, doubting not but they would easily master them. This done, they would absolutely intersect the path to the South, by which our French go trading with licenses, and prevent the farther Indians bringing any beaver to Montreal, and having mastered the post of Missilimakinac, established a new one there of themselves alone and the English."

The determination of the Iroquois to extirpate the Ottawas so as to control their beaver traffic and thus "intersect the trading path" of the French "to the South," was no doubt due to the refusal of Count de Frontenac to permit the Ottawas to enter into a treaty for trade with the Iroquois some years before. By this treaty the Iroquois "offered to supply the Outaouaes with all the goods they required, and the latter were to carry to them generally all their peltries, and the exchange was to take place on Lake Ontario." Frontenac, in his *Journal of a Voyage to Lake Ontario* in 1673, remarks: "The only way to traverse and upset this negociation was, as had been frequently before proposed, to establish a post on the same lake, which would prevent the communication of the nations of the south with those of the north, and force the latter to continue to bring us not only the peltries that usually come by the river of the Long Sault, but even those our neighbors (the English) profited by, through the facility of being able to cross the lake without any impediment."

Of these Ottawa Indians and their usefulness to the French the Royal Intendant, M. Duchesneau, thus speaks in his memoir to the French government, dated 13th October, 1681. He says: "The Ottawa Indians, who are divided into several tribes, and are nearest to us, because through them we obtain beaver; and although they, for

the most part, do not hunt, and have but a small portion of the peltry in their country, they go in search of it to the most distant places, and exchange for it our merchandise, which they procure at Montreal. . . . They get their peltries, in the North, from the people of the interior, . . . and in the south from the (Sacs, Foxes, Pottawotamies, etc.).

Notwithstanding all the efforts made by the French to restrict the traffic in beaver skins and peltry within their own territories to the St. Lawrence route, they were in the end powerless to accomplish it. They at one time interdicted trade with the Anglo-Iroquois; then they made them presents; again they threatened them, made war upon them, invaded and desolated their villages; they made treaties with them, and urged and entreated the Dutch and English to restrain them, and even sought to make the latter responsible for their acts—but all in vain. As the tide silently rolled in upon them, and the English, who were always heralded by the Iroquois, advanced northwards and westwards towards the St. Lawrence and great lakes, the French, still gallantly holding their old forts in their possession, also pressed forward before them and occupied new ground. With singular sagacity, too, they selected the best spots, whether for defence or offence, or for interrupting trade. To this day the sites of their trading forts at the narrows or straits of Kingston, Niagara, Detroit, and Mackinac, are considered strategic points of great value and importance.

Having exhausted these means of preserving the peltry trade of the great St. Lawrence valley to themselves, two other schemes were successively proposed. The one—that of war against the English Colonists and their Indian allies—had been tried, though in rather a desultory manner. It was therefore thought that a war on a scale commensurate with the object to be sought against—that of conquest—should be undertaken. But apathy at home and want of ability in Canada, prevented this scheme from being fully carried out. One other plan remained—in case all attempts

to detach the Iroquois from their English alliance should fail—and that was the possession by purchase of all the English strongholds and trading posts in New York. This accomplished, the Iroquois could be inevitably crushed, then destroyed, and the whole Sovereignty of the rival colonies transferred to the French monarch. This scheme was warmly advocated by the Royal Intendant, Duchesneau, in 1681; by the Viceroy Denonville, in 1685; and by the Viceroy as well as DeCallières, Governor of Montreal in 1687; but it was not considered feasible by Louis XIV. The idea of conquest was, after a while, revived with great energy by DeCallières, as the only means of saving Canada. The King at last consented; appointed DeCallières prospectively first French governor of New York, and sent minute instructions to Frontenac, in 1689, for conducting the expedition. The project was, however, abandoned in 1690 by the King's express orders, but was again revived in 1701, with no better effect—D'Iberville, the naval officer appointed to conduct the expedition, having reported upon it as "visionary."

From this time until the Treaty of Utrecht, in 1714, a continued system of warfare was kept up, chiefly between the rival maritime colonies. After that the French peltry traffic declined; and events of graver moment occupied the attention of statesmen and politicians both in Europe and America. These events eventually culminated in that momentous one which led to the separation of Canada from France in 1759, and for ever put an end to the struggle between the French and English colonies for supremacy among rival Indian tribes, and for the monopoly of the fur trade. Little did those, however, think who were then the victors, that within twenty years their own proud flag would be ignominiously lowered at the seat of their power in New York. Little too did they know then that hereafter they would be compelled to maintain at Quebec the struggle in favor of the St. Lawrence route to Europe, which the vanquished French colonists had so valiantly done against them during the preceding one hundred years.

AFFAIRS AT FORT PITT IN 1782.

I SEND you two or three papers from privates of the Revolutionary Army, of interest, as they illustrate the feelings of a class who do not often appear in print. Owing to a variety of causes, an almost justifiable mutiny occurred at Fort Pitt in 1782 among the soldiers. Discipline and the safety of the then frontier demanded that an example should be made; which, with the firmness of the Commandant, produced happy results. Yours,

W. A. IRVINE.

FORT PITT, Saturday Evening, Feb. 2nd, 1782.

DR. GENL.—This Evening we are informed that the Troops which compose this Garrison intends to Mutiny, and have appointed Monday next to put it into execution. It appears to be General through all the corps. Mr. Tannehill's not bringing Money to pay them appears to be their Reason for such conduct. they have been repeatedly told that you would bring Money with you to pay them, but they will not believe it. I dread the consequences, and am afraid it will be attended with the Loss of some Lives should they attempt to march off, which I think they'll do—The Officers seems Determined to use every stratagem to prevent it, and put a stop to it before that time;—and if they still persist we must try what force we can collect to oppose them—I will write you more fully By Mr. Duncan he intends to Leave this post on the tenth Instant—I am busy Mustering and Inspecting the Troops and hopes will have the Abstract Ready to send by Mr. Duncan.

I am apprehensive from the Information which Mr. Tannehill gives me, that I shall get no clothing, he tells me he could get but Little Satisfaction from Genl. Lincoln, after making a Return of the Officers of every rank at this post Nothing but the Muster abstract was handed to the clothier Genl., where I find I was mustered on command to Join my Regt.—I hope you will set the Matter in a clear Light to the Minister at war, as he may not know that you ordered me to Remain here—There must have been some Mistake in the calculation of the Officers subsistence at this

post, they have sent but 9d. $\frac{1}{2}$ pr. Ration, and we are obliged to pay the contractors Eleven pence halfpenny pr. Ration; I hope you will represent this matter to the pay Mr. Gl. Mr. Tannehill informs me he will write the first opportunity to Mr. Pierce concerning it—I will be happy to see you at this post again—

I am Dr. Genl.

your Most Obedt.

Hble Servt.

M. FINLEY,

Capt. 5th Pen. Regt.

WILLIAM IRWINE, Esq. B. Genl.

N.B. Colo Gibson is apprehensive that the Gentleman that carries this Letter will Delay on the Road, and does not write as he expects a speedier conveyance shortly.

To the Hon'ble Brigadier [General WILLIAM IRWINE, Esq.,
Comm'd the Western Department:—

HON'BLE SIR your Poor Unhappy Dying Petioners Humbly begs of your Honor's Goodness to spare our lives for the space of some time longer that we may make our Peace with the Almighty God, we being in a bad Situation to Resign our Mortality and Change it to Immortality.—We hope and beg of your Honor to grant Us this Humble Request in this our last Dying Moments and we hope the Almighty God will Ever Bless and Requite your Goodness Hereafter.

From your Honor's Most Sincere Penitent and Humble Petitioners

JOHN PHILIPS

THOMAS STEED

Fort Pitt Guard House April 30 1782.

To the HON'BLE GEN'L IRWINE.

The Humble Petition of Edward Chisleton Serjeant in a Detachment from the Pennsylvania Line.

Sheweth

That your petitioner is now Under Confinement for a crime Alledg'd against him, of which I doubt not but your Honrs acquainted with. I do with Submission beg leave to inform you that on the day of my Nativity, happining to be taking a larger quantity of Liquor than usual, I am told I said some words inadvertently which was not from any bad or disaffected principal, nor from

any spite or Mallaic to any Gentln. Officers, but Intirely from the Effusion of Liquor—I therefore Humbly appeal to your Honours Humanity and Goodness, and hope you will take my Unhappy case into Consideration, as I am sincerely sorry for any Irregularities I might be guilty of, & I humbly beg all the Officers pardons, hoping their forgiveness will be a warning to me in future—

I would refer you to Capt. John Finlay (for a Character) a Gentleman who has known since the Commencement of the war which is now brought to so happy a Conclusion—

I rest therefore in hopes that your Honour will release me from this Miserable place, & your petitioner will be for ever bound to pray—

ED'N CHISELDON Sergt.

GUARD HOUSE, Fort Pitt, May 22d, 1783.

The Humble Petition of a party of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers belonging to the defirant Corps in the Garrison of Fort Pitt—

HONOURABLE GENERAL—

We the Non Commissioned Officers aforementioned, most Humbly beg Leave to lay our Petition before the General, hoping your Honour will take our Petition into your Gracious Consideration, and Vouchsafe to Grant Us our request—

Your Honour's Humble Petitioners, being a party of men, who has had the happiness, to Obtain a matter of great moment, from a most Acient Society, that is kept up in all nations, and Kingdoms, in Christendom, and where no exception is made of any Man providing he is found worthy of Obtaining it.—

We your Honours Humble Petitioners Begeth Leave (as all places is not fit or Useful for us to sit or assemble in) that your honour would grant us that Priviledge of Absenting ourselves with your Gracious Permission twice a Month out of the Garrison (Viz) every first and third monday evening in every month, So that we Can Unmolist by any Person Secretly and Unanimously Assemble together Under the Strictest subordination by our own Secret

Rules and Ordinances that is no way Perjudicial to Country State or any Individual, thereunto belonging, But shall always Indeaour to Distinguish ourselves by our Conduct and Integrity with our duty towards our Officers that is or shall be set over us.

And we most Humbly beg if it Please your Honour most Graciously to Grant us our request, to return an answer in writing Privately so that it may not raise any Jealousey in the Breasts of the rest of our Brother Soldiers: And Likewise a pass Directed to the Officer of the day or Guard, So that we can pass at these times Aforementioned without troubleing your Honour Excepting at a time when any emergency requires our particular attention Strictly to our duty of which we are all Evidently Senceable it may be required—

Whereof your Honour will be pleased to Acquaint any one of us the Undersigners so that we may be forever obedient to your Honours most Gracious Orders—

And may your Honour be forever Indued with the same Wisdom to rule and Govern with same Justice & Equitty as we have Always found since we have Been Under your Honours Command.

H. LEE Sergt. Majr.

Pennsa Detachmt.

THOS. WOOD Serg. Maj.

SIMON FLETCHER of ye Pa Reg

Q: M: Sergt. Detachmt Pline

WILLIAM SEMPLE Sargt

JOHN HARRIS Corprl

MATHW. FONT Sergt.

MICHAEL HANLEY

MATHW. MCAFEE Corpl.

JOHN HUTCHSON

MARTIN SHERIDON

JOHN KEAN

J. WILLIAMS Sergt 7th V R

FORT PITT, April ye 15th, 1782.

To the Honble. Wm. IRWINE, ESQR.

Brigadier General Commanding U.S.

To the Honorable Brigadier General WILLIAM IRVINE ESQR.
Commandt Western Department.

We the Non Commission'd Officers, and Soldiers, of the 7th Virga. Regt. hearing the Speech Your Honor Made to the

Troops at this Post. We do therefore Present your Honor with these few lines Which is as Follows—

We have been at this Post almost Four Years, and have been without Pay Two Years and Three Months of the Time, this Undoubtedly your Honor Must be Acquainted with, your Honor Likewise see when you First Arrived here what a Deporable Condition we where in for want of Cloaths, Almost Naked, Several Days Wanting Provisions, in Cold Open Barracks, with little Feuel or Fire, these Extremities Made us to Utter things much to the Prejudice of the Character of Soldiers, but that thing of Murder, Mutiny, or Desertion, we Abhor and Disdain, it never was our real Intentions, and we should look upon every one that has that bad Opinion of us to be our Enemies, We have always been Ready to Exert ourselves in the Services of our Country, but more Particularly in these Frontiers, that is Intrusted to our Charge, We are too Sencable of the Troubles and Inconveniences this Country would Suffur, (Altho' there is but a Handful of Regular Troops here) if this Post should be Evacuated. Tho' we have been Upbraided by the Country Inhabitants for our Fidelity, they call us fools, Cowards, & a set of mean fellows for staying without our Pay, and Just Dues, but we think more of our Honor than to listen to any Advice than what is given to us by our Officers.—It is Reported amongst the Soldiery that the Officers of our Regt. and the Indians, has Received pay if it is so we are sorry that the Indians should be paid in Preference to us, but this is News we Cannot well Credit, we are well assured your Honor is too much of a Soldiers friend.—

We thought it very Hard when the Depreciation Money was paid to the Pennsylvania line, and none for the Virga. and if the Indians has Received pay we think this Harder—

We are very sorry that the Country is not better able to pay the Troops that is Employed in its Services, but we must Needs know when we Consider within our Breasts that when the War Commenced the

Country was Young and Unprepared, and must of Consequence be much in Debt, but we hope it will Overcome all in a short time, to our great Joy and Satisfaction, and we have no further Reason to Complain.—we have Nothing further to Add.

But Remain your Honor's

Most Obedient & Faithful Soldiers
of the 7th Virga. Regt.

Societies and their Proceedings.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY—September 15, 1863. The first meeting, following the usual summer recess, was held—W. L. Newberry, Esq., President, in the chair.

The receipts to the Library, for the past three months, included 169 bound books, 1,796 unbound books and pamphlets, 51 files of serials, 7 files of newspapers, 9 old and rare newspapers, 28 maps and charts, 182 manuscripts, 4 prints, 11 articles for the cabinet, and 7 collections of miscellanies—total 2,264, from 147 contributors.

The above embraced very extensive publications on the war, contributions from historical and scientific societies, with numerous private contributions, too extensive to be particularized. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, U.S.A., forwarded an original letter on "nullification," dated Washington, Mar. 20, 1833, addressed to R. M. Burton, Esq. Mr. A. A. Fisher, of Ottawa, Japanese newspapers of a recent date; Mr. H. E. Sargent, of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, a specimen of cotton raised in Utah; from Mr. H. R. Boss, of Chicago, publications of the various "Typographical Unions" of the U. States, from the first founded (the Columbia) at Washington, in 1815, to a comparatively recent one, at Sacramento, in California; from Mr. J. Bolton, Mohawk, N. Y., eight bound volumes of the N. Y. Herald and N. Y. Evening Post—1818 to 1825. The Society

was deeply obliged by Prof. G. P. Bond, Director of the "Cambridge Observatory," for a complete set of the publications of that institution. Military maps illustrating the battles of the army of the Southwest were received from Major Otto H. Matz, of the staff of General Grant; and one hundred and nineteen valuable contributions from the seat of war were forwarded by Major J. G. Wilson, U.S.A., at Memphis.

The correspondence for the three months included 77 letters received and 180 written. Besides letters of business and acknowledgment, were received many interesting communications, accompanying donations.

Dr. W. O. Ayres, Secretary of the Academy of Science, in California, wrote upon its publications; the Hon. H. Barnard, of Connecticut, relative to a proposed Bibliography of American Education; Mr. Spencer G. Russell, on the subject of the literary remains of his deceased father, J. Russell, LL.D.; Dr. C. F. McNiell of Middleport, Illinois, communicated, in behalf of Capt. T. A. Washington, a very interesting letter, received by the latter recently from Mr. W. J. Elwell, of Massachusetts, relating to the "Washington seal," with reminiscences of the Washington family; Mr. H. B. Dawson, of Morrisania, N. Y., wrote respecting the materials of American "Constitutional" history, &c.; Mr. Edgar Conkling, of Cincinnati, on the subject of a North Pacific railroad, and other projected improvements, for the benefit of the Northwest; Mr. Charles L. Wilson, Secretary of the U. S. Legation at London (accompanying very valuable publications of Great Britain on the "American War," with numerous "blue books") on the subject of European literature of the "Rebellion;" Mr. A. Lieber, U. S. Navy, on board the U. S. Gunboat Choctaw, the first vessel that approached Vicksburg, after its surrender, gave a particular description of the appearance of that city on its capture.

An invitation was received from the Executive Committee in behalf of the "memorial celebration" of the first planting of an English colony on the shores of New

England, Aug. 19th (O.S.) 1607, in Maine, asking the Society's representation on that occasion; for which the Society's thanks were ordered to be returned. Dr. W. A. Stevens addressed a letter to the Society in reference to the ancient mounds of Missouri, from which have been recently exhumed specimens of ancient pottery and sculpture, beautiful photographs of which had been presented previously to this Society, by the esteemed attention of Col. J. W. Foster.

The Secretary then announced that by the kind attention of Mr. L. C. Draper, of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, papers had been forwarded relating to the first sailing vessel which visited Chicago, in 1803, with a letter from Col. James S. Swearingen, of Chillicothe, O., furnishing particulars of the event.

The Secretary stated, that he had since visited Col. Swearingen, in Chillicothe, obtaining additional information, which he then reported.

Col. Swearingen conducted the company of Capt. Whistler, ordered to occupy the port at Chicago, in the summer of 1803, from Detroit, overland, stopping at St. Joseph. At the same time, the U. S. schooner Tracy, 90 to 100 tons, under the command of Lieut. Dorr (a native of Boston) was dispatched by the lakes with supplies. The schooner stopped temporarily at St. Joseph, and then crossed to Chicago. A single cabin existed at the latter, occupied by an Indian trader. The schooner anchored a half mile from shore, discharging its cargo by boats. Two thousand Indians, probably, visited the locality while the schooner was there, attracted by the rumor of its coming. No fort then existed; but a small stockade was soon after erected, for the protection of the stores (Fort Dearborn was not fully completed, probably, until July 4th, 1804).

Col. Swearingen returned to Detroit in the schooner. In his relation, he alludes to early commands he had, on the Mississippi river, and at Pittsburgh, where he met Col. Aaron Burr, about the period of the latter's plots at the South.

The Society's thanks were returned to

Col. Swearingen for the information thus given, and for a valuable contribution of Ohio documents, of an early date: as also to Mr. Draper for his very obliging attention in bringing the subject to the Society's notice.

The Secretary then called attention to the great difficulty of obtaining the published documents of the Territorial governments, so important to this and other similar institutions, stating that in a majority of cases applications are disregarded, until the documents are out of print. Mr. Arnold, of the present U. S. Congress, stated, that applications were annually solicited and granted from Congress, for the publication and distribution of the documents of the Territories, for the benefit of the country at large; which grants involve the obligation to distribute the documents among the public institutions of the country, when desired, or the grants should be withheld.

Arrangements were then made for the annual meeting in November; and a discussion was had of the necessity of enlarged and permanent accommodation for the Society's collections. The meeting was adjourned for the consideration of the latter subject, to such time and place as the President and Secretary may appoint.

MAINE.

MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Fort Popham, August 20.*—The meeting was called to order by B. C. Bailey, Esq., of Bath, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and Hon. Jedediah Jewett, of Portland, was called as President of the day. Mr. Jewett made a brief and eloquent speech on taking the chair, in the course of which he said, it was the intention of the Society to make this anniversary celebration, so auspiciously established, a permanent thing.

Rev. Mr. Darell, of Bath, read the order for morning prayer from King James's Liturgy of 1602, as read at Sabino, Aug. 19 (O. S.), 1607. The reading was impressive. A hymn by Mrs. Sigourney, written for the

celebration of 1862, was sung to the music of "Auld Lang Syne," and then followed the reading of the charter of April 10, 1603, and constituent code of King James, of Nov. 20, 1606, as publicly proclaimed at Sabino that day two hundred and fifty-six years ago. The President of the day pronounced this the Magna Charta of the Continent.

After an original hymn, written by Rev. A. D. Wheeler, D.D., of Brunswick, had been sung, the orator of the day, Hon. Geo. Folsom of New York, but of Maine origin, was introduced to the audience. Mr. Jewett remarked on presenting him: Mr. Folsom has three gifts, culture, industry, and wealth, and he has devoted time and industry to the interests of the Maine Historical Society, and particularly to investigation and researches in regard to the settlement of Sabino. Indeed, it was through suggestions made by him, in a speech delivered at a Bowdoin College Commencement, seventeen years ago, that this interest in the Sabino colony and this celebration have arisen.

Mr. Folsom delivered an address of one hour long, that abounded in eloquent passages, interesting historical facts and impressive eulogies on the settlers at Sabino and the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth, whose virtues and high and earnest religion he regretted were not shared by the settlers of the Maine Colony. He said the name of Sir Ferdinando Gorges is indissolubly connected with the earliest colonial emigration. It had been the lot of Maine to be thrown quite into the shade in regard to her historic claims, as though the Pilgrim Fathers, alone, were entitled to honor. But he contended, *Down East* is quite as respectable as *Down South*, especially in these days of revolt. It had been charged that Maine was a good place enough for those who liked pork and molasses, but he respectfully submitted that the pork and molasses of Maine were quite as good as the hog and hominy of other places.

The principal patron of the Maine Colony was Chief Justice Popham, whose character was sketched in a masterly manner. He died at an advanced age, with the reputa-

tion of having been one of the most upright and learned judges who ever sat upon the English bench. His death filled the colonists with discouragement, and the colony fell into decay; and in less than one year from its settlement, the colonists returned to England. Mr. F. could not refrain from remarking on this point, as he had done on a former occasion, that if the Maine colonists had been actuated by the lofty spirit of perseverance and of religious devotion that characterized the Pilgrim Fathers, the history of Maine might have been very different from what it now is. Sir Francis Gorges, heir to Sir Ferdinando, the sole proprietor of Maine, sold his interest to the Colony of Massachusetts Bay for \$6000, and Maine formed part of the territory of Massachusetts, through this transaction, until 1820, when it was admitted into the Union.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—*Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.*—A stated meeting was held at rooms No. 13 Bromfield street, this afternoon, Vice-President Moore in the chair.

The report of the Corresponding Secretary showed that since the last meeting letters accepting membership had been received from Henry Warren, M.D., Boston; Jas. M. Beebe, Boston; and N. G. Chapin, Brookline, as resident members; and B. Homer Dixon, K.N.L., Toronto, C. W., as corresponding member. The report of the Librarian showed that since the last meeting there had been presented to the Society nineteen volumes and forty-six pamphlets. The historiographer read a carefully prepared memoir of Samuel P. Hildreth, M.D., of Marietta, Ohio, a corresponding member of the Society, deceased July 24, 1863, aged eighty years. Judge Farrar, of Dorchester, read an able and interesting paper on the significance given and intended to the words "Citizen of the United States," and the rights of those constituting that class, which was characterized by evidences of great research and deep thought.

MASS. HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Boston, Sept. 10.*—A stated monthly meeting of this Society was held at their hall in Boston on Thursday.

A large number of donations to the Library was announced by the Librarian, and the usual business was transacted.

Among the subjects brought to the attention of the meeting was the question whether Gen. Washington was ever commissioned a Marshal of France. This subject was introduced by Dr. Webb, who read letters purporting to give the oral testimony of one of Washington's aids to the fact of such a commission having been received and read to the united armies of America and France, and describing the effect which the announcement produced upon the soldiers of both armies. A discussion followed, in which Mr. Sparks, Professor Torrey, and others, participated. The letters will be published in the Proceedings of the Society.

The President, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, in announcing the death of Hon. Luther Bradish, remarked substantially as follows :

During the last week, Gentlemen, on a visit to Newport, I had the melancholy satisfaction of representing this Society at the funeral of the late Luther Bradish of New York.

Mr. Bradish was chosen one of our Honorary members in March last. He was a native of Massachusetts, having been born at Cummington, in the county of Hampshire, on the 15th of September, 1783. Had he lived a fortnight longer he would thus have completed his 80th year. He had rendered valuable services to his adopted State of New York as Representative in her Legislature, and as the President of her Senate while holding the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the State. He had rendered important service to the whole country, also, by a semi-official tour in the East, during the administration of Mr. John Quincy Adams, for the purpose of collecting information as to the trade of the Mediterranean, and of facilitating the establishment of commercial regulations with the Sublime Porte.

He was more recently known to us, however, by his multiplied relations to some of the most interesting and important Associations of New York and of the Union. He was for many years among the most active officers of the American Bible Society; and having succeeded the late excellent Theodore Frelinghuysen, was its President at the time of his death. He succeeded the late Hon. Albert Gallatin, also, as President of the Historical Society of New York. I was more than once a gratified witness of his felicity in presiding at the public meetings and festivals of this latter Society, and can easily understand the feelings unanimously entertained by its members that his place can hardly be supplied. He was a gentleman of the old school,—somewhat precise and formal in his manners, yet of a blended courtesy and dignity which won the regard and respect of all around him. I am sure we shall all desire to express our sympathy with our sister Society in their loss; and, with the leave of our standing committee, I venture to submit the following resolution.

Resolved, by the Massachusetts Historical Society, that we respectfully tender our sincere sympathy to the officers and members of the Historical Society of New York in the loss they have sustained by the death of their venerable President, the Hon. Luther Bradish, LL.D., a Christian Gentleman of large and varied accomplishments and usefulness, whose courtesy and dignity had won for him the esteem and respect of all who knew him, and whose name we had been proud to inscribe on our Honorary Roll.

NEW YORK.

BUFFALO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*September, 1863.*—At the meeting for September, at the rooms of the Society, No. 7 Court street, Mr. Filmore, President, in the Chair, Guy H. Saulsbury, as Secretary, made a written report, in which are noted the following matters:

A Photograph album has been procured for the "oldest residents," in which are

placed the portraits of those who were residents here prior to the peace of 1815, together with their descendants. Another album has been obtained for those who came to Buffalo from 1815 to 1832, when it was incorporated as a city.

The Secretary read to the Society a letter from Edward Huntington, of Rome, N. Y., accompanying the presentation of a Record of Tolls, received at Rome, from 1813 to 1820, on the "Western Inland Company's" Canal, which passed into the possession of the State in the latter year. The record was kept by Geo. Huntington (father of the donor) who settled at Rome in 1793, and who was largely concerned in the construction of the canal. Mr. Huntington well observes:—

"The rise of Buffalo has been the consequence of the establishment of our great system of internal navigation, and its citizens should therefore be interested in all the facts bearing upon the early history of these enterprises. This work, in which Gen. Philip Schuyler took a deep interest—being President of the Board and one of its most energetic managers—was small, the locks being seventy feet long and twelve feet wide in the clear; yet it was constructed in the face of many difficulties, and was a great help to navigation, before the grander project of the Erie Canal swelled the earnest heart of De Witt Clinton. The book herewith sent, is but a thin book of accounts, and the sums mentioned in it are trifling in amount; but it is the lineal ancestor of the huge volumes wherein are now annually recorded the splendid revenues of the Enlarged Erie Canal."

The communication was filed, together with an autograph letter from Gen. Schuyler to Gen. Huntington, dated May 20, 1803.

Wm. Ketchum submitted a letter, which was read, received by him from N. T. Strong, of Irving, N. Y., in relation to the Indian tradition as to the origin of the name of this city, wherein Mr. Strong reiterates his convictions that our Creek was named after the Indian *De-gi-yah-goh* (the Seneca word for the animal Buffalo). He

adds, that he has never heard, among the Indians, that at any time it was called "Beaver Creek," after the Beaver, or *Na-ga-ni-a-goh*, and says he has not been able to find a river, creek, lake or mountain, in our State, that now bears the name of any herbivorous animal.

As the pecuniary affairs of the Society are required by its Constitution to be transacted by the Board of Managers, it is desirable that the meetings of the Board be held at the same time and place as those of the Society, in whose proceedings the Managers will participate, and then, at the close of the Society meeting, act as a Board in disposing of such matters as come before them. A resolution to that effect, was moved by Judge Clinton, and adopted.

The following gentlemen were elected as corresponding members: George Wendell, of Mackinac; Francis Parker, of Boston; Alfred Huidekoper, of Meadville, Pa.

OHIO.

FIRE LANDS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*North Fairfield, Sept. 9th, 1863.*—The Society held its quarterly session for September, in the Baptist Church at Fairfield, the President, Platt Benedict, Esq., in the chair. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. A. Burns of Fairfield.

After reading the minutes of the last meeting the report of the Secretary was presented. It embraced the financial statement of the publication of the 4th vol. of the Pioneer, reported the exchanges made with other societies since the last meeting, called attention to the necessity for the republication of back numbers of the Pioneer, and recommended immediate action to secure historical reports from those townships yet deficient in that respect. The recommendation was adopted, and the following persons were appointed to act as a committee for that purpose in the respective townships, viz.

Greenwich, Luther Mead; Richmond, John H. Niles; Ruggles, Dr. A. D. Skelenger; Sherman, D. H. Pease; Danbury, F. D. Parish; Perkins, F. D. Perkins.

The Constitution was then read and twenty-two persons became members of the Society.

The following veteran survivors of the War of 1812 were present. A. F. Eaton, Fitchville; Wm. McKelvey, Greenfield; Jeremiah Cole, Greenfield; Abijah Benson, Fairfield; J. F. Adams, Lyme; Levi Platt, Greenfield.

The following, including a portion of the above, is a list of some of the Pioneers present, who settled on the Fire Lands previous to 1820:

A. F. Eaton,	settled in Fitchville in 1818.
J. F. Adams,	" Lyme "
Mrs. Fannie Smith,	" Greenfield 1811.
" Emily A. Smith,	" " 1818.
" Nancy A. Spencer,	" " "
" C. Newberry,	" " 1817.
Henry Adams,	" Peru 1815.
Martin Kellogg,	" Bronson 1816.
Levi Platt,	" Vermillion 1818.
Luther Mead,	" Greenwich

The latter first visited the Fire Lands in 1815, but did not settle there until a few years later.

The afternoon meeting was called to order by the President, and opened with prayer by the Rev. J. W. Hayhurst of Fairfield.

A letter was read from the Rev. John Seward of Tallmadge, O., one of the Pioneer missionaries of the Reserve, giving extracts from his journal, relative to the visit made by himself and the Rev. Joseph Treat of Windham, to the Fire Lands, in July, 1817, for the purpose of organizing churches. Among other interesting reminiscences, Mr. Seward refers to his visit to the mouth of Black River, now called Charleston, the birthplace of Gen. Q. A. Gillmore. At the close of the reading, Hon. F. D. Parish related the circumstances connected with the selection of Gen. Gillmore for a scholarship at West Point, by the Hon. E. S. Hamlin, from whom he received the information.

An account of the survey of the Fire Lands in 1806, written by Mr. Simeon Hoyt, of Birmingham, formerly of Clarksfield, was then read. Mr. Hoyt was one of the party, and his statements form a va-

luable contribution to the early history of this section.

Martin Kellogg, Esq., of Bronson, presented a list of some of the early settlers of Bronson, with the time of their deaths and ages. Also, an account of Prince Haskell, Sr., and his son, Prince Haskell, Jr.

The death of Mrs. Mary M. Hester, of Bronson, aged 73, and also of Mrs. Elizabeth Minor, in Wood county, old pioneers, were announced by Judge Parker.

The Rev. A. Newton, of Norwalk, in compliance with the request of the Society, then delivered an address commemorative of the life and character of the Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY. Its delivery was listened to with the closest attention.

On motion of Judge Parish, and after interesting remarks by Messrs. Parker, Parish, and Benedict, the Society unanimously requested a copy of the address including an account of Mr. Whittlesey's connexion with the settlement of the Fire Lands.

New London was selected as the place of the next Quarterly Meeting, the second Wednesday of December next; and Dr. A. D. Skellenger, Elihu Robinson, S. D. Chapin, Levi Kilburn, A. Porter, John Smurr, and Hosea Townsend, a Committee of Arrangements.

The following articles were exhibited: By the Secretary, a copy of a facsimile *New England Weekly Journal*, April 8th, 1728.—By Judge Parker, several legal manuscripts from Virginia, bearing date from 1762 to 1794. By Mrs. C. Newberry, of Greenfield, an ancient snuff box, supposed to be more than one hundred years old, and a silver stock buckle belonging to the first wife of her father, L. Brooks, and brought from England at an early day. By Mr. Wm. McKilver, of Greenfield, a silver stock buckle owned by his father ninety years ago; also, by the same, an Edinburgh Bible printed in 1764.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Philadelphia, Sept. 28, 1863.*—The Histo-

rical Society met last evening at their rooms, in the Athenæum Building. The object which called them together was the announcement that an address on the town and battle-field of Gettysburg, and the connexion with the Battle-Field Memorial Association of the United States, would be delivered by Dr. D. McCONAUGHY.

A commission as Lieutenant of Artillery was presented to the Society before the address. It was dated the 28th of February, 1816, and was given to ROBERT STEWART. The signature of President MADISON and his Secretary of War, JAMES MONROE, were affixed to the Commission.

A copy of an extra, issued by the *Charleston Mercury*, when South Carolina seceded, was also presented.

A series of relics from the battle-field of Gettysburg were presented by BENJAMIN WRIGLEY, Esq. A few days after the battles Mr. WRIGLEY collected them. A photographic plan of the battle-field of Gettysburg was also presented. Major-General J. R. TRIMBLE of the Confederate army, drafted the plan. The original was given to Mr. WRIGLEY by General TRIMBLE.

Mr. JNO. McALLISTER presented a bust of WASHINGTON, and the old pew door of Christ Church.

Some interesting documents describing the battle-field of Gettysburg, were presented by Mr. WRIGLEY.

Mr. McCONAUGHY then commenced his remarks. He produced a map of Gettysburg and its vicinity, and exhibiting it, spoke of the great interest of its theme. He described the peculiar feature of the battle-field known as Broad Top Mountain. A series of hills and ridges joins Cemetery Hill, and this peculiar mountain forms the commencement of the ridge. The ridge reaches to the Bull Run and Catoclin ranges. The Granite Spur stood near by this mount. The Pennsylvania Reserves held Granite Spur during the engagement. The distance from Cemetery Hill to Broad Top Mountain is two miles. On the extreme right of Cemetery Hill runs Rock Creek.

On Saturday our left in Round Top was driven back by LEE, and on Sunday the old position was resumed; MEADE drove

LEE more and more, trying to entrap Ewell's corps and crush it by divisions. MEADE crossed to Gettysburg with all his forces. On the first day he sent a division to Cemetery Hill, but in Gettysburg they were informed that LEE was there in force, and the division countermarched. The battle on the first day was severe. The enemy overpowered several brilliant charges made by our men. The speaker vividly described these charges and the movements of the armies contending for the ground.

In front of Cemetery Hill, on fifteen acres of ground, and covering the entire ground, our troops built lunettes and redoubts, and the gallant fellows died behind them. Mr. McCONAUGHY urged the purchase of the acres, and the preservation of the redoubts by facing them with stone. Here TAYLOR fell and the Bucktails suffered so terribly. Here it was that the Regulars broke, and the Pennsylvania Reserves saved the day.

The field of Gettysburg presents a more remarkable aspect than Waterloo, and it was a greater contest at Gettysburg than was fought at Waterloo. There were 150,000 men engaged, and 8,000 to 10,000 were killed and 30,000 wounded. It is Pennsylvania's battle-field, the battle-field of the North, and it should be preserved to the American people. Upon the Granite Spur are works constructed by the Pennsylvania Reserves.

To preserve the field thirty acres will be required on Granite Spur and twelve on Cemetery Hill. Measures will be immediately taken to procure authority from the Legislature to purchase and hold the land. The shares for the monument will cost \$10 and \$5000 will buy the land.

Mr. WILLIAM DUANE moved that the Historical Society take an interest in the matter, and appoint a Committee of Conference to meet the Executive Committee of Gettysburg, to consider upon the subject. Agreed to.

Mr. SOLOMON ROBERTS advocated the preparation of a topographical plan of the field.

Communications were received from the Gettysburg Association, giving a plan of operations.

Dr. GILBERT then took the floor, and spoke upon the remarkable features of the battle-field of Gettysburg, a field which was expressly prepared to resist the invasion of the State.

Other members followed, and the meeting adjourned.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

THE GROWTH OF CINCINNATI.—The following data, furnished by R. Buchanan, Esq., to the Pioneer Association, exhibit in a striking manner the wonderful growth of the Queen City:

GEO. T. WILLIAMSON, Esq., Sec'y P. Ass'n.

DEAR SIR:—The following statistics of the progress of our young city—compiled at your request—are about as accurate as they can be made from recorded data.

R. BUCHANAN.

1788. The site of the town was covered by a dense forest. Surveyed and platted in August and September. John Filson, the principal surveyor, and one of the proprietors, was killed by the Indians in October.

The first settlement was made on the 26th of December, by Col. Robert Patterson, Israel Ludlow, and fourteen others. The town was called Losantiville, but at the suggestion of Gen. St. Clair the name was changed to Cincinnati.

1789. Fort Washington built adjoining the east end of the town.

Gen. Harmar arrived.

1790. The town had an increase of about forty families this year. Fifteen or twenty of the inhabitants were killed by the Indians. Gen. Harmar's army defeated by the Indians on the Maumee.

1791. Gen. St. Clair's army arrived. Defeated by the Indians in a bloody battle on the Miami. But little increase in the population this year. Many of the citizens were killed in St. Clair's defeat.

1792. Great alarm prevailed among the settlers. Scarcely any access to the population. Several persons killed on the town site, and in the vicinity, by the Indians.

1793. Gen. Wayne's army arrived. Confidence partially restored. A small addition to the population.

1794. Gen. Wayne marched against the Indians and defeated them with great slaughter on the Miami.

1795. Wayne's treaty with the Indians, secures peace to the N. W. Territory, and Cincinnati begins to improve. Ten frame houses, ninety-four cabins, and about 500 inhabitants comprised the town.

Up to this period, citizens were occasionally killed and scalped by the Indians on the town site.

The trade of the town was conducted by a few stores and shops. No export trade, except furs and peltries. Transportation by canvas, small keel boats and pack horses. No roads other than blazed trees and Indian paths.

1800. Population 750. Emigrants pouring into the Miami Valley, and the town improving rapidly. Roads opened, and keel boats in greater use.

1810. Population 2,540, and rapidly increasing. In 1803 the State of Ohio was admitted into the Union. The import and export trade much enlarged. Barges had commenced running to and from New Orleans, and keel boats actively engaged in the trade to Pittsburg and intermediate places.

1820. Population 9,602. A large increase in commerce and manufactures, stimulated by the disbursements of the war of 1812; and particularly by the introduction of steamboats on the western waters. The city was incorporated in 1817. In this year the import and export trade was estimated at about \$2,000,000, and manufactures at \$1,040,000.

1830. Population 24,831, and rapidly on the increase. Trade, commerce, and manufactures flourishing. Imports and exports, \$8,000,000. Manufactures, \$5,000,000. In 1828 the Miami Canal was finished to Dayton. About this year the German emigrants began to arrive in numbers.

(In 1857 they amounted to about 50,000, or one-fourth of our population.)

1840. Population 46,338. Import and export trade estimated at \$20,000,000. Manufactures at \$15,000,000. Canal projects began to be abandoned for Railroads.

1850. Population 115,438, a large increase over the last decade. Commerce and manufactures in proportion. Imports and exports \$65,000,000. Manufactures \$48,000,000. White Water Canal finished in 1843. The Little Miami Railroad was completed in 1846, Xenia, Columbus, and Cleveland in 1849.

1860. Population had risen to 161,044. Imports and exports \$116,000,000. Manufactures \$87,000,000. Real and personal property assessed for Taxation over \$90,000,000.

Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad finished in 1851; Covington and Lexington in 1855; Cincinnati, Wilmington, and Zanesville in 1856; Cincinnati and Indianapolis in 1854; Cincinnati and Hillsborough in 1853; Cincinnati and Marietta in 1857; and Ohio and Mississippi in 1857.

A DELAWARE REVOLUTIONARY HERO.—

Removed to the beautiful grounds of the Woodland Cemetery, on the Schuylkill, June 5, 1845, the remains of Gen. Thomas Robinson, of Noaman's Creek, Delaware. Gen. Robinson served throughout the war in the Revolutionary army, having been appointed Captain January 6, 1776, in the 4th Pennsylvania Regiment, commanded by Gen. Wayne; promoted to be Major in the same, October 7, 1776; and Lieutenant-Colonel in the Pennsylvania Regiment June 7, 1777, and continued in that until the end of the war. He was appointed Judge of the Common Pleas of New Castle county, State of Delaware, Feb. 11, 1788, and Major-General of his native State August 7, 1793, and continued in that office during life. The following extract of a letter from Judge Peters to Colonel John Trumbull relates an interesting and thrilling event in the life of Colonel Robinson:

"A day or two previous to the battle of Brandywine, he (Col. Robinson) was selected by Gen. Washington to command a

picked corps of two hundred and fifty men, well officered, to reconnoitre and procure intelligence of the march and position of the enemy, which could not be obtained by other means in a disaffected country. He advanced with all the precaution possible, but approaching too near its main body on a strong advance, sending off light horsemen frequently with information, through both night and day. At length he was pressed upon, and obliged to sustain a powerful attack. He drew up his command behind the walls of a burial ground (called Birmingham), and coolly awaited the onset, reserving his fire till the enemy was within thirty yards. He then gave a discharge, and mowed down great numbers of the foe. But he met with severe retaliation, for a strong corps was sent to intercept him, and through superior numbers he had to cut his way. His colors were taken, or nearly so, but rescued by the unexampled prowess of himself and some of his detachment. In this struggle he received a wound, of which, though not slight, he was unconscious until he began to bear off the trophy. 'PER VARIAS CAUSAS, PER TOT DISCRIMINA RERUM,' he returned to our army with only thirty of his companions. The General's anxieties were highly wrought up, and he waited on the banks of the Brandywine viewing, with poignant solicitude, the passage of the small remains of his chosen detachment wading more than knee deep through the stream. For Robinson he always had a personal esteem, but the fate of his gallant associates most deeply affected his sensibilities. You know how magnanimously the General could, in most instances, control his feelings, in so much so that adversity seemed to have no power over his conduct or countenance, but on this occasion his usual habit of checking his sensations forsook him. He spurred his horse into the stream, drew up in contact with Robinson, threw his arms around him in a paroxysm of fervent affection and marked approbation, mixed with stinging regret. The Colonel often told me this was the proudest and most touching incident to him of all his revolutionary struggles."

THE CARIBOU OR REIN DEER.—It is somewhat curious that the early French settlers in Canada, in the strangenames they gave to animals, while they called the Moose *Vache sauvage*, a name now supplanted by the Algonquin *orignal*, styled the caribou or reindeer, *ane sauvage*, wild ass. The appellation given to the skunk was *fls du diable*, while the humming-bird was more poetically styled the flying-flower.

A CONNECTICUT REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOT.—Mr. Nathaniel Ames, a native of Connecticut, died recently at Rome Corners, Wisconsin. The *Wisconsin State Journal* says of him:—

“Nathaniel Ames was born in Killingly, Connecticut, April 25, 1761. His grandfather was from Scotland. At seventeen years of age he served a month as a guard on the Stonington and Groton shore, and helped build Fort Griswold, on Groton Bank. The following year, 1779, he entered the Continental service. He was with the main army at Morristown, New Jersey, through the winter of terrible suffering that followed, and used to relate how Washington would come to the barracks and cheer up the men with words of sympathy and kindness, adding, ‘We told him we hoped we should live till spring to fight our country’s battles.’

“In the autumn of 1780, while stationed near Tarrytown, Mr. Ames witnessed the execution of Andre. At the close of the campaign that year he left the service and went on board of a privateer, a sixteen gun brig, built at New London, and called the *La Fayette*. He continued on this vessel till the close of the war, assisting in the capture of several prizes. After the war he married and settled near Albany, New York, and engaged in farming. At the age of thirty he became a preacher in the Wesleyan Methodist church, and soon after removed to Steuben, in Oneida county, where he preached until he reached the age of seventy-five. In 1840, with three of his children, he removed to this State, and settled in the town of Oregon, where he continued to reside up to the time of his

death. He was one of the last survivors of the Revolution, and it is probable there is not another west of the Alleghanies.”

NUMISMATIC NOTES.—*Pine Tree Money*.—A few weeks since Geo. Wilber Reed, a little son of Geo. P. Reed, Esq., of this city, when climbing up a bank, through which a new street has been recently cut, to aid his ascent put his hand into a crevice by the side of a rock; on withdrawing his hand his attention was attracted by a piece of metal, which on examination he found to be a Pine Tree Shilling, with two other coins adhering. The boy of course continued “prospecting” till the “lead” was exhausted, and at the conclusion of his digging was rewarded by finding in his possession no less than twenty-eight pieces, comprising all the denominations of the Pine Tree money, all of the common types with a single exception.

Many persons have busied themselves in constructing theories as to how and when the coins came there. The small amount of the deposit (only two dollars and a quarter in value) precludes the probability of its having been purposely buried, and points to this reasonable solution of the question. Some person in passing through the woods, “long ago,” happened to drop a purse; the contents being of too trifling value to warrant any extended search, the recovery was reserved for the lucky lad above named.

That the coins were not lost prior to 1662 is proved by the fact that several two-penny pieces of that date were found amongst them, while the fine condition of the pieces, coupled with the circumstances that no Spanish or other coins were with them, indicate that they were lost when the mint was in its palmy days, and when the Pine Tree money was almost or quite the only currency in circulation in New England, say between 1662 and 1685.

It was a superstition of the period, that he who carried in his pocket a crooked piece of money would never be molested by the witches. We find in this collection a sixpence bent nearly in the form of an S, and bearing as plainly as though made to-

day the teeth-prints of some sturdy old puritan.

Unique Pine Tree Shilling.—In a collection of coins recently belonging to Chas. Payson, Esq., of Portland, Maine, I find a very rare and probably unique specimen of the Pine Tree coinage. The piece is peculiar in several respects, but it differs from all others which I have ever met with in the legend, which in this reads *Masasthussets* instead of Massachusetts, as on the usual type. The coin is from the celebrated deposit found at Castine in 1840.

Philadelphia Shilling.—A very interesting coin from the collection of a gentleman in Brooklyn, bearing on its obverse the arms of the City of Philadelphia, and on the reverse the legend "Corporation of Philadelphia One Shilling Token," has recently excited much interest and some speculation amongst coin collectors. No history of the piece exists, further than that conveyed in the simple inscription which it bears; it is struck in a metal technically termed white copper, a composition which was imported largely from the East Indies in the latter portion of the last century. This metal having been unknown to commerce for many years seems to prove the somewhat ancient origin of the piece in question, but when and by whom it was struck is at present a mystery, on which the writer, in common with many others, earnestly desires enlightenment.

1794 Dollar.—Numismatists, in looking over their collections, are always struck by a feeling of regret that the 1794 dollar is not in perfect condition.

Owing to a peculiarity of the die, and in part perhaps to lack of sufficient force in the apparatus for striking, the impressions were never fine, and the edge not being raised at all, exposed the central portions of the coin to a great degree of wear; hence the imperfect state in which they are usually found.

Collectors may be interested in knowing that a specimen has been brought to light more perfect, to say the least of it, than any hitherto known.

Confederatio.—The few existing coins of this denomination are perhaps more

highly valued by collectors than any others of the American series. Only two were ever sold at public sale. The first produced the sum of \$77 50, the second \$125. In order that numismatists may be on their guard against the fraud it may be well to state that a very ingenious die-sinker has recently made a set of dies whereby two varieties of the coin in question are produced—each a facsimile of the original. At least one of these pieces has been sold at an enormous price, and they have been offered from Boston to Baltimore. An unknown friend favored the writer with a call and an offer of one of the coins; his statement was that his brother procured the piece in Virginia from a house deserted by the occupants at the approach of the Federal Army. The statement of the agent is varied to suit the market and to correspond with the views of the proposed victim.

W

BAY RIDGE, Sept. 8, 1863.

LIBEL ON GOV. STUYVESANT.—I send you the following, copied from the records of the town of Gravesend, for insertion in your magazine, if deemed of sufficient interest.

T. G. B.

Jan. 8th, 1651. Thomas Applegate having been accused with being guilty of charging the Governor (Peter Stuyvesant) with the taking of bribes, the court after hearing the evidence say "that Aplegate hath spoken y^e s^d words the which being soe contrarie to all rules and laws both divine and humane not to scandalize or speak evill of any person, much more of their ruler and Governour, the Courte therefore adjudge y^e s^d Aplegate deserves to have his tongue bored through with a red hott yron, and to make a publick acknowledgement of his great transgression therein and never to have credditt in way of belief in any testamone or relation hee shall make either in Courte or Countrie, and for the execution of y^e s^d sentence doe referre him to y^e mercie of y^e Governour in y^e meantime to lye in pryson untill further order from y^e Governour."

Applegate after his sentence publickly

acknowledged his guilt, and humbly requested forgiveness of the Governor, and the intercession of the Court and town in his favor.

NATIVE GOVERNORS OF MASSACHUSETTS PROVINCE.—Gov. Thomas Hutchinson is called, in an article in the *North American Review* for October, 1858, attributed to Mr. George E. Ellis, "the only one of the Provincial Governors of Massachusetts who was a native of the soil." (P. 470.) This is a mistake. Sir William Phipps, the first governor of the province, was a native, and so were Joseph Dudley and Jonathan Belcher. Phipps was born in Maine, the others in Massachusetts Proper. x. x. z.

ARMY PRINTING.—The first introduction of the Printing Press in the army was by Capt. H. Neff, 19th Reg't, P. V.—3 months (subsequently 90th Reg't, P. V.—3 years), April 18th, 1861. This press printed a little paper called the "*National Guard*." The press continued to follow this regiment through all its marches and trials, up to August, 1862, when the regiment left Warrenton, where, on General Pope's retreat, for want of transportation to prevent its falling into the hands of the Rebs, it was destroyed.

In October following we hear of a Press in one of the Massachusetts regiments in the Army of the Potomac. A weekly paper, published by them, fell into our hands; further than this we have no record.

When the Army of the Potomac moved on to Manassas, Capt. Irwin had a press in operation at the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac. This press, type, etc., was buried on the Peninsula in the seven days' retreat.

The first introduction of the press in the hospitals, was at this institution in October, 1862, although the publication of our paper did not begin until Feb. 14th, following. The press is now in operation in Carver Hospital, as well as many others. Printing is also carried on in the Navy to considerable extent of late.

The Flag Ship, Minnesota, at Fortress Monroe, the U. S. Bark Hannibal, off

Charleston, and probably others to us unknown. The 11th Pa. Cavalry, at Yorktown, publish a paper called the "*Cavalier*." This paper has been in operation over a year.

HUBBARD GENEALOGY.—"1669. The Record of Mr. James Hubbard: To certify mine or any other y his bretheren William, John, Henry, & Margaret wth him selve y youngest of a leven Sonns & Dagters: yet bat five knowen of him, of our father Henry Hubbard and our mother Margaret, of y^e Towne of Langham, in y^e County of Rutland, yeaman: stands upon y^e record of y^e register to be y^e 123 Generation: As I have received by Letters in y^e year 1669; & my children wth y^e rest of my Bretherens Children are y^e 124 Generation: w^{ch} I James Hubbard of Gravesend on y^e western end of Long Island desired To have recorded on y^e Townes Regester of Gravesend; for his Children To add & to have respect unto, for their better knowledge of There Relations in y^e parts of Urope y^e land of England in cass of There Travells To Those parts."

The above singular entry is taken from the records of the Town of Gravesend. James Hubbard (commonly called Serjeant James Hubbard), with Lady Deborah Moody and others, settled in Gravesend about 1643, having left New England on account of their peculiar religious views and pretensions. There must be some error about the registered 124 generations, for if correct this would carry his genealogy back some 2500 or 3000 years. T. G. B.

BAY RIDGE, Aug. 24, 1863.

POEMS OF MRS. ANNE BRADSTREET.—Rev. Rufus Wilmot Griswold, in his Introduction to his *Poets and Poetry of America*, p. xvi., states that "Mrs. Bradstreet's verses were printed in Cambridge in 1640." This statement, which probably originated with him, I find repeated in various works, among them the *North American Review*, Trübner's *Guide to American Literature*, and Allibone's *Dictionary of Authors*; but it is erroneous. The first edition of Mrs. Bradstreet's poems was printed at

London in 1650, with the following title:

"The Tenth Muse Lately Sprung up in America, or Several Poems, compiled with great variety of Wit and Learning, full of delight. Wherein especially is contained a compleat discourse and description of The Four Elements, [The Four] Constitutions, [The Four] Ages of Man, [The Four] Seasons of the Year. Together with an Exact Epitome of the Four Monarchies, viz. The Assyrian, [The] Persian, [The] Grecian, [The] Roman, Also a Dialogue between Old England and New, concerning the late troubles. With divers other pleasant and serious Poems. By a Gentlewoman in those parts. Printed at London for Stephen Bowtell at the signe of the Bible in Pope's Head Alley, 1650."

The name of the authoress is not found in the title-page, but it is given in one of several poetical addresses prefixed to the volume. It is also appended to an "Epistle Dedicatory," to her "much honoured father, Thomas Dudley, Esq." In later editions this dedication is dated March 20, 1642, but in this edition it bears no date.

The book was printed without Mrs. Bradstreet's consent or knowledge, as we learn from the book itself, both in the preface and in a poetical epistle to her. She, herself, makes the same statement in the lines "To her Book" printed at p. 216 of the 1758 edition of her Poems. The epistle above mentioned is headed, "To my dear Sister, the Author of these Poems," and is signed "I. W." These initials are probably intended for Rev. John Woodbridge, who married her sister, Mercy, and who was then a clergyman in England. It was the author of these lines who caused the poems to be printed. He tells her:

"If you shall think it will be to your shame
To be in print, then I must bear the blame.
If 't be a fault, 'tis mine."

The "Second Edition" of these poems was printed at Boston in 1678, five or six years after the author's death, which occurred Sept. 16, 1672. The first part of the title is omitted, so that the title-page begins "Several Poems," etc.; and some

changes are made near its close. For "A Gentlewoman of *those parts*" is substituted, "A Gentlewoman of *New England*."

The "Third Edition" was printed in 1758.

Mr. Samuel Kettell, in his *Specimens of American Poetry* (vol. i. p. xxvii.), informs us that Mrs. Mercy, wife of Rev. John Woodbridge, above named, "was likewise an adventurer in verse. An epistle which she addressed to her sister on the subject of this volume, is still extant. The poetry is respectable, but has no striking passages." Is this epistle "still extant?"

The *Cambridge Chronicle*, May 23, 1857, states that Gov. Bradstreet's dwelling at Cambridge in 1632 was "on the corner of Howard square and Brighton street, about where the University Bookstore now stands, just opposite the College buildings." The writer imagines Mrs. B. "as dwelling here and walking forth occasionally along the wild banks of the Charles river," while she composed the lines:—

"Under the cooling shadow of a stately elm
Close sat I by a goodly river's side,
Where gliding streams the rocks did overwhelm
A lonely place with pleasures dignified," etc., etc.
DELTA.

OS-CO-LU-WA.—Some weeks since, in an interview which I had with a gentleman at Towanda, it was agreed that efforts should be made to learn the name of Sugar Creek, with a view of changing, if possible, the name of some village or township through which it runs, to the original of the stream. In pursuance of this understanding I consulted the Hon. Thomas Maxwell, of Elmira, N. Y., who is more thoroughly acquainted with the history of the celebrated Six Nations than is any man now living. In reply to my inquiry, he kindly furnished me the information contained in the accompanying letter. Yours, F. SMITH.

F. SMITH, ESQ.—DEAR SIR:—In compliance with your request I have examined my collections of ancient documents, for the Indian name of Sugar Creek, and send you the result of my research.

I have a journal written by Conrad Weiser, an Indian Interpreter, in 1736, of a

journey through this country. "In that year—1736—Gov. Gooch, of Virginia, requested of the Government in Philadelphia that it should make known to the so called Six Nations by a regular embassy, that he was desirous of establishing a peace between the allied Six Nations, living to the North, and the so called Cherokees and Cataubas, to the South.

"I was required to perform this duty, and received regular instructions from James Logan, Esq., at that time President. 1737, on the 27th February, I left my home at Tulpohoken for Onontago, which is the place where the allied Six Nations hold their councils." These are the words in which he commences his report, or journal. He seems to have been accompanied by Stoffel Stump, a white man, and an Onondaga Indian named Orris-gera, who had been sick some time at Tulpohoken. The lands at Tulpohoken comprise parts of Berks and Lebanon counties, and were settled in 1723 by Germans from Schoharie in New York, who penetrated the forests to the head waters of the Susquehannah, where they built canoes and floated down the river to the mouth of the Swatara, on the head waters of which and the Tulpohoken they settled on lands belonging to the Indians. The lands were purchased by Thomas Penn from the Indians in 1732. Conrad Weiser had been acquainted with the Mohawk and Onondaga Indians and spoke their languages previous to his removal to Pennsylvania while resident at Schoharie. Hence he was employed by the Pennsylvania Government in their Indian affairs.

He was a German, and writes the Indian names of places as he pronounced them. This was obtained by ear, as they had no written language. This peculiarity is seen throughout this journal. The name "Tioga" he writes Diaboga—Towanda is written Diawandaa; Seneca, Sennikers; Cayuga is written Caniker; Onondaga, Onontager; where the letter "t" occurs in a word he pronounces and writes it as if it were a "d." Our old acquaintance Michael Pfautz, always pronounced and wrote the name of Samuel Tuthill, "Dudhill." I have in my possession an assignment made

by him to Captain Tuthill of certain debts on a ledger kept by him written as follows, "I sine dis widin Lagar to Sam Dudhill for de banifid of my cradidors in de Stade of Nieuw Yorick."

On reaching Shamokin, near Sunbury, Weiser was joined by Shikellime, a Cayuga, residing there, who was father of the celebrated chief Logan, who was named by President Logan. They passed up the west branch of the Susquehannah to Williamsport, thence up the Lycoming to Towanda and Sugar Creeks, thence to Towanda and up to Tioga, thence to Owego and Binghamton, on the Chenango River—called by the Indians Utseningo, and written by Weiser Otseninskey—on their way to Onondaga. On the 27th April, 1737, he encountered the Dawantaa Creek, meaning, "The fretful or tedious." The Towanda Creek is meant, and on the 28th he says, "we left the Dawantaa to the right hand and reached a water called the Oscolu—the fierce. Subsequently he writes it "Oscolui." I suppose the true Indian pronunciation to be Oscoluwa. On his return from Onondaga he passed down the North Branch to Shamokin. He stopped a night at the present site of Towanda, and alludes to Sugar Creek as the one at the head of which he found the Indians living on the juice of the maple tree."

"TISHOMINGO" AND "ITAWAMBA."—In our search after the origin of names, many interesting events are brought to light. It was not a great while ago that the *Chickasaws* pursued the wild game of the solitudes of northern Mississippi undisturbed, and among them all tradition gives us no more worthy examples than those of "Tishomingo," the hospitable king of the Chickasaw nation, and his fair daughter "Itawamba."

In the year 1816, a lawsuit was pending in one of the high courts of Georgia, by which the title to a large estate, then under investigation, depended entirely upon an absent witness, who had, it was found, removed to Fort Pickering, a fortified station on the Mississippi river. The testimony of this witness was of the utmost importance

to secure the property to the rightful owner; and although the journey was a hazardous one, of many weeks' absence, yet the value of the property in jeopardy justified it. So he set out on horseback after taking leave of his family. The defendant, a man of wealth and an intriguing and crafty designer, learning the absence of his opponent, and aware of the nature of his errand, determined to prevent his return, and thereby secure to himself the ownership of the much coveted possession. He found a worthy tool in his *overseer* (a minion at his command), who undertook, by the promise of a large reward, to "follow to the death" the unsuspecting victim. The hired assassin overtook the prosecutor at an inn kept by an Indian, in Cotton Gin—a small village now called Cotton-Gin-Port, about forty miles south of Corinth, Miss., on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. The following morning the two travellers set out together, and in crossing a swollen stream, the ford of which was difficult, the prosecutor's horse became entangled in some driftwood, and while he was struggling to extricate himself the murderer assailed him with a large club, and left him stiff on the bank, while he cut the horse's throat, and left him to be floated down the stream. He then extracted all papers and letters from the pockets of the prostrate man, beat most desperately the lifeless frame and cast it into the stream, consoling himself with the thought that none but Indians could possibly find the remains, and they would suppose the horse and rider were drowned in the effort to cross the dangerous stream. He then mounted his horse and pursued his journey.

The body of the mangled man, after drifting a short distance, became entangled in some drift near the bank, and in this situation was soon after seen by a party of Chickasaws on their way to Cotton Gin. They drew the body from the mud and discovered faint signs of life. Every restorative suggested by savage instinct was applied, and strange to tell the man was restored to animation, but not to consciousness; the blows upon the skull had injured the brain. It now became a question with

the Indians how to dispose of the helpless man. They feared, if he should die while in their hands, that they would be considered his murderers by the white men in the territory around them. Finally they resolved to take him to their Chief, Tishomingo, who lived not far from the present town of Carrollville. The old King received him kindly, gave him a couch of skins, and committed him to the care of his daughter, Itawamba, who tenderly nursed him. She bathed in unctuous herbs the festering wounds, and bandaged the swollen limbs, and for months waited kindly and patiently upon the invalid. Winter rolled away, spring came, and with it consciousness returned to the mind of the poor sufferer. As a dream he remembered his meeting the overseer—his journey with him for twelve miles—the angry stream that crossed his way—then the blow—the fall—the darkness—all else was a blank.

His anxiety to return to his family increased with his health. The good old Indian King sent him to Cotton Gin, where he found a newspaper containing an advertisement of his estate "for sale," signed by his wife (administratrix). Without delay he set out for Georgia, and arrived just in time to prevent the sale of his place, and just in time to prevent the marriage of his widow. He lived many years after his return, but was never the same business man he was before the accident. His murderer, haunted by a guilty conscience, went to Fort Pickering, and committed suicide by jumping into the Mississippi.

In 1836, when the country that lay in the north-east portion of the Chickasaw Purchase was marked off into counties, and it became the duty of the legislative assembly to select names for the new counties, a gentleman composing that body, conversant with the above facts, proposed "Tishomingo" and "Itawamba" for two of them, in compliment to the charitable Chief and his faithful daughter.

THE CHICKASAWS.—It was my fortune, as a soldier of the United States Army, to be located for near two years in Northern Mississippi—the old stamping-ground of

the Chickasaws—and often, during our marches into the interior, I have observed remains of mounds, camping and burial places, that reminded me of their recent occupation of this country. But they are all gone now. As the white man increased the red man diminished in numbers, and finally the comfort of the white required the removal of the red beyond the “Great River.” Yet the Chickasaws gave up the resting-place of their fathers with reluctance; they met in sorrowful groups around the graves of their chiefs, where oft the nation had assembled in war-council and in grand “cry.” Such places were to them hallowed spots—sacred to the “Great Spirit.”

The Chickasaw territory had, in 1836, been formed into twelve counties, and was fast being settled by enterprising men, whose labors and homes were transforming the hunting-grounds into the abode of civilization. By the close of the year 1845 the remains of all the tribes yielded up their possessions and bid adieu to their old-time homes. They were well provided for by Congress, which passed an act declaring them entitled to the full amount brought by the sale of the land, deducting expenses of surveying, Commissioner and Agent's support; for the Chickasaws, feeling their want of capacity to understand and apply the laws by which they were henceforth to be governed, had petitioned the President to send them an Agent, who should transact all their business with the Government. The Chickasaws determined to secure a perpetual fund for the use of the nation, to arise from the sales of their land. They left with the United States Government a sum equal to three-fourths of the net proceeds of the sales of their lands, to be invested in such stock as the President, with the consent of the Senate, should consider safe and profitable. But in case the wants of the nation should demand more than one-fourth of the proceeds of the sale, they reserved the power to withdraw the necessary amount; and after the expiration of fifty years, if the nation prove itself capable of managing its finances, they can, with the consent of the President, withdraw

all the funds thus deposited. *Tishomingo*, the favorite chief, who had grown old in the service of his nation, was voted one hundred dollars per annum for life, as a support and reward. They also voted fifty dollars per annum to their queen *Puccawnta*, who was very old and poor—the money to be placed in the hands of the agent for their benefit. Many may smile when they consider the importance thus given to such small sums; but when we remember the simple habits of the Indian, we can give them credit for due liberality. Such were some of the stipulations entered into by the Chickasaws with the U. S. Agent, G. Coffee, on Pontotoc Creek, Miss., in October, 1832.

“Pontotoc,” and his squaw, “Tippah,” have handed their names down to us and future generations in the names of the two counties adjoining those of Tishomingo (now spelled “Tishemingo”) and Itawamba. They are no more, but the names remain! All the other great tribes of the State, like the Chickasaws, have vanished. The *Natchez*, once so powerful; the *Choctaws*, once by far the most numerous of the nations; and the *Biloxes* and *Pascagoulas*, the *Yazoos*, *Tunicas*, and *Cachoumas*, and all the smaller tribes—where are they? The *Natchez* tribes faded away among the very first, for their system of human sacrifices tended to extinction. I may speak of these, and the efforts at settlement and colonization in the southern part of the State, in some future paper. PETER PINDAR.

THE COMPOSITION OF ANCIENT ROMAN COINS AND MEDALS has been examined by M. Commaille, who has published a memoir on the subject, giving the composition of thirty-seven different medals, in the *Journal de Pharmacie*. The basis of the metal employed by the Romans was pure copper, alloyed with different proportions of tin, lead, zinc, silver, etc. Formerly numismatists were agreed in believing that the ancients never employed pure copper in the manufacture of their coins, and Monge asserts that no antique coin of pure copper has ever been found; but Pelouze now states that he has not only

met with Roman medals with very small quantities of a foreign metal combined with copper, but that he has analysed several coins of copper so pure that the re-agents could not reveal the smallest trace of another metal. M. Commaillie gives the description and analysis of the following among other Roman coins found in Algeria: Augustus—copper, with traces of tin and lead; another—pure copper; Claudius I.—pure copper; Vespasian and Marcus Aurelius—copper, with traces of tin; Titus—copper 96·6, zinc 2·71, iron 0·85, traces of antimony; the Roman *as*,—copper 69·65, lead 24·37, tin 5·98; a coin of Constantine—copper 83·55, lead 14·76, tin 1·42, iron 0·27, traces of cobalt. The comparison of the analyses of M. Commaillie shows that the metal employed varied from pure copper to ten per cent. of tin, and nearly twenty-eight per cent. of lead. In twenty-eight coins the three metals were found combined. In some the lead and tin were certainly present by accident. M. Pelouze found cadmium in some medals, and M. Commaillie found gold in the medals of two Princes, who occupied the Imperial throne about the same time. In one coin he found traces of cobalt, in another of antimony, and in a third of a metal which he believed to be bismuth. His memoir will, undoubtedly, be of much interest to scientific antiquaries.

QUERIES.

ANONYMOUS PAMPHLETS.—Who were the authors of these Pamphlets?

1. Review of a late pamphlet under the signature of Brutus. By Hamilton. From the Charleston Courier. Charleston, 1828. 8vo.

2. Narrative of the Suppression by Col. Burr of the History of the Administration of John Adams, written by John Wood. . . . By a Citizen of New York. New York, 1802. 8vo.

John Wood's history was published, and contains the passages quoted from it in the Narrative of its Suppression.

3. A Brief View of the Policy and Re-

sources of the United States; comprising some Strictures on a Letter on the Genius and Dispositions of the French Government. Philadelphia, 1810. 8vo.

The letter was by Robert Walsh.

ADDRESS OF CITIZENS OF NEW YORK TO GEN. WASHINGTON IN 1783.—Can any of your readers inform me whether the address which was presented to Washington by some of the prominent citizens of New York, on the occasion of its evacuation by the British troops, is still in existence—and whether it has been copied in facsimile?

X. Y. Z.

AMERICAN RUM IMPORTED INTO ENGLAND.—Can any of the readers of the *Historical Magazine* inform us who is the present holder of "An Account of all Rum imported into England from the Northern Colonies in America from 1748 to 1760," signed by John Oxenford, Historian, and formerly owned by C. B. Norton, New York.

J. P. S.

AURORA, Ill.

"A NEW WORLD PLANTED; or, *The Adventures of the Forefathers of New England; who landed in Plymouth, December 22, 1620. An historical drama in five acts, by Joseph Crowell, Boston. Printed for the author by Gilbert & Dean, 56 State st., and sold by E. Larkin, No. 47 Cornhill, 1802. 8vo. pp. 45.*"

Can any one tell me who Crowell was; and whether this "drama," which brings Carver, Bradford, Brewster, Warren, Winslow, Standish, Hopkins, Fuller, Alden, Massasoit, Squanto, Samoset, Hobomack, Lyford, Oldham, *Molton*?, Billington, and an imaginary daughter of Massasoit called Pocaconte, literally "upon the stage," was ever acted?

H. M. D.

Boston, Sept. 22, 1863.

REPLIES.

THE ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF THE CITY OF BUFFALO (vol. vi. p. 297; vii. p. —).—Guy H. Salisbury sends us the following

extract from a letter to him from an early settler :

"That Buffalo, or Buffalo Creek, from which the village took its name, *is not Indian*, was settled when you and I were lads. I say settled—I mean settled as clearly as it is possible to determine a fact that rests wholly on tradition. I well remember that Judge FORWARD, JAMES SHELDON, DR. CHAPIN, M. A. ANDREWS, and several other gentlemen, at the instance and request of my father, co-operated with him in searching for the origin of the name 'Buffalo.' The object was to identify and establish the source from which it came, and record it, ere it was too late, as an historical fact for future reference.

"They consulted with the celebrated chiefs, RED JACKET, YOUNG KING, and other Indians of standing, also with white men, who, as hunters or traders, were, at an early day, familiar with the locality. The Indians *disavowed the name of Buffalo Creek*, and gave the name by which they and their people had always known the place prior to its settlement by the whites, as *Tew-shu-wa*—'Basswood Bark,' or the 'Place of Basswoods.' *De-gi-yah-goh*, as you doubtless know, is the Indian name for the *animal Buffalo*, and sustains their declaration that the present name of the Creek is not of Indian origin.

"Since the investigation made by these gentlemen, and it was very thorough, I have regarded the bestowal of the name of Buffalo, as simply an *accident*, if you please so to call it. Pursue it as energetically, and investigate as closely as you may, and all you glean will be tradition—tradition. The information gathered by those gentlemen did not amount to much, aside from the fact established, that the name Buffalo was not Indian.

"SHELDON BALL, in his little publication, entitled, 'Buffalo in 1825,' embodied therein, with the approval of the gentlemen above named, all that was thought by them worthy of record on the subject, and you will remember it is very meagre. Yet it is the deliberate result and judgment of the best and most capable men of their time—men who were anxious to serve Buffalo,

and to establish the origin of the name. I am sorry I have not a copy of the publication, 'Buffalo in 1825,' to give you. It would be interesting, at this day, to read of the early business condition of your City."

BOOKS DEDICATED TO WASHINGTON (vol. iv. pp. 57, 90, 122, 153, 220; v. p. 133).—To the books heretofore noted must be added the *Bruto Primo* of Alfieri, which that great poet is said to have dedicated to Washington.

Of Coste, see *Magazine*, p. 90, we may add that he was a Surgeon of distinction in France, and in 1780 came to America, and became *Archiater* or Surgeon in Chief of the French forces; he held the like position in the Army of Napoleon, making with it the campaigns of Austerlitz, Jena, and Eylau. It is noteworthy that this address, made at Williamsburg, Va., was published at Leyden. Appended to the address is a curious note: "Exercitationis laborisque inertia, quae in Orbe novo obtinet, Austriacum Regionum, multo magis quam Borealiū est. Caeteris diversitatis hujus causis annuero plures *divitiis* optimates, pluraque Mancipia, quae in Australibus, in *Virginia* praesertim observare est. Si major sit Bostoniensium et Connecticutensium vigor et activitas, huc forsā non minus concurrat *moralis* et *politica* regionis conditio, quam *physica* coeli et Aeris natura, . . . dum magis in ARISTOCRATIAM *Virginienſis* politia vergat; *Bostoniensis* et *Rhodinsulensis* in DEMOCRATIAM." The Capitals and Italics are the author's. L.

WHO WROTE THE PRESIDENT'S MARCH (vol. vii. p. 289).—A very extraordinary mistake occurs in an article among the queries in the last number of the *Historical Magazine* under the initials J. B. R. It is there asserted that "*Francis* Hopkinson wrote the words of Hail Columbia," when the fact is as notorious as any ascertained fact on record, that JOSEPH HOPKINSON, late Judge of the United States District Court of this city, was the author of this popular song. It was written at the request of a Mr. Fox, a professional vocalist, and I believe was first publicly sung by him at a

concert of music given at Bush Hill, then a place of public resort and exhibition. Judge JOSEPH HOPKINSON was the son of Francis Hopkinson, and this latter gentleman was, in Revolutionary times, the author of the "Battle of the Kegs" and other poetry, which, together with his prose writings, was published in this city some years ago in three volumes.

Mr. Reinagle, who, with Mr. Wignell, was manager of the *then* "New Theatre, Chestnut Street," arranged the music for the song, and for the "President's March;" both were printed by Willich, the music-seller, South Fourth street—I lately possessed both. FRANK COLLIGER.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15, 1863.

Notes on Books.

The War in the United States.—Report to the Swiss Military Department. Preceded by a Discourse to the Federal Military Society assembled at Berne, Aug. 18, 1862, by Ferdinand Lecomte, Lt. Col. Swiss Confederation. New York: D. Van Nostrand, 1863.

COL. LECOMTE, favorably known in military circles as the author of a "Relation Historique et Critique de la Campagne d'Italie en 1859," and also of a critical life of Jomini, came to America to witness the military operations, and, like the young Orleans princes, had a position on McClellan's staff. His sympathies are all with the Union, and in a Swiss government officer could not fail to be. The question of the right of cantons to band themselves together to protect peculiar institutions, was tested by arms when the Catholic Cantons formed the *Sunderbund*, and the Swiss Federal Government established its national right and broke up the league. With this still fresh Col. Lecomte could not look upon a *Sunderbund* for slavery in this country with any strong approval.

His report gives a succinct, and in spite of some errors, a very fair outline of the

war and its operations, together with an account, in some detail, of the organization of the army. It cannot but have done our country good service in Europe. His opinions of the movements of our various generals, allowing for his natural bias in favor of the commander on whose staff he served, must be of service to historical students in arriving at an impartial estimate.

The British American Magazine, Vol. I. Nos. 1-6. 1863. Toronto: Rollo & Adam.

This well conducted periodical is quite an addition to our American monthlies, and highly creditable to our neighbors. We have profited by it so far as to transfer to our pages a very interesting paper by J. G. Hodgins, Esq., on the early Trade Contests between Canada and New York, and are happy to find that it reciprocates.

The Army of the Potomac Behind the Scenes.—A Diary of Unwritten History from the Organization of the Army, by George B. McClellan, to the Campaign in Virginia, about the 1st day of January, 1863. By Alfred L. Castleman, Surgeon of the 5th Wisconsin. Milwaukee: Strickland and Co. 1863. 12mo. pp. 288.

DR. CASTLEMAN's diary is of interest, and has far more of reality in its look than that of Dr. Ellis's *Leaves from the Diary of an Army Surgeon*. Doctors differ, and Dr. C. is evidently as little an admirer of McClellan as Dr. E. was an intense partisan of that general. Dr. Castleman's book is an interesting diary, published as written, worthy of perusal in itself, and valuable as a contribution to the history of the famous campaigns of the Army of the Potomac.

George Weymouth and the Kennebec. By the Rev. E. Ballard, of Brunswick.

This paper is one of the ablest and most conclusive in the question as to Weymouth's river, and must, we think, establish the claims of the Kennebec, which less careful or studious investigations had ignored.

Chronicles of the 21st Buffalo Regiment, N. Y. S. V., embracing a Full History of the Regiment from April 15, 1861, to May 18, 1863. By J. H. Mills, a disabled soldier of the regiment. Illustrated with original portraits and scenes from camp and field. Buffalo, 1863. 4to. 32 pp. Portrait of Col. Rogers.

MR. MILLS must be sustained in his work. Buffalo will do something, but all collecting the history of the war, or interested in it, should subscribe without delay. The work is written in a becoming and agreeable style, is evidently very accurate, and in beauty of form, paper, typography, and illustration, will form the most elegant monograph yet seen. The Buffalo family that does not possess a copy will confess a lack of all public spirit, and the private or public collection of books on the war that omits it misses a gem.

The Life of Stonewall Jackson from Official Papers, Contemporary Narratives, and Personal Acquaintance. By a Virginian (Hon. John M. Daniels). New York: C. B. Richardson, 1863. 12mo. pp. 305.

THIS life of Stonewall Jackson, written, it is said, by a son of the late Judge Daniels, is quite a full and a highly interesting biography of the most remarkable Southern General. To all who wish to see the Southern view of the war this life is of great value, as giving their appreciation of the campaigns and movements with which Jackson was connected. It is thus by far the most important work from that section on the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac from Falling Waters to Chancellorsville.

Mr. Richardson produces the volume in handsome style, and adds two fine authentic portraits, one of Jackson, from a photograph taken just before the battle of Chancellorsville, the other of Ewell. The portrait of Jackson shows that those heretofore circulated and greedily bought by Southern sympathizers were in fact mere caricatures, not at all resembling the man.

Miscellany.

At a recent sale of coins by Bangs, Merwin & Co., of this city, a United States cent of the year 1793 brought \$30. Another of the same date, but of a different variety, brought \$16. A cent of 1796, with the cap of liberty behind the head, was sold for \$15—a very large price when it is considered that the specimen sold was by no means what collectors call “uncirculated.” A cent of 1804, described as a “splendid impression,” was knocked down at \$26. One of the next year, 1805, brought \$13, and one of 1811, the astonishingly high price of \$25.

A half cent of 1795 brought \$16 50. A coin or token struck in England in 1684 for the “Carolinas” in North America, bearing a representation of an elephant on one side, and the words “God Preserve Carolina and the Lord’s Proprietors” on the other, was sold for \$41. A similar piece, struck at a later period, for the British settlement in Kentucky, brought the extraordinary sum of \$105. This token was in silver, but it is said that a specimen in copper, equally fine, would have brought the same price.

The collection to which these coins belonged was the property of J. P. Leavitt, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

KARL FRIEDR. NEUMANN has published in Berlin, the first volume of (GESCHICHTE DER VEREINIGTEN STAATEN VON NORD AMERICA) a History of the United States of North America, which professes to be the first German “thorough history of the United States, compiled from original sources.” The first volume includes events from the foundation of the colonies to the Presidency of THOMAS JEFFERSON (1607—1801); the second will continue the history to the close of ANDREW JACKSON’S second Presidency in 1837; the third will bring it down to our own time. The first volume is written with care, industry, and ability.

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[No. 11.]

General Department.

MR. BRODHEAD'S IMPEACHMENT OF
LORD CORNBURY AS A FORGER.

Read before the New York Historical Society, Oct. 13, 1863.

THE case of the Reverend Francis Makemie, a Presbyterian Minister, who was prosecuted by Lord Cornbury in 1707, for preaching without his license, is familiar to all who are well-informed in the Colonial History of New York. The narrative of Makemie's prosecution, originally printed in 1707, and republished in 1755 with an introduction by William Livingston, forms the fourth number of the fourth volume of Force's reprint of Historical Tracts. Smith, in his History of New York, Volume I., pp. 186-190 (Ed. 1830), and Miller in his Memoirs of Doctor Rodgers, 125-130, give detailed accounts of the case; which is also more briefly alluded to in Hutchinson's Mass. II., 124, 125; Dunlap, I., 263; Bancroft, III., 62; Sedgwick's Life of Livingston, 110, and Chalmers's Revolt of the Colonies, I., 139. Cornbury's own statement of the affair, in a letter to the Lords of Trade, is in N. Y. Colonial Documents, IV., 1186.* Recent investigations, however, have brought to my knowledge a circumstance in the case hitherto unsuspected, and which I take this opportunity of making public.

Makemie was arraigned on the 4th of June 1707, before the Supreme Court of New York, when the Attorney General asked the defendant's counsel if they would allow a copy of the Queen's Instructions,

certified by Lord Cornbury, to be used as evidence, "seeing his Excellency who had the originals was then in the Jerseys." This was at first declined by the defendant's counsel, who thought that the originals should be produced. But on finding that the trial would otherwise be put off for the term, they agreed, "that the copy of such Instructions from Her Majesty to the Governour as shall be produced by the Attorney General and signed by the Governour shall be admitted on trial to be the same in evidence as if the original instructions were produced." The defendant nevertheless objected that a Governor's Instructions, being private, "were no law." On the 7th of June the petty jurors were sworn, and the Attorney General produced an extract from the Queen's Instructions, signed by Lord Cornbury and admitted by both parties in evidence as if the original were present, as follows, "*You are not to permit any minister coming from England to preach in your government without a certificate from the Right Reverend the Bishop of London; Nor any other minister coming from any other part or place, without first obtaining leave from you, our Governour.*" The defendant's counsel all insisted that this Instruction could not have the effect of a law, as it had never been promulgated; and at any rate that it could only apply to ministers of the Church of England. Moreover, there was no established church for the whole Province of New York; and besides the English Act of Toleration had no force in the Plantations. Makemie himself, in a very able argument, showed that liberty of conscience was secured in New York to all persons except papists, and that no ministers, other than those of the Church of England,

* Lord Cornbury's letter is strangely antedated Oct. 14, 1706; but it did not reach the Board of Trade until the summer of 1708, after Lord Lovelace had been appointed to succeed him.

were obliged to take any license from the Governor, or ever had been so obliged, until that method had "of late been erected and forced into practice" by Lord Cornbury. But no one questioned the genuineness of the Queen's Instruction to which the Governor had certified, although the defendant would have preferred to have the Attorney General swear to the truth of the copy. The jury, in a very short time, acquitted Makemie, because they thought he "had not transgressed any law."

While studying this case, of which I have purposely abstained from stating all the points, I was struck with the extraordinary character of the clause above quoted, which Lord Cornbury vouched to be one of the Instructions given to him by Queen Anne. It does not occur in Slougher's Instructions (Col. Doc. III., 685-691), nor in Fletcher's (Col. Doc. III., 818-824), nor in Bellomont's (Col. Doc. IV., 284-292), nor in Lovelace's (N. Y. Council Minutes, X., 304-337), nor in Hunter's (Col. Doc. V., 124-143). Nor is it found in the extracts from Cornbury's Instructions of December, 1702, for the Government of New York, in Hawkins' Missions of the Church of England, 423, 424, and in Bolton's Westchester, II., 203, 204. Neither is it contained in Cornbury's Instructions for the Government of New Jersey, of 16th November, 1702; in Leaming and Spicer, 619-646, and in Smith's New Jersey, 230-261. Inasmuch as (for the reason stated in a note in Col. Doc., IV., 885) I did not procure copies of Cornbury's Instructions from King William, dated 26th November 1701 (in N. Y. Entries, D, 440), and from Queen Anne, dated 31st December, 1702 (in N. Y. Entries, E, 277), I wrote to London for information. In reply I have just received a letter from one of the gentlemen connected with Her Majesty's Public Record Office, stating that the clause certified to by Lord Cornbury, as quoted above, *is not contained in either of his Instructions from King William or Queen Anne.*

There is, however, a clause in all the Instructions above referred to, "That no schoolmaster be henceforth permitted to come from England and to keep school

within our Province of New York without the license of the said Bishop of London, and that no other person now there, or that shall come from other parts, be admitted to keep school without your license first had" (Col. Doc. III., 372, 688, 821, IV., 288, V., 135; Smith, I., 172; Bolton, II., 204). It may be charitably supposed that Lord Cornbury had this claim in his mind when, at his first interview with Makemie in January, 1707, he told him that "none shall preach in my government without my license *as the Queen has signified to me by her Royal Instructions* (Force, IV., iv., 9, 12). When afterwards, on more carefully examining his Instructions, he found that he had no warrant for exercising the power which he had so boldly claimed, Lord Cornbury seems to have deliberately forged the clause to which he attested, and which was introduced as evidence on Makemie's trial. This he could easily do while he was away in New Jersey, by altering the words "schoolmaster" to "minister," and "keep school" to "preach." The original Instructions were pertinaciously and with good reason withheld from an examination in open court.

Lord Cornbury, however, had for some time before claimed and exercised the power to license ministers of all denominations, as well as schoolmasters, and had insisted that without such license none should preach or teach in the Province under his government. Instances of this occurred in the cases of Paulus Van Vleck, at Kinderhook, in 1702; Bernardus Freeman, at New Utrecht in Kings County, in 1705; and Francis Goodhue, at Jamaica, in Queens County, in 1706 (Doc. Hist., III., 92, 93, 131, 538, 539).

Strangely enough, the defendant, in 1707, himself admitted and even vouched for the accuracy of Cornbury's Extract by carelessly confounding it with the clause relating to schoolmasters, in the "Copy of Instructions from King William to a former governor," which Makemie appears to have seen (Force, IV., iv., 27, 38). With such an endorsement from the defendant on the trial, no one seems to have doubted, until now, the authenticity of the extract; al-

though Smith (I., 172) in allusion to the cases of Van Vleck and Truman, speaks of Cornbury's "unauthoritative rule." Livingston, in his Introduction to Makemie's trial, which he republished in 1755, while speaking of Cornbury's "usurping over the consciences of men an unrighteous dominion," does not appear to suspect him of forging a Royal Instruction.

It is also worthy of remark that in his letter to the Board of Trade (Col. Doc., IV., 1186), Cornbury cites, for the justification of his conduct towards Makemie, only the Queen's Instruction in regard to liberty of conscience being allowed to all except Papists, and the presumed intention of the English Act of Toleration. He did not dare to claim in that letter, that his Instructions authorized him to forbid any person to preach in his government without his license, as he told Makemie they did.

It is still more remarkable that Chalmers, who had access to the original records of the Board of Trade, should have erred so explicitly as to state that from the Restoration of Charles the Second to the American Revolution it was a Royal Instruction to the Colonial Governors "to allow no one to preach without a license from a Bishop" (Rev. Col., I., 359). This certainly was not true in regard to New York. The utmost power or duty of the Governor was "to inquire whether there be any minister within your government who preaches and administers the sacrament in any orthodox church or chapel without being in due orders, and to give an account thereof to the said Lord Bishop of London." This Instruction, not addressed to Sloughter, Fletcher, or Bellomont, was first given to Cornbury in 1701, after the organization of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. It was repeated to him in 1702, and was continued to his successors (Col. Doc., IV., 288, V., 135; Hawkins, 424; Bolton, II., 204). It certainly referred only to ministers not "in due orders," or in other words not belonging to the Church of England, preaching in any "orthodox" or Episcopal church or chapel. Even then, the Governor could only "give an account thereof" to the Bishop of Lon-

don. He certainly was never instructed to allow no Dutch, nor French, nor Presbyterian, or other minister within the Province of New York "to preach without a license from a Bishop."

History has already exhibited Lord Cornbury as a mean liar, a vulgar profligate, a frivolous spendthrift, an impudent cheat, a fraudulent bankrupt, and a detestable bigot. He is now convicted of having perpetrated one of the most outrageous forgeries ever attempted by a British nobleman.

JOHN ROMEYN BRODHEAD.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF AARON BURR, AND SOME OF HIS CONTEMPORARIES OF THE NEW YORK BAR.

A paper read by JOHN GREENWOOD, at Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1863, before the L. I. Historical Society.

I HAVE thought that some recollections of Aaron Burr, and some of the most prominent members of the Bar of the City of New York of his time, might be interesting; and that even a hasty sketch, which is all that I can promise, prepared as it has necessarily been amidst other occupations, might not only be amusing for the hour, but be, perhaps, the means of transmitting at least to a few of those who are to come after us, some of the peculiar traits and characteristics of these distinguished men. Their memory is fast fading away; and now, if ever, what can be recollected by those who saw and heard them should be written down and preserved. As to the first, Col. Burr, I enjoyed peculiar advantages of knowledge, having been for a period of about six years, namely, from about 1814 to 1820, a clerk and student in his office and in constant intercourse with him, and this at a period of my life when the strongest impressions were likely to be made upon me. As to the others, I can of course give you only the result of such observations as frequent opportunities of seeing and hearing them in court in their professional characters, and occasionally at their offices or in other places, afforded me the means of making; but they will be such,

I think, as will give you some distinct idea of them, if they should not be sufficient to reproduce them before you.

The public life and character of Col. Burr are well known, for they have already become matter of history; but his personal habits and peculiarities are not so well understood, and it is these which I desire more particularly to bring before you. Indeed it is from these sources that more may be learned of a man's real character than from any other.

What then can I say of this remarkable man—for such he truly was—who though small in person filled so great a space—who once moved familiarly before the world, and yet seems to us now so like a mystery!

There is a very old maxim with which we are all conversant, *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*. I admit that it is more to be commended for its charity (blessed virtue it is) than to be regarded by the truthful historian or biographer. But it may be safely said that it has been quite sufficiently departed from in the case of Col. Burr.

The dark side of Col. Burr's character has been very often presented, and it is unnecessary that I should make another exhibition of it. It gives me pleasure to be able to bring into the light features upon which it is more agreeable to dwell, and some of which, indeed, may be contemplated with advantage.

Let me first speak of his *temperance* in eating and drinking. It would be natural to suppose that a man somewhat unrestricted, as it must be admitted he was, in one respect which may be regarded as in some degree correlative, would not be very much restrained in the indulgences of the table. But the fact is otherwise. His diet was very light. A cup of coffee and a roll, with but seldom the addition of an egg, and never of meat or fish, constituted his breakfast. His dinner, in a majority of cases, consisted of roasted potatoes seasoned with a little salt and butter, or perhaps of some thickened milk (called sometimes "*bonny clabber*") sweetened with sugar. A cup of black tea with a slice of bread and butter was the last meal; and these constituted, as the general rule, his whole sustenance

for twenty-four hours. The exception was when some friend was invited by him to dinner. He was very fond, when seated at table, of having his favorite cat near him, and it was a pleasant thing to see puss sit on the arm of his chair and keep him company. As to spirituous liquors I have no hesitation in saying, from personal knowledge, that he never used them. His usual beverage was claret and water sweetened with loaf sugar. His wine he bought by the cask, and had bottled at his residence. The result of his abstemious course of living was that he enjoyed uniform good health, which was seldom if ever interrupted.

His *industry* was of the most remarkable character. Indeed it may with truth be said that he was never idle. He was always employed in some way, and what is more, required every one under him to be so. Sometimes in coming through the office and observing that I was not at work, as I might not have been for the moment, he would say, "Master John, can't you find something to do?" although it is safe to say that no clerk in an office was ever more constantly worked than I was. He would rise at an early hour in the morning, devote himself to business all day—for he had a large general practice—and usually retired to rest not sooner than twelve or half-past twelve at night. In this way he would accomplish a vast amount of work. His perseverance and indefatigability, too, were strikingly characteristic. No plan or purpose once formed was abandoned, and no amount of labor ever seemed to discourage him or cause him to desist. To begin a thing was, with him, to finish it. How widely in this respect he differed from some professional men of his own and the present day I need hardly say. I could recur to some greatly his juniors in years who were and are his very opposites in this respect. He was for having a thing done, too, as soon as it could be, and not, as some have erroneously supposed, for seeing how long it could be put off before it was begun.

But I must say a word of his *manner in court*. He seemed, in the street and everywhere in public, to be strongly conscious that he was a mark for observation—not

indeed in the sense in which Hamlet is spoken of as "the observed of all observers," but as an object, to some of curiosity, to others of hostile or suspicious regard. Carrying this feeling into a courtroom his manner was somewhat reserved, though never submissive, and he used no unnecessary words. He would present at once the main point of his case, and as his preparation was thorough, would usually be successful. But he was not eloquent. If he thought his dignity assailed in any manner, even inferentially, his rebuke was withering in the cutting sarcasm of its few words, and the lightning glance of his terrible eyes which few could withstand. I may say in this connexion that his self-possession, under the most trying circumstances, was wonderful, and that he probably never knew what it was to fear a human being.

If there was anything which Burr's proud spirit *supremely despised* it was a *mean, prying curiosity*. He early inculcated on me the lesson, never to read even an opened letter addressed to another which might be lying in my way, and never to look over another who was writing a letter. It was one of my duties to copy his letters, and I shall never forget the indignant and withering look which, on one occasion, he gave to a person in the office who endeavored to see what I was copying. Neither would he tolerate any impertinent staring or gazing at him as if to spy out his secret thoughts and reflections.

"Too close inquiry, his stern glance would quell—
There breathed but few whose aspect might defy
The full encounter of his searching eye.
He had the skill when cunning's gaze would seek
To probe his heart and watch his changing cheek,
At once the observer's purpose to espy,
And on himself roll back his scrutiny."

You will be glad to hear me say something of his very *fascinating powers in conversation*. It may seem strange, if not incredible, that a man who had passed through such vicissitudes as he had, and who must have had such a crowd of early and pressing memories on his mind, should be able to preserve a uniform serenity and even cheerfulness; but such is the fact.

His manners were courtly and his carriage graceful, and he had a winning smile in moments of pleasant intercourse which seemed almost to charm you. He would laugh too, sometimes, as if his heart was bubbling with joy, and its effect was irresistible. Nobody could tell a story or an anecdote better than he could, and nobody enjoyed it better than he did himself. His maxim was *suaviter in modo, fortiter in re*. Yet where spirit and a determined manner were required, probably no man ever showed them more effectively. Although comparatively small in person and light in frame, I have seen him rebuke and put to silence men of position in society greatly his superiors in physical strength, who were wanting in respect in their language towards him.

Col. Burr was a *social man*; that is, he liked the company of a friend, and would spend a half hour with him in conversation most agreeably. Occasionally one with whom he had been on intimate terms, and who had shared his adventures, like Samuel Swartwout or William Hosack, would call and have a pleasant time. Dr. W. J. McNevin was also intimate with him. He was very fond of *young company*. Children were delighted with him. He not only took an interest in their sports, but conciliated them and attached them to him by presents. The latter, I may observe, was also one of his modes of pleasing the more mature of the gentler sex.

He was very fond of alluding to events in his military life. Indeed I think that he chiefly prided himself upon his military character. His counsel was much sought by foreigners engaged in revolutionary enterprises, who happened to be in New York; and during the period of the revolution in Caraccas, Generals Carrera and Ribas, who took part in it, and during its existence visited New York, were on very intimate terms with him. The former was a gentleman of great talent but of modest and retired bearing.

There are some who suppose that Col. Burr had no virtues. This is a mistake. He was true in his friendships, and would go any length to serve a friend; and he

had also the strongest affections. I shall never forget the incidents concerning the loss of his daughter Theodosia, then wife of Gov. Alston of South Carolina. Soon after Col. Burr's return from Europe to New York he arranged for her to come on and visit him, and she set out, as is known, from Georgetown in a small schooner called the Patriot. Timothy Green, a retired lawyer in New York, a most worthy man and an old friend of Col. Burr, went on by land to accompany her. The fact of the departure of the vessel with his daughter and Mr. Green on board was communicated by letter from Gov. Alston to Col. Burr, and he looked forward with anticipations of joy to the meeting which, after so many years of separation, was to take place between himself and his dear child. A full time for the arrival of the vessel at New York elapsed, but she did not come. As day after day passed and still nothing was seen or heard of the vessel or of his daughter, that face, which had before shown no gloom or sadness, began to exhibit the sign of deep and deeper concern. Every means was resorted to to obtain information, but no tidings were ever heard of that vessel or of her upon whom all the affections of his nature had been bestowed. "Hope deferred" did in this case, indeed, make sick and nearly crush the heart. His symbol, which he loved occasionally to stamp upon the seal of a letter, was a rock in the tempest-tossed ocean which neither wind nor wave could move. But his firm and manly nature, which no danger or reverse nor any of the previous circumstances of life had been able to shake, was near giving way. It was interesting though painful to witness his struggle; but he did rise superior to his grief, and the light once more shone upon his countenance. But it was ever afterwards a subdued light. There was a story afterwards that the vessel had been seized by the crew and the passengers killed with the view of converting her into a pirate; but this story has never been traced to any reliable source, although a publication was made at one time that a confession to this effect had been made by some dying sailor.

Something will be expected to be said by me with regard to his duel with Gen. Hamilton. So much has been written on this subject already that I can add nothing to the history of the transaction. Every one will form an opinion for himself as to who was to blame in that unfortunate affair. I will say, however, that it was a matter to which Col. Burr, from delicacy, never referred. He was no boaster and no calumniator, and certainly he would have had no word of censure for his dead antagonist. I will relate, however, an anecdote told me by him indicating the degree of hostility felt towards him by some after that transaction, and at the same time his own intrepidity, although to the latter he seemed not to attach the slightest importance. He was travelling in the interior of this state, and had reached a country tavern where he was to stay for the night. He was seated at a table in his room engaged in writing, when the landlord came up and announced that two young men were below and wished to see him, and added that their manner seemed rather singular. He had heard that two very enthusiastic young gentlemen were on his track, and he was not therefore surprised at the announcement. Taking out his pistols and laying them before him he told the landlord to show them up. They came up, and as one was about to advance into his room, Burr told him not to approach a foot nearer. Then addressing them he said, "What is your business?" The foremost said, "Are you Col. Burr?" "Yes," said the Colonel. "Well," says the young man, "we have come to take your life, and mean to have it before we go away." Upon this, Burr, laying his hand upon one of his pistols, replied, "You are brave fellows, are you not, to come here two of you against one man? Now if either of you has any courage, come out with me and choose your own distance and I'll give you a chance to make fame. But if you don't accept this proposal," bringing the severest glance of his terrible eyes to bear upon them, "I'll take the life of the first one of you that raises his arm." They were both cowed, and walked off like puppies.

It may not perhaps be out of place to relate here another incident illustrating Col. Burr's remarkable presence of mind, which occurred while he was in Paris. He had received a remittance of a considerable sum of money, and his valet formed a plan to rob him of it by coming upon him unawares with a loaded pistol. Burr was engaged in reading or writing in his room at a late hour at night when the fellow entered with pistol in hand. Burr recognised him in a moment, and turning suddenly round, said to him sternly, "How dare you come into the room with your hat on?" The valet, struck by a sudden awe and the consciousness of having violated that decorum which had from habit become virtually part of his nature, raised his arm to take off his hat, when Burr rushed upon him, tripped him down, wrested his pistol from him, and calling for aid, had him secured and carried off.

Col. Burr, as is well known, was what is termed a *good shot* with a pistol. To illustrate his skill in this respect I will relate a circumstance told me by an old colored man named "Harry," who was in the habit, while I was with Col. Burr, of coming to his house to clean his boots and do little jobs. "Harry" had lived many years with the Colonel while the latter's residence was at Richmond Hill in the upper part of New York. The Colonel often had dinner parties, and after dinner the gentlemen would go out upon the back piazza to enjoy the air, and would amuse themselves by firing with a pistol at apples which "Harry" would throw up for them. Said "Harry," laughing in the way peculiar to an old African, "De Colonel would hit 'em almos ev'ry time while d'oder gentleman couldn't hit 'em at all."

The charge against Col. Burr of *treason* has formed a prominent part of his history. All the facts developed on the trial have been long since published, and it will not, of course, be expected that I should refer to them. I will say, however, that this was a subject upon which he was always disposed, whenever proper, to converse with those who were intimate with him. I myself have conversed with him upon it. He

said he had been entirely misunderstood and misrepresented as to the object which he had in view. He had never, he stated, any design hostile to the United States or any part of it. His object was, as he said, to make himself master of Mexico and place himself at the head of it, and if they had let him alone he would have done it. He seemed to entertain a great contempt for Gen. Wilkinson, who was in command at the South at the time, considering him a very weak man.

Col. Burr, like other great men, had some remarkable *eccentricities of character*. He was very fond of all sorts of inventions, and always trying experiments. He puzzled his brains for a long time to get some motive power which would avoid the necessity of using fire or steam, of which Livingston and Fulton then held the monopoly. He had models made, and I also got my ambition excited about it. But his efforts and my own philosophical powers and chemical knowledge fell short, after a hard trial, of accomplishing the object. One great end which he desired to attain in housekeeping was to *save fuel*—not money; and I have known him to go to an expense, I should judge, of forty or fifty dollars in contrivances to save five dollars in the value of wood consumed. When Quincy's soap-stone stoves were introduced his experiments were almost interminable.

He was very liberal and even reckless in spending money for certain purposes, while in others, such as bills of mechanics, he was very particular and scrutinizing. He liked to have a bill looked over very carefully, and reduced to as low an amount as the case would admit of, but, so far as I know, never practised any dishonesty or refused to pay any just debt which he had incurred. A Scotch carpenter, by the name of Andrew Wright, who did a great deal of jobbing carpenter's work for him, and whose bills it was amongst my duties to examine, finding the course pursued in relation to them, took it very good-naturedly, but adopted an ingenious expedient to secure a fair amount at least. He would make a gross charge for the job and then add the items in detail, carrying out also charges

for them. I will not say the amount was intended to be duplicated, but after the ordeal through which the bill passed, he got, probably, what was fairly due.

I stated in a former part of this paper that Col. Burr was very temperate in eating and drinking. Whilst that is true, it is not true that he was so in respect to *smoking*. He was an inveterate and constant smoker. He even had cigars of an extra length manufactured to enable him the better to enjoy the tobacco, and at the same time to avoid the necessity of lighting fresh cigars after others had been consumed. It was and is now to me incomprehensible how a man of his slender make could stand such a constant excitement of his nervous system and draw upon his secretory organs (for he was not a dry smoker) without being seriously injured by it. But I never noticed that they produced any deleterious effect. His constitution had no doubt been hardened by the exposures and discipline of his early military life, and this may be the explanation. What will you say when I tell you that in addition to this he took snuff?

He knew a good deal about horses, and could get more service out of one without injuring him than any man I ever knew. He took journeys often in a horse and gig, and I usually accompanied him. He would hire at a livery stable, and with a common horse would travel seven miles an hour all the day through, and would carry this rate sometimes through the second and sometimes the third day. His mode was to keep the horse up to that gait, but never to exceed it. He never attempted to pass a countryman in a wagon without asking his permission, and in this way he avoided all annoyances from dust in little races which might otherwise have taken place.

I have forborne thus far to refer to a matter connected with the character of Col. Burr and identified almost with his name, and although not within the plan with which I started in this notice, I ought not perhaps to omit it. I allude, of course, to his *gallantries*. This is a topic upon which it would be impossible to speak with any particularity without transcending that

limit of propriety within which all public discussions should be confined. I shall, therefore, speak of it in the most general terms. I do not believe that Col. Burr was any worse in this respect than many men of his own and of the present day who pass for better men. The difference between them is that he was much less disguised, and that he did not pretend to be what he was not. I think he was quite as much sought after by the other sex as he was a seeker. There seemed indeed to be a charm and fascination about him which continued even to a late period of his life, and which was too powerful for the frail and sometimes even for the strong to resist. I know that he has been accused of much wrong in that respect, and it may be with truth. I feel no disposition to justify him in his course, or even to palliate what must be regarded in the best aspect as a vice. But I have heard him say, and if it be true it is certainly much in his favor, that he never deceived or made a false promise to a woman in his life. This is much more than many can say who have a much better name than he has. His married life with Mrs. Prevost (who had died before I went into his office) was of the most affectionate character, and his fidelity never questioned. There is another thing, too, which I will add to his credit. He was always a gentleman in his language and deportment. Nothing of a low, ribald, indecent, or even indelicate character ever escaped his lips. He had no disposition to corrupt others. One other thing I will add in this connexion. Col. Burr, in every thing relating to business, and indeed in all his epistolary correspondence with men, had a special regard for the maxim that, "things written remain," and was very careful as to what he wrote. But with regard to the other sex, such was his confidence in them that he wrote to them with very little restraint.

Some will perhaps like to know what were his *religious sentiments*. I do not think he was a believer in the Bible as containing a Divinely revealed religion, nor in the superhuman nature of Christ and what are deemed the main points of the scheme of salvation through Christ. He was, how-

ever, very reticent in these respects, and may have been, as many are, more of a skeptic than a disbeliever. He went to church occasionally to hear some remarkable preacher, and always behaved reverently.

I must point you to one admirable and strong characteristic in him. He sought with young men in whom he felt an interest to graft them as it were with his indomitable will, energy, and perseverance. I can truly say, that although I was often overtaken beyond my powers and even to the injury, no doubt, of my health, so that his course seemed to me to be over-exacting and oppressive, yet that he constantly incited me to progress in all the various modes and departments of mental culture, even in music, the influence of which he deemed of great importance, although he had but little taste for and no knowledge of it himself; and that my success in life, so far as I have succeeded, has been owing to the habits of industry and perseverance which were formed under his training.

Col. Burr was rather under the medium height, but well proportioned, of light but sinewy frame, and of great powers of endurance both of body and mind. His gait was measured, and rather that of the soldier than the civilian. But he moved along so quietly that his pace, to some, might seem almost stealthy.

As to the *character of his mind* it would be probably presumptuous in me to attempt to analyse it. If I should express an opinion it would be that it was not large, comprehensive, and philosophical, but rather quick, penetrating, and discerning. He was a shrewd planner, and indefatigable and persevering in carrying out his plans, although he did not always succeed in accomplishing them. He was a good scholar, acquainted with polite literature, and spoke the French and Spanish—the former fluently. I think his heart was not in the profession of the law, but that he followed it principally for its gains. He was, however, a good lawyer, was versed in the common, civil, and international law; acquainted generally with the reports of adjudicated cases, and in preparing important

cases usually traced up the law to its ancient sources. But political and military life seemed to interest him more than any thing else, although he never neglected his business. He prided himself probably more upon his military qualities than upon any other. If he could have gratified his ambition by becoming King or Emperor of Mexico he would no doubt have been in his glory. But this was not to be. For years after I was in his office he continued the practice of the law, but with his advancing years his business gradually dropped off, although the fruits of the well-known Eden suits left him still a small fund. His alliance or rather *mésalliance* with Madame Jumel, and their divorce on her complaint, were among the later and more unfortunate events of his life. He was reduced gradually to obscurity and poverty, and died, as is known, on Staten Island with scarcely a friend at his side.

Thus terminated the career of one who had played so prominent a part on the great stage of public life in the days of Washington, Jefferson, and Hamilton.

The lesson which may be learned from his life and its termination is, that however distinguished a man may otherwise be, if he lacks those virtues which are recognised as being essential to the well-being of society, and sets at defiance the opinions and sentiments of the community concerning them, he can never permanently succeed. Such a course reacts upon its author, and there is an even-handed justice that commends the ingredients of the poisoned chalice to his own lips. He could have outlived the effect of the duel with Hamilton, and even the influence of his arrest and trial for treason, if his private character had been such as to secure the public respect and esteem. But unfortunately it was not. Yet it becomes our duty to judge our fellow-men charitably. Few of us can afford to do otherwise. We cannot tell what strong circumstances may have bent and permanently inclined his early disposition and principles, and it is not for us too harshly to condemn him. We should rather strive to think of him kindly when we contemplate his remarkable character and

career, learn all the valuable lessons we can from his good qualities, and mitigate, as far as we can, his bad ones.

We shall breathe now a little more freely, as we pass from the portrait which we have been for some time contemplating, to another; and that is of CALEB S. RIGGS, a gentleman who, in his day, was known principally as a great chancery lawyer.

Mr. Riggs kept his office in Pine street, New York, and was a remarkable man. He was well versed in equity-law and practice, and had probably the largest Chancery business of any lawyer at the New York bar. That was his particular department and specialty. Those were the days of huge bundles of papers and large bills of costs, when proceedings were paid for by the folio, and when a short story was usually spun out into a very long one. A bill in Chancery was a curiosity to a person who had never seen one, and the unlucky defendant found himself charged with a hundred things, and with making a hundred pretences to justify himself which he never dreamed of. The complainant was called in the bill "*The Orator*," and he was a very prolix one. After a cause was ripe for hearing on the pleadings and proofs, the latter of which were taken and reduced to writing in an examiner's office, it came on for argument before the Chancellor. At the time to which I refer, the celebrated and distinguished James Kent, father of the late Judge William Kent, was Chancellor. Mr. Riggs, of course, always had a pretty large share of the business to be done in court. He was very patient and thorough in his examination and preparation of a cause, and seldom failed of success where he ought to have succeeded. He was not an eloquent or very interesting speaker, but he was pertinacious in the extreme. His personal appearance was unique. I trust I shall not be considered as evincing any disrespect for his memory, for he was certainly an able man, when I state that his face was somewhat spare and sallow, and that the muscles of his countenance had a sort of smiling rigidity of expression which never varied during the whole course of an argument. When he

got going he moved along with a measured pace, and there was no stopping him. He was never discouraged by intimations from the court, however adverse. It was amusing, and indeed irresistibly ludicrous to an observer, to witness the scenes which would sometimes take place between him and the Chancellor. Mr. Riggs would often, in addressing the Court, take up a pen and hold it out horizontally before him, and one of his favorite expressions was "now I undertake to say." I recollect particularly one occasion when the Chancellor, who was a good-natured man, but had a limit to his patience, had heard Mr. Riggs through a long argument and was satisfied that he was wrong, and that the ground taken by him was untenable. He expressed this opinion to him in his off-hand way, and so decidedly, that it was plain he didn't wish to hear anything more. But Mr. Riggs was not to be thus put down. The Chancellor was seated in his chair in the courtroom in the City Hall, New York, with a window on one side looking towards Chatham street and a window on the other side looking towards Broadway. After the Chancellor had expressed his views, as just mentioned, Mr. Riggs began, "Now, if your Honor please" (balancing forward his pen), "I undertake to say"—"I don't care what you undertake to say, Mr. Riggs," says the Chancellor, "my mind's made up"—"But if your Honor would only hear—" "I have heard you fully, Mr. Riggs, and don't want to hear anything more." "But if your Honor please, there are some considerations which I think I could adduce which would"—with this the Chancellor waxed impatient, turned suddenly and looked out towards Chatham street, saying, "Talk away, but there's no use in it, my mind's made up." "Now if your Honor please," rejoined Mr. Riggs, "I think I may safely undertake to say—" Upon this the Chancellor twisted himself about and looked out towards Broadway, saying, "Talk away—talk away—talk all day, but it's of no use." In a moment or two the Chancellor shifted towards Chatham street, and then again towards Broadway, pretending not to hear, till at length

Mr. Riggs, without manifesting the least disturbance of mind, but finding it useless to continue longer, reluctantly, yet quietly and pleasantly, took his seat. This was, however, no sure indication that the case would be decided against him; for Mr. Riggs knew well, as everybody did, that if upon further reflection and further examination the Chancellor should be satisfied he was wrong, he would recede from what might have been a too hasty opinion.

Mr. Riggs occupied the highest position in social life, and was much esteemed for his amenity and private virtues.

I will next attempt to give you a glimpse of THOMAS ADDIS EMMETT. Mr. Emmett, as is well known, was one of the patriot exiles of Ireland, who came over to this country with Dr. McNevin, Mr. Sampson, and others. Though not so illustrious perhaps, in one sense, as his martyr-brother of that country, yet he was a man of the highest order of intellect and of the most noble qualities of character. As a lawyer he had no superior at the New York bar. He was both learned and eloquent, and shone with equal brilliancy before a jury and before the bench. His style of speaking was fervid and impassioned, and although he had a slight national accent and by no means an attractive face, yet so agreeable was his voice and so fluent and graceful his diction, that he constrained the attention and secured the admiration of his hearers. During an argument he would often get his left arm behind him, and if, as was sometimes the case, a quill pen (the only kind then in use) was in his hand, it would soon be ground up and fall in powder to the floor. Yet he never was over-excited, and at the close of an address relapsed at once into a state of serenity. He could bear an adverse decision most philosophically and tranquilly. I have seen him when his whole soul appeared to be engaged in an arduous effort, and when all his powers of mind and body were thrown into the highest state of excitement, and when he seemed sure of success, disappointed by an adverse result; yet he would take it with but the slightest if any evidence of disturbance. This struck me at

the time, as it does still, as a very rare quality. He was a man of a high sense of honor, and was never known to do, and was indeed incapable of doing, any thing that was mean, unworthy, or ungentlemanly. The principal points of some of his best legal arguments are to be found in the volumes of the law-reports of this State, but they can, of course, give no idea of his style. Mr. Emmett was of the full ordinary height, rather stout in person, with a fine head which was somewhat bald, was near-sighted, and used a single eye-glass, which was suspended in front. His honorable character and a respectable share of his talent descended to his sons Robert and Thomas Addis Emmett, the former of whom is still living in New York.

These are, of course, the merest sketches, or rather outlines—my whole object being to give you, as briefly as I can, a conception of the general and striking characteristics of the men of whom I speak.

I will next endeavor to give you some idea of another celebrated lawyer—WILLIAM SLOSSON. He kept his office for many years at the north-west corner of Nassau and Cedar streets. He was a slender man physically, of very little force of manner, but one of the most sensible and clear-minded men and best reasoners of his day. As a mere lawyer he certainly had no superior, and I think it is not too much to say that he may be justly considered as having been the most eminent man at the New York bar at the time of which I speak. No one was listened to with more respect by the judges or the bar, although his voice was somewhat feeble, and consequently not as effective as it would otherwise have been. He had a very extensive practice, both in the common-law courts and in chancery, and the wonder is now to me that with so slight a frame and delicate a constitution as he seemed to have, he was able to do justice to it. One of his most celebrated cases was one in which Col. Burr was opposed to him—the case of *Novion vs. Hallett*. It grew out of a capture of a vessel made by a little French privateer called the "*Marengo*." The capture was no doubt illegal, and Mr. Slosson

brought an action of *trover* in the Supreme Court to recover the value of the vessel and cargo. Burr, instead of attempting to maintain the legality of the capture, took mainly the ground that the Common-Law Courts had no jurisdiction when a vessel was taken as a prize-of-war, but that it was a case for the Admiralty Courts. The contest was long, and much learning was displayed on both sides, but Slosson succeeded. His success, however, was but temporary. The perseverance of Burr induced him to take the decision of the Supreme Court to the Court of Errors, where the judgment was unanimously reversed on the ground taken by Col. Burr. In this case at least Burr showed himself to be the better lawyer of the two. It was seldom, however, that Mr. Slosson failed in eventually establishing his opinions on legal subjects to be correct; and with regard to the case in question my impression is that no other available course was left open to Mr. Slosson at the time than the one he pursued.

The present Judge Slosson of New York is, I believe, a son of William Slosson.

It is with great pleasure that I next turn to present to you a hastily drawn portrait of ELISHA W. KING, another prominent member of the New York Bar in the time of which I speak. I spent some time in his office after I left that of Col. Burr. Mr. King was well known, and was indeed a favorite on Long Island, and particularly in Kings County, where he was engaged in the most important cases that were tried there; and he had a very handsome practice in New York. He was also an Alderman of the City of New York for some years at a time when it was esteemed an honor to hold that office, because who did hold it were worthy and honorable men. Personally Mr. King was of handsome exterior, and in conversation one of the most agreeable and affable of men; fond of social intercourse and capable of telling a good story; and owing to these qualities and his official influence he had hosts of friends. He was a fluent and forcible speaker, and tried a cause with admirable tact. He was on friendly and almost fa-

miliar terms with pretty much all the farmers and others who composed the jury, and was consequently always listened to with a favorable disposition on their part. He would never fail to amuse them with a good story in summing-up a case, would contrive to pass around his snuff-box among them once or twice, and unless his case was a very bad one indeed, he would generally win it. Although, as may be supposed from what I have said, Mr. King was a very genial man, yet he was also characterized by a remarkable degree of firmness and inflexibility. Those who imagined from his good-nature that his principles were as yielding as his disposition was gentle, found themselves wonderfully mistaken. His integrity was of the highest order, and his honesty of purpose was as firm as adamant. Mr. King was a very kind man, ever ready to serve a friend and to do a good act to others. He died in Brooklyn, and during his last illness received the affectionate visits of many of his friends. To those who knew and recollect him, and there are many still living who do so, it will be unnecessary for me to say that there are perhaps none to whose memory they can look back with more true esteem and regard. As an example of a professional man of unusual talent, who pursued an honorable and successful career, a faithful and able public officer, a kind husband and father, and a warm friend, few have been his equals.

After speaking of Mr. King in connexion with this county, my thoughts are naturally turned to PETER W. RADCLIFF, one of his cotemporaries, who kept his office in New York, but resided in this city. Mr. Radcliff was a remarkable as well as an excellent and able man. My friend N. F. Waring, Esq., was for several years a student in his office, and probably could give many interesting reminiscences concerning him. But I knew him many years, and was on terms of friendship and intercourse with him. When I say that he was a remarkable man, I mean in reference to his peculiar characteristics. He was a very precise man, and very methodical in what he did. He made out every night what he termed an

agenda—embracing all that he had to attend to the next day. This was on a narrow slip of paper, and as each matter received its proper share of attention it was struck off. He was a very industrious, pains-taking, and thorough man in examining the papers appertaining to a case, and in his investigations of the legal questions appertaining to them. His briefs were very full and his arguments thorough—so much so that Judge Edwards, one of our most able Circuit Judges, used to say of them that they were like a drag-net, leaving nothing behind them. Another remarkable feature in Mr. Radcliff's character was that, notwithstanding his admitted ability and industry, he seldom felt an entire confidence in the correctness of his conclusions. He could see some point of difficulty or thought he could see it. In consultations he would often evince this peculiarity, and a common form of expression with him when an answer was suggested to his difficulties was "*Quere de hoc*," tapping at the same time on his snuff-box. Mr. Radcliff was a gentleman of naturally a very warm and excitable temperament. But he was extremely kind and benevolent, and he had so disciplined himself that he never allowed himself to show anger or ill-feeling. I have seen his patience and temper so severely tried in the practice of his profession in court that his blood would become suffused and seem to be almost ready to spin through his face, and yet he would preserve his forbearance and moderation. He would be indignant, however, in denouncing fraud and wrong, and no one guilty of it could look to his gentleness to protect him from the severest condemnation. Mr. Radcliff had a very extensive practice in the courts of New York, and was engaged in some of the most important land and commercial cases. He ranked amongst the most respectable and able of the New York Bar. He was appointed, and served for several years, as First Judge of Kings County, the duties of which office he discharged with great ability and impartiality. As a private citizen no one was more universally or highly esteemed. He resided, as many will recollect, in a house on the north-west

side of Columbia street, and had a beautiful garden in the rear extending to the brow of the hill, which was filled with choice fruit trees, vines, flowers, and shrubs, in which he took great delight. By the grading of Furman street a great part of the slope of the hill which had formed the support of his grounds was cut off and his grounds gave way—his garden was ruined, and the beauty and charm of his residence destroyed. This was a severe blow to Judge Radcliff, and he never got over it. He sued the city for redress, but could not obtain it. The courts held that the city had a right to grade the street, and that his loss was *damnum absque injuria*—a damage without wrong. It was a hard case, and it seems to be hard law; but the Court of Errors affirmed the decision. The Judge's sensitive nature did not long survive this trial, and he died but a few years afterwards. There are few men upon whose memory those who knew him and who still live, will look back with more affectionate regard than upon his.

There are others whom I ought to mention, and of whom I may speak, if I should be spared to do so, at some other time. JOHN WELLS, the elegant and classic John Wells I may call him, is one of these, of whom as a man somewhat identified with Brooklyn, and holding a place at the bar second to no other lawyer of his time, it would be proper to speak at some length. But this paper is already sufficiently extended.

The men of whom I have endeavored to give you some slight idea were lawyers in the true sense of the term. They differed, no doubt, considerably from some of the lawyers of the present time, who share the professional business which is transacted in New York and elsewhere. There are several reasons why they did so. Population, commerce, and all the varieties of business have since that time very largely increased; the number of suits and the business requiring a lawyer's attention are probably twenty fold greater than they formerly were; and consequently cases must be prepared and disposed of with more rapidity than was then requisite. I trust I

shall not be considered unjust to the members of the profession of the present day if I also express the opinion that the *esprit de corps* which then characterized the profession is not now, generally speaking, equally great. I do not mean to say that there are not some shining and brilliant lights who are worthy exceptions. But of the profession taken at large, I think it will be admitted that it does not occupy so high a position as it did in the days of which I speak. It must be borne in mind also that the total relaxation which has been made in respect to the term of study and clerkship which was formerly required to entitle a young man to admission to the bar, has, in many instances, proved highly detrimental to the character of the profession, so that the general standard of attainment has become much reduced. This evil has been seen, and I am happy to believe that our judges, conforming to the wish of the profession, are disposed to require a more thorough examination as to qualification than has been adopted. Such an examination seems absolutely requisite when we consider that as the law now stands no term whatever of study or clerkship is prescribed.

The profession of the law is a noble one. Some of the most distinguished champions of civil liberty have adorned its ranks, and from those ranks some of the most eminent statesmen, both of England and America, have sprung.

In our present national struggle it has nobly responded to the country's call, and among others the names of the gallant and lamented Baker, of Butler, Sickles, and Banks, have become illustrious. Indeed I am informed by one who has occupied a position which entitles his statement to confidence, that the legal profession has furnished more officers to the army than any other profession or occupation.

Let us cherish the hope, then, that it may not lose its honorable character—that a just pride and laudable ambition, founded in an appreciation and love of true greatness, may animate its members, and continue to increase until it shall take that high position to which it is entitled and should

aspire, and in which it may command the respect and admiration of society.

HISTORICAL NOTES ON SLAVERY IN THE NORTHERN COLONIES AND STATES.

NO. I.—MASSACHUSETTS.

THE earlier records of the history of slavery in Massachusetts carry us back to the time of the Pequod War—a few years after the Puritan settlement of the colony. Prior to that time an occasional offender against the laws was punished by being sold into slavery or adjudged to servitude, but the institution appears first clearly and distinctly in the enslaving of Indians captured in war. We may, in a future article, add a sketch of the theories which were held to justify the bondage of the heathen, but at present limit ourselves to the collection of facts to illustrate our general subject. And at the outset we desire to say that in this history there is nothing to comfort proslavery men anywhere. The stains which slavery has left on the proud escutcheon even of Massachusetts are quite as significant of its hideous character as the satanic defiance of God and Humanity which accompanied the laying of the corner-stone of the Slaveholders' Confederacy.

The story of the extermination of the Pequods is well known. It was that warlike tribe who, in the early months of "that fatal year," 1637, were reported by Governor Winslow to Winthrop as follows:

"The Pecoats follow their fishing and planting as if they had no enemies. Their women of esteem & children are gone to Long Island with a strong guard at Pecoat. They propose there you shall finde them, and as they were there borne and bred, there their bones shall be buried, & rott in despite of the English. But if the Lord be on our side, their braggs will soon fall." *M. H. S. Coll.*, IV., vi., 164.

The extracts which follow explain themselves and hardly require comment.

Roger Williams writing from Providence [in June, 1637] to John Winthrop, says:—"I understand it would be very grateful

to our neighbours that such Pequots as fall to them be not enslaved, like those which are taken in warr; but (as they say is their generall custome) be used kindly, haue howses & goods & fields given them: because they voluntarily choose to come in to them, & if not receaved will [go] to the enemie or turne wild Irish themselves: but of this more as I shall understand. . . ." *M. H. S. Coll.*, IV., vi., 195.

Again [probably in July, 1637]: "It having againe pleased the Most High to put into your hands another miserable droue of Adams degenerate seede, & our brethren by nature, I am bold (if I may not offend in it) to request the keeping & bringing up of one of the children. I have fixed mine eye on this little one with the red about his neck, but I will not be peremptory in my choice, but will rest in your loving pleasure for him or any, &c." *M. H. S. Coll.*, IV., vi., 196.

Again [probably 18th September, 1637]: "Sir, concerning captives (pardon my wonted boldness) the Scripture is full of mysterie and the Old Testament of types.

"If they have deserved death 'tis sinn to spare:

"If they have not deserved death then what punishments? Whether perpetuall slaverye.

"I doubt not but the enemie may lawfully be weaknd and despoild of all comfort of wife & children &c., but I beseech you well weigh it after a due time of trayning up to labour and restraint, they ought not to be set free: yet so as without danger of adioyning to the enemie." *M. H. S. Coll.*, IV., vi., 214.

Later in the same year [Nov. 1637] Roger Williams, who had promised some fugitive slaves to intercede for them, "to write that they might be used kindly"—fulfilled his promise in a letter to Winthrop, in which after stating their complaints of ill usage, &c., he adds:

"My humble desire is that all that haue these poor wretches might be exhorted as to walke wisely and justly towards them, so to make mercy eminent, for in that attribute the Father of mercy most shines to Adams

miserable offspring." *M. H. S. Coll.*, IV., vi., 218, 219.

Hugh Peter writes to John Winthrop from Salem (in 1637):

"Mr. Endecot and my selfe salute you in the Lord Jesus, etc. Wee have heard of a diuidence of women and children in the bay and would be glad of a share viz: a young woman or girle and a boy if you thinke good. *I wrote to you for some boyes for Bermudas, which I think is considerable.*" *M. H. S. Coll.*, IV., vi., 95.

In this application of Hugh Peter we have a glimpse of the beginning of the Colonial Slave Trade.

He wanted "some boyes for the Bermudas," which he thought was "considerable."

It would seem to indicate that this disposition of captive Indian boys was in accordance with custom and previous practice of the authorities. At any rate, it is certain that in the Pequot War they took many prisoners. Some of those who had been "disposed of to particular persons in the country," *Winthrop*, I. 232, ran away, and being brought in again were "branded on the shoulder," *ib.* In May, 1637, Winthrop says, "We had now slain and taken, in all, about seven hundred. We sent fifteen of the boys and two women to Bermuda by Mr. Peirce; but he, missing it, carried them to Providence Isle," *Winthrop*, I., 234. The learned editor of Winthrop's Journal, referring to the fact that this proceeding in that day was probably justified by reference to the practice or institution of the Jews, very quaintly observes, "Yet that cruel people never sent prisoners so far." *ib. note.*

A subsequent entry in Winthrop's Journal gives us another glimpse of the subject, Dec. 26, 1637.

"Mr. Peirce, in the Salem ship, the Desire, returned from the West Indies after seven months. He had been at Providence, and broght some cotton, and tobacco, and negroes, &c., from thence, and salt from Tertugos;" *ib.* 254. Winthrop adds to this account that, "Dry fish and strong liquors are the only commodities for those parts. He met there two men-of-war,

set forth by the lords, &c., of Providence with letters of mart, who had taken divers prizes from the Spaniard and many negroes." Long afterwards Dr. Belknap said of the slave trade that the rum distilled in Massachusetts was "the mainspring of this traffick." *M. H. S. Coll.*, I, iv., 197.

Josselyn says, "That they sent the male children of the Pequets to the Bermudas." 258. *M. H. S. Coll.*, IV., iii., 360.

This single cargo of women and children was probably not the only one sent, for the Company of Providence Island in replying from London in 1638, July 3, to letters from the authorities in the island, direct special care to be taken of the "Cannibal negroes from New England." *Sainsbury's Calendar*, 1574-1660, 278. And in 1639, when the Company feared that the number of the negroes might become too great to be managed, the authorities thought they might be sold and sent to New England or Virginia. *Ib.*, 296.

The ship "Desire" was a vessel of one hundred and twenty tons, built at Marblehead in 1636, one of the earliest built in the Colony. *Winthrop*, I, 193.

In the Pequot War, some of the Narragansetts joined the English in its prosecution, and received a part of the prisoners as slaves, for their services. Miantunnomoh received eighty, Ninigret was to have twenty. *Drake*, 122, 146. *Mather's Relation*, quoted by *Drake*, 39. See also *Hartford Treaty*, Sept. 21, 1638, in *Drake*, 125.

Captain Stoughton, who assisted in the work of exterminating the Pequots, after his arrival in the enemy's country, wrote to the Governor of Massachusetts [Winthrop] as follows: "By this pinnace, you shall receive forty-eight or fifty women and children. . . . Concerning which, there is one, I formerly mentioned, that is the fairest and largest that I saw amongst them, to whom I have given a coate to cloathe her. It is my desire to have her for a servant, if it may stand with your good liking, else not. There is a little squaw that Steward Culacut desireth, to whom he hath given a coate. Lieut. Davenport also desireth one, to wit, a small one, that hath three strokes upon her stomach, thus: — ||| + . He de-

sireth her, if it will stand with your liking. Sosomon, the Indian, desireth a young little squaw, which I know not." *MS. Letter* in Mass. Archives, quoted by *Drake*, 171.

An early traveller in New England has preserved for us the record of one of the earliest, if not, indeed, the very first attempt at breeding of slaves in America. The following passage from Josselyn's Account of Two Voyages to New England, published at London in 1664, will explain itself:

"The Second of *October*, [1639] about 9 of the clock in the morning Mr. *Mavericks* Negro woman came to my chamber window, and in her own Countrey language and tune sang very loud and shrill, going out to her, she used a great deal of respect towards me, and willingly would have expressed her grief in *English*; but I apprehended it by her countenance and deportment, whereupon I repaired to my host, to learn of him the cause, and resolved to intreat him in her behalf, for that I understood before, that she had been a Queen in her own Countrey, and observed a very humble and dutiful garb used towards her by another Negro who was her maid. *Mr Maverick* was desirous to have a breed of Negroes, and therefore seeing she would not yield by persuasions to company with a Negro young man he had in his house; he commanded him will'd she nill'd she to go to bed to her, which was no sooner done but she kickt him out again, this she took in high disdain beyond her slavery, and this was the cause of her grief." *Josselyn*, 28.

Josselyn visited New England twice, and spent about ten years in this country, from 1638-39 and 1663 to 1671. In speaking of the people of Boston he mentions that the people "are well accommodated with servants . . . of these some are English, others Negroes." *Ibid.*, 182.

Mr. Palfrey says, "Before Winthrop's arrival there were two negro slaves in Massachusetts, held by Mr. Maverick, on Noddsle's Island." *History of New England*, II., 30, *note*. There is no evidence to sustain this statement, certainly nothing in the authority to which he refers. On the con-

trary, the inference is irresistible from all the authorities together, that the negroes of Mr. Maverick were a portion of those imported in the first colonial slave-ship, the *Desire*, of whose voyage we have given the history. It is not to be supposed that Mr. Maverick had waited ten years before taking the steps towards improving his stock of negroes, which are referred to by Joselyn. Ten years slavery on Noddle's Island would have made the negro queen more familiar with the English language, if not more compliant to the brutal customs of slavery.

Emanuel Downing, a lawyer of the Inner Temple, London, who married Lucy Winthrop, sister of the elder Winthrop, came over to New England in 1638. The editors of the Winthrop papers say of him, "There were few more active or efficient friends of the Massachusetts Colony during its earliest and most critical period." His son was the famous Sir George Downing, English ambassador at the Hague.

In a letter to his brother-in-law, "probably written during the summer of 1645," is a most luminous illustration of the views of that day and generation on the subject of human slavery. He says:—

"A warr with the Narragansett is verie considerable to this plantation, for I doubt whither yt be not synne in vs, hauing power in our hands, to suffer them to maynteyne the worship of the devill, which their paw waves often doe; 2lie, If upon a Just warre the Lord should deliver them into our hands, wee might easily haue men, woemen and children enough to exchange for Moores, which wilbe more gayneful pilladge for us than wee conceive, for I doe not see how wee can thrive untill wee gett into a stock of slaues sufficient to doe all our buisness, for our children's children will hardly see this great Continent filled with people, soe that our servants will still desire freedom to plant for themselves, and not stay but for verie great wages. And I suppose you know verie well how wee shall maynteyne 20 Moores cheaper than one English servant.

"The ships that shall bring Moores may come home laden with salt which may

bear most of the chardge, if not all of yt. But I marvayle Conecticott should any wayes hasard a warre without your helpe." *M. H. S. Coll.*, IV., vi., 65. E. Y. E.

Societies and their Proceedings.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Oct. 20, 1863.*—The stated monthly meeting was held, W. L. Newberry, Esq., President, in the chair.

The monthly additions to the Library (in all 701, from 54 contributors) included extensive publications of the "Royal Society of Antiquaries," at Copenhagen, the publications of the "National Union Association," of Cincinnati, and the "New England Loyal Publication Society," at Boston; besides numerous other publications relating to the present war of the Rebellion—among which was a lithographed view of Fort Sumter, after the late bombardment, from a member of Gen. Gillmore's staff, with an autograph letter from a "Freed man" of Port Royal, over fifty years of age, affording a striking illustration of intelligence, and rapid progress in adult elementary instruction.

From a gentleman connected with the United States Legation, at London, was received a beautiful book printed in a miniature type called "brilliant"—represented as "the smallest moveable type in the world; a page an inch square containing as many words as a page of a large octavo volume." The work is entitled "The Smoker's Text Book, by John Hamer, F.R.S.L. Printed and published by the Editor, 7 Briggate, Leeds, 1863." pp. 112.

To the Cabinet were presented a bow and arrows taken from Parashout, chief of the Siute tribe of Indians, after a fight near the Sevier river and Fillmore city, in the Territory of Utah, Sept. 5, 1855; also a preserved specimen of the "Joint Snake," recently taken at Lake View, Illinois.

The correspondence of the month (19 letters received and 66 written) was duly reported; and an extended communication was read, prepared by Rabbi Bernhard Felsenthal, of Chicago, entitled, "A contribution to the History of the Israelites of Chicago."

The paper, after preliminary remarks upon the sad fortunes of the Israelite race, and a notice of the remarkable coincidence, that "in the same year, when hundreds of thousands of Jews had to leave Spain—aye, on *the very same day*, when sixteen vessels with exiled Jews were sailing from the harbor of Carthage and going to various parts of Africa, Asia, Europe (Friday, Aug. 3, 1492), Columbus left the coasts of old Europe, to discover a new world, the home of liberty and of freedom of conscience"—proceeded to give particulars of the first Israelite colonization in Illinois, in 1841 or 1842, by a number of Jews from the city of New York, "mostly of Bavaria, in Germany." Its leader was a Mr. Mayer (now deceased). A section of land was purchased for the colony near Schaumburg, in Cook County, Illinois; but the greater part of the settlers soon after removed to Chicago. From this small beginning the Jews of Chicago have increased, until they now number in the city about three thousand souls.

Besides at Chicago, there are a few small congregations in the State, as "in Quincy, Peoria, etc.," besides a great number who live as farmers, mechanics, and country merchants, dispersed all over the state.

The first congregation in Chicago was formed under the name of "Kehillath Anshe Maarib" (Congregation of the Sons of the West), the date not given; afterwards a "Polish" congregation entitled "Bne Shalom" (Sons of Peace), its members chiefly from Prussian Poland; and more recently (in 1861) a congregation of "Reformed Jews" named the "Sinai Congregation."

Various benevolent associations, formerly existing, by delegates from eight Societies, united, in 1859, in organizing the "United Hebrew Relief Association," whose annual reports have been printed, and whose active

and efficient beneficence is worthy of notice.

Mr. Felsenthal appropriately commemorates the very commendable labors of the Israelites of Chicago, in advancing the interests of education, their several cemeteries, and the participation of the Jews in the professional and official honors of the city.

He adds, as an illustration of this patriotic devotion to the Republic, in the great pending struggle of the Rebellion, that one of the companies of the 82d Regiment of Illinois Volunteers (Company C), whose Lieut.-Colonel, E. S. Salomon, is a Jew, was raised among the Israelites of this city; who, within three days, in August, 1862, contributed for its organization and outfit more than ten thousand dollars, and paid liberal bounties to volunteers. Nearly one hundred volunteers of the Jewish faith went forth from the city of Chicago.

The Society's thanks were returned to Mr. Felsenthal for his valuable communications; and he, and Z. Eastman, Esq., U. S. Consul at Bristol, England, were elected corresponding members.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—*Boston, Oct. 7, 1863.*—A quarterly meeting was held this afternoon, Vice-President Moore in the chair.

Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, Corresponding Secretary, reported that he had received letters accepting membership from the following persons—John S. Howard, Harrison Ellery, and Rev. Wm. P. Tilden, of Boston, and Isaac Osgood of Charlestown, as resident members; and Martin B. Scott, of Cleveland, Ohio, as a corresponding member.

The Librarian reported that since the last meeting the following donations had been received:—Bound books 6, pamphlets 91, manuscripts 3.

William B. Trask, the historiographer, read an interesting memoir of Hon. Noah Martin, of Dover, N. H., Ex-Governor of New Hampshire, and former Vice-President of this Society for that State, who died

May 28, 1863, at the age of 62. Also of Hon. Luther Bradish, LL.D., of New York city, a corresponding member, Ex-Lieutenant-Governor of New York and President of the New York Historical Society, who died at Newport, R. I., August 30, 1863, in the 80th year of his age.

Rev. William Chauncey Fowler, LL.D., formerly Professor in Amherst College and now a resident of Durham, Conn., read a very elaborate paper entitled "Hints on the Ecclesiastical History of Connecticut." Dr. Fowler suggested the importance and spoke of the ample material for such a history. It should be written. Would it not, he said, tend to cause us to accept the induction of the past for the dreams of the present, and to secure a proper estimate of our honored ancestry.

Rev. Henry M. Dexter, of Boston, read a carefully prepared paper on the dates of the birth and death of Elder William Brewster. Of the former four different dates have been given, and of the latter two. He satisfactorily proved that his death occurred in April, 1644. In relation to his birth he stated that Mr. Elsievier of Leyden, had lately informed him by letter that he had discovered in the archives of that city an affidavit of Elder Brewster, dated June 25, 1609, by which we learn that he was then "aged 42 years." This makes him to have been born in the latter part of the year 1566, or early in 1567, which is two or three years later than the latest date previously given. This paper will be published in the January number of the Historical and Genealogical Register.

Col. Samuel Sweet, of Boston, exhibited original Silhouette likenesses of various American celebrities of the past generation which had lately come into his possession.

A committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year was chosen, consisting of the following persons:—William Reed Deane, George Mountfort, Frederic Kidder, Rev. E. F. Slafter, and John M. Bradbury.

The Secretary of the Directors announced to the meeting that the board had chosen at its meeting yesterday the following committee on publication:—John Ward Dean, William Blake Trask, Rev. Elias

Nason, William Henry Whitmore, and William Sumner Appleton.

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—*Worcester, Oct.*—The American Antiquarian Society held their annual meeting at their hall in Worcester. Hon. Stephen Salisbury, the President, was in the chair, who read the annual report of the council. This, an exceedingly interesting paper, dwelt upon the circumstance of the meeting being the fiftieth anniversary of the Society. The President stated that four of the original founders were living. These are Hon. Josiah Quincy, now 91, from whom he read an interesting letter, written with his own hand; ex-governor Levi Lincoln, of Worcester, 81; Dr. John Green, of Worcester, 80, who graduated at Brown University in 1804, in a class of twenty-two, as the youngest member, *eleven of whom are still alive*; and Rev. Dr. Jenks, who was the corresponding member in 1813, and is now 86.

The five Presidents of the Society have been Isaiah Thomas, Thomas L. Winthrop, Edward Everett, John Davis, and Stephen Salisbury. The President passed eulogies on the former Presidents and the founders of the Society. The Librarian, Samuel F. Haven, Esq., read his report, from which it appears that large additions have been made to the Library—which is in admirable order—the past year, and that it now numbers 32,329 bound volumes, with 3000 ready for the binder's hands; and that the additions since the foundation have averaged about seven hundred annually. After listening to the report of the Treasurer, the Society proceeded to choose officers for the year ensuing, when Hon. Stephen Salisbury was unanimously re-elected *President*; Rev. Dr. Jenks of Boston, and Hon. Levi Lincoln of Worcester, *Vice-Presidents*; Dr. Jared Sparks, *Secretary of Foreign Correspondence*; Hon. Benjamin F. Thomas, *Secretary of Domestic Correspondence*; Hon. Edward Mellen, *Recording Secretary*; Nathaniel Payne, Esq., *Treasurer*; and for *Councillors*—Isaac Davis, George Livermore, Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, Chas. Folsom, Ira M. Barton, Pliny Merrick, John P. Bigelow, Samuel F. Haven, Joseph Sar-

gent, Edward E. Hale; and for *Committee of Publication*, Samuel F. Haven, Edward E. Hale, Charles Deane.

Rev. Dr. Jenks next delivered a discourse on the occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the foundation of the Society; and was listened to with the deepest interest as he delineated, with richness of learning and simplicity of style, the half century's progress in antiquarian and historical inquiry. It was regarded by the members as worthy of his reputation, and received the hearty thanks of the Society. The meeting now adjourned.

The members then proceeded to the Bay State House, where, on the invitation of the Worcester members of the Society, those from other places enjoyed a *recherché* dinner, served in elegant style by Major Howe. Hon. Stephen Salisbury presided, who, after a felicitous strain of remark, called up Ex-Gov. Washburn, Ex-Gov. Lincoln, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Hon. Ira M. Barton, Rev. E. E. Hale, Hon. B. F. Thomas, and Richard Frothingham, who made brief speeches.

The whole occasion was one of great interest to the members. In addition to those named above as being present, there were Jared Sparks, the venerable Dr. Green, Hon. Isaac Davis, and Hon. Henry W. Cushman. The Society was never more prosperous than it is now.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*New York, Oct. 6, 1863.*—The New York Historical Society held a meeting in its rooms in Second avenue last night, and the proceedings were in honor of the memory of the late president, Mr. Luther Bradish. Rev. Dr. Dewitt, first vice-president, occupied the chair, and after referring to his early associations with Mr. Bradish, called on Gulian C. Verplanck, who made an address on the life and services of the deceased president. In concluding, he offered a series of resolutions appropriate to the occasion, and which embodied a suitable tribute to the virtues of the subject of the

remarks which he had made. Mr. Verplanck was followed by Messrs. Chas. King, of Columbia College; Rev. Dr. Tyng, Chas. P. Kirkland, and E. C. Benedict. Mr. Geo. Folsom read a letter from Wm. Beach Lawrence, in which the successful efforts of Mr. Bradish in Turkey to perfect the treaty between the United States and that country were specially referred to. The resolutions were unanimously passed, and the meeting adjourned.

Oct. 20.—A business meeting was held, Rev. Dr. Dewitt presiding.

After the usual preliminary proceedings the regular business deferred at the last meeting was transacted. The Hon. J. R. Brodhead read a very interesting account of a discovery made by him in his close and thorough investigation of the early history of the State in regard to Lord Cornbury, showing that besides his gross immorality and want of decency, his corruption and bigotry, he actually forged pretended instructions from his cousin the Queen. The paper of Mr. Brodhead is given in full in this number.

Geo. H. Moore, Esq., the Librarian, also read a paper on the heads of the Treasury Department from the commencement of the Revolution to our day, showing very interesting facts.

PENNSYLVANIA.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—*Philadelphia, Oct. 1, 1863.*—A stated meeting of this Society was held on Thursday evening at the house of Mr. Wm. S. Vaux; Joseph J. Mickley, President, in the chair.

An announcement having been made of the death of Mr. Richard W. Davids, one of our early and most esteemed fellow-members, and late Vice-President, a feeling of sincere regret pervaded the Society; remarks were made by several of the members present, eulogizing his character and acquirements, and lamenting the loss occasioned by his death.

The following preamble and resolution were adopted.

"Whereas, This Society has learned with the deepest regret of the untimely death of our late fellow-member and officer, Captain Richard W. Davids, who fell while gallantly defending the soil of his native State, at the battle of Gettysburg, on the second day of July last.

Resolved, That while yielding our humble submission to the inscrutable decree of an all-wise Providence, we take occasion to declare our high appreciation of the honorable and useful career, the elevated tone, warm feelings, and extended acquirements (particularly in numismatic science), which characterized in so marked a degree the life of the deceased, and to express our sense of the inestimable loss which this Society, and all devoted to its objects, have thus incurred."

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

HISTORICAL NOTES ON THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.—In the beginning the Treasury had many heads. It was a sort of Congressional hydra—one of those contrivances of the "fierce Democracy" against the "one-man power" of which they were all so jealous—hardly less in the control of the purse than the sword. A standing committee of five was appointed by Congress in February, 1776, for superintending the Treasury. This body seems to have had the name from the first of the Board of Treasury. Its numbers were constantly changing. It is perhaps impossible to prepare a complete list of them—there were at least twenty members of Congress who acted in the board between 1776 and 1779. Mr. Gerry, afterwards Vice-President of the United States, was as conspicuous as any other member of that body. In January, 1778, an order was made that any three of the members should form a board and be empowered to proceed to business.

In July, 1779, an ordinance was passed establishing a Board of Treasury. It was to consist of three commissioners, not members of Congress, and two members of Congress, any three to form a board for the despatch of business. Mr. Ezekiel Foreman, Mr. Jonathan Trumbull, Jr., and Mr. John Gibson were appointed commissioners under this ordinance. This modification of the Congressional committee system does not appear to have been found much more successful than the original plan. At any rate, disorder and confusion were the gradual results of the management by committees, etc., under the general supervision of Congress.

The very great derangement in financial affairs finally induced Congress in 1781, to place the Treasury Department under the superintendence of one individual. They came to this determination early in that year, and in September the Board of Treasury, which had been continued for a time at the request of the new "Superintendent of Finance," ceased from their functions. Robert Morris was the financier of the revolution. Of course, it is needless in this place to attempt any addition to the public knowledge of him and his services. I will, however, add here a curious fact, not generally known, which may be new to many, and is certainly interesting in this connexion.

When Congress concluded that it was necessary to employ a financier, they were of course led to inquire for a proper character to fill that office. Unable, as they thought, to discover such a one in this country, in whose abilities they had, or might have, sufficient confidence, they wrote to the famous Dr. Price a letter to induce him to come to America and accept an appointment under them for the superintendence of their finances. He acknowledged with gratitude his sense of the honor they had conferred on him in their application, and expressed his earnest desire to render every service in his power to aid the cause of America; but his advanced age and infirmities of body compelled him to decline.

Congress afterwards came to the conclu-

sion that in Mr. Morris, America possessed a man equal to the situation.

After the conclusion of the war, they again changed their system and placed the department of finance in commission, establishing a new board of three commissioners styled as before "The Board of Treasury." This was in May, 1784. These commissioners were to be taken, one from the Eastern, one from the Middle, and one from the Southern district. Several appointments having been made and declined, the board was finally constituted in the following year (1785) by the appointment and acceptance of Samuel Osgood, Walter Livingston, and Arthur Lee. These gentlemen were continued in office by a resolution of Congress in 1787, which fixed the end of their term on the 10th of November, 1789. They retained their places until the 11th of September, 1789, when under the new order of things established by the Federal Constitution, the Treasury Department was organized by Congress, and Alexander Hamilton was appointed the first Secretary of the Treasury.

It is not to be forgotten, however, that a Continental Treasurer was appointed as early as July, 1775. Indeed, there were two originally appointed, but one of them (George Clymer) resigned in August, 1776 (on being elected to Congress from Pennsylvania), and his office was discontinued. The first Continental Treasurer, however, Michael Hillegas, continued in office during the whole period of the war. Clymer was also one of the members of the Congressional Board of Treasury in 1777.

G. H. M.

THE NEW YORK BUREAU OF MILITARY STATISTICS.—The New York State Legislature of 1863 made provisions for putting into operation, an office for the collection and preservation of Historical Materials relating to the present war, which had been previously planned by Governor Morgan, during his official term; this plan was cordially approved and favored by Governor Seymour upon his entrance upon the duties of the Executive Office.

The labors of the new office may be briefly stated as follows:

1st. The collection of dates for the history of each regiment and battery, or other organization that has gone from the State to the war, including a minute account of its organization and services.

2nd. Biographical Materials of officers and men with every collateral topic tending to illustrate the subject, including portraits, memorials, funeral sermons, biographical articles in newspapers, &c.

3rd. An account of the efforts made by towns, cities, and counties, and by associations of every kind, towards raising men or means for the prosecution of the war, or for the relief of Hospitals.

In the labor thus attempted, an ample beginning has already been made. Rooms adjacent to the State Library at Albany have been assigned and fitted up; a series of blanks prepared and widely scattered, and an extensive correspondence has been opened, which begins to yield a harvest of results, from which the future historian will derive abundant aid. Nearly two hundred files of newspapers have been commenced, and the more important of these extend back to the beginning of the war. The series, where broken, is being supplied as far as possible.

Special effort is being made to collect pamphlets and documents relating to the war. Files of General Orders of most of the Departments have been collected, and are being received as they appear. The Bureau is the Custodian of the flags of New York Regiments that have been returned to the State authorities, and a portion of these, embracing such as have been formally presented to the Legislature, are being arranged for display in the Assembly Chamber. The remainder, and such as may be procured in the interval between this and the next session, will be presented in like manner, and then properly placed in the care of the Bureau as a part of its archives. An interesting collection of trophies and relics has been commenced, and will be increased as opportunities occur, and its series of photographs, maps, and illustrations which is forming, will in time

acquire great historical value. Measures have been taken to secure good negative plates of many of the barracks used by New York regiments while organizing for the service, and from these photographic prints can in future be made as required.

We have thus concisely stated the leading subjects of research proposed by this new, and in some respects novel department of our State government, without extending our notice of the results which are being obtained. To these the attention of those specially interested in historical researches is directed, in the hope that a knowledge of its merits will lead to a co-operation in an endeavor to extend its usefulness, by placing within its reach such additions to its collections as may render it more valuable as a repository of history.

There may be in the hands of every reader of these pages some publication of local interest having reference to the war, which of itself may have little value, but which, placed in the collections of the Bureau of Military Statistics, and properly indexed, may help to supply some fact not otherwise stated or elsewhere known, and thus tend to complete the record of these great historical events. The materials for a biography of every man who has joined the service should be collected. A journal of every march and of every incident of the war should be preserved. A file of every paper containing correspondence and narratives relating to the army should be procured and bound. Every flag of returned and disbanded regiments should be preserved, and if for particular reasons it cannot itself be placed in the State collection, at least a notice of where it is and something of its history should be made a subject of record. A statement of the efforts of localities in providing for the national emergency though which we are passing should be made upon responsible authority, and included in the general total of results.

The chief of the Bureau of Military Statistics, is Col. Lockwood L. Doty, who as private Secretary of Governor Morgan through the first two years of the war, and

subsequently for some months with Governor Seymour, has acquired a practical acquaintance with the subject which no other man has enjoyed. The several branches of labor have been placed in hands familiar with the duties required.

SPOT WHERE WASHINGTON DELIVERED HIS NEWBURGH ADDRESS.—As all are aware, some diversity of opinion has existed as to the *particular spot* where Gen. Washington delivered his Address to his officers after the circulation among them (Head Quarters being then at Newburgh), of the celebrated "NEWBURGH LETTER," which was generally supposed to have been written by Gen. John Armstrong. It has been the general belief that it was delivered in a small wooden building in Newburgh which stood at that time (now demolished) near the centre of the Western line of the old grave-yard (on Grand and Liberty streets), and known as the "Globe school house." In June, 1849, my father (Samuel W. Eager, deceased, who prepared the History of Orange County) had an interview with the late Robert Burnett, then living in New Windsor—who was a member of the Life Guard of Washington, and at the particular time was in command of Redoubt No. 3, at West Point, as a Lieutenant of Artillery, and who was present upon the occasion of the Address by special invitation of Washington. My father obtained from him a written statement as to the fact of locality, a copy of which I subjoin, and the original of which is in my possession, and which I have recently found among his papers.

JOHN M. EAGER.

I, Robert Burnett, of the town of New Windsor, in the county of Orange, do hereby certify, that, after the writing of the celebrated Letter at Newburgh by John Armstrong then an officer in the Continental Army, then stationed at Newburgh, New Windsor and at Washington Square, under the command of General Washington, and on a day appointed for a meeting of the officers by a notice distributed for that purpose, General Washington invited the officers to attend a meeting to be held

on a subsequent day, and on which day I was present, saw him arrive, dismount from his horse and take his seat. *The meeting was held at the building put up by the Army, called "THE TEMPLE."* Before the General read his Address, the Armstrong Letter was read by his order, and constituted the theme of his address.

"The Temple" stood on the ridge of land just South of Snake Hill which divided the two portions of the army—one on the East side, and one on the West of the ridge at the Square.

I, at the time, was a Lieutenant of Artillery and stationed at West Point at Redoubt No. 3, and by the invitation of General Washington attended the meeting and heard his address, which so eminently counteracted the effect intended to be accomplished by Armstrong's appeal to the *Army and its officers*.

I further certify, that I am now in my eighty-eighth year.

Dated, Newburgh, June 5th, 1849.

ROBERT BURNETT.

This paper was written by me under the dictation of Mr. Burnett on the day it bears date, and signed by him.

SAMUEL W. EAGER.

N. B. It may be a matter of interest to note the fact that the building called "the temple" was erected by those members of the Army who were Free-Masons. It was used by them as their lodge room. In a subsequent communication I will furnish you with some details of its erection, size, shape, &c.

J. W. E.

MANHEIM, PA.—About 1760 an eccentric German nobleman, Baron William Henry Steigel, purchased a tract of two hundred acres of land, and founded a town which he called Manheim, after his native city on the Rhine. The first house was what he intended to be a "castle" for himself. Its exterior presented nothing very remarkable, but the interior was arranged after a fashion peculiarly its own in some respects, and in others in imitation of old baronial residences of Germany. The walls of the principal rooms were covered with painted tapestry, representing a party

hunting with falcons; curiously figured tiles of porcelain ornamented the fire-places; in the second story was a large saloon having a pulpit at one end, where Steigel himself was accustomed to preach; and still other fixtures gave evidences of the odd notions of the proprietor. He had an interest in the Elizabeth Iron Works, and whenever he returned thence to his seat in Manheim, he was received—so says tradition—with a salute of cannons and instrumental music. In order to attract settlers to the incipient town, he erected Glass Works, where the manufacture of glass was successfully carried on for a number of years, and gave employment to many persons. These laborers constituted his congregation when he preached in his saloon.

The Glass Works have disappeared, but Steigel's house is still standing, and the walls of one of the apartments are still covered with the tapestry. A number of the porcelain tiles are also to be seen. This structure, in spite of its modern improvements, is well worthy of a visit. We suppose there is hardly, in the whole United States, another room like its tapestried parlor. Immediately opposite to the house is a large open square surrounded on all sides by buildings. It is an unmistakable evidence of the early German origin of the borough. Just such squares, although they are paved and have a huge "Brunnen" (well) in the centre, are invariably found in the small towns of Germany.

PIGMY OR LILLIPUTIAN GRAVES.—More than thirty years ago public attention was called by Flint to the existence of pigmy cemeteries on the Maramec river, Missouri. He says, "The affairs were of stone; the bones in some instances nearly entire; the length of the bodies was determined by that of the coffins which they filled; and that the bodies in general could not have been more than three feet and a half to four feet in length."

Soon after the discovery of these reported "Lilliputian graves" in Missouri, similar remains were found in White county, Tennessee.

The late Dr. Saml. Geo. Morton, of Philadelphia, discussed these alleged discoveries in a short paper before the Academy of Science, Philadelphia. Dr. M. had no anatomical remains from the Mareme, and of course could not enlighten the public on the subject of the discoveries thus made. He decided that the Tennessee remains were those of children, and, inferentially, that all "the so-called pigmies of the western country were mostly children." Dr. Morton's condemnatory opinions are too sweeping. Twenty years have elapsed since he wrote, and we hear nothing further of these reported discoveries. That the graves are there is true, but the character of their contents must now be determined. This I may promise you will speedily be done. The cysts opened a short time since, and referred to by the press of St. Louis, measure "six feet in length, and two and a half feet deep, built of flat stone."

The cubical tombs, or "lilliputian graves," as Flint calls them, will, I think, reveal interesting results on careful examination. If not those of pigmies—and I do not believe they are—or of children, then the bodies had been interred in a sitting position, the limbs flexed upon the trunk, as was widely practised throughout North and South America; or the cysts had served as mere depositories for orthological remains. This practice also widely obtained among our native tribes, as it was observed by the natives of antiquity. We have a case in point. Marquette's body was disinterred from its lonely resting-place on the lake shore by the Kiskakon Indians, among whom he had faithfully labored. "Dissecting it according to custom, they washed the bones and dried them in the sun, then putting them neatly in a box of birch bark they set out to bear them to the house of St. Ignatius, at Missilimakinac."—*Dablon's Narrative of Marquette's Expedition.*

ALL UP.—The following on this phrase (see H. M. Vol. v., p. 20) is worth preserving:

Do you remember when a mighty crowd
Througed thorough our streets with patriotic yells,
"ALL UP!" the cry from stentor lungs and loud,
And clangor awakened from a thousand bells?
I daily see along the path I go,
A wretched portrait of a wretched man
Turned upside down, in pitiable show,
And labelled "Traitor" for the town to scan.
Soiled and dishonored, given up to shame,
Where once held sacred as a thing of pride,
And in the glory of a well-earned fame
Was with the nation's wealth identified.
Alas! such preluding to what befel:
"All up" for Bell is now all up with Bell.

THE BUFFALO (vol. vi., p. 380; vii., p. 37, 103, 227, 262, 292).—Travellers reported "great beasts as big as two of our oxen" north of the river May, Georgia. (*Calendar of Colonial Papers*, p. 2.) The river May is now the Alatomaha, I believe. The above report is corroborated by the fact that we find a "Buffalo creek" one of the tributaries of the Saltilla, in that State.

Lawson, in his chapter on the Natural History of Carolina, 1709, p. 115, describes the Buffalo as a wild beast of America, which has a bunch on his back, as the cattle of the *St. Lawrence* are said to have. He seldom appears amongst the English inhabitants, his chief haunt being in the land of *Mississippi*. Yet I have known some killed on the hilly part of *Cape Fair* river, passing the Ledges of vast mountains from the *Mississippi* before they can come near us.

Filson mentions the Buffalo as an inhabitant of Kentucky in 1784, and the animal is represented as common between latitudes 42 and 37.—*Finlay's Western Territory*, 278, 320. E. B. O'C.

OLD BIBLES AND MAPS.—The following articles are mentioned in an invoice of goods sent from Holland to New Netherland, January, 1664:

12 <i>English</i> Bibles, value florins	30 00
1 pamphlet containing 3 placards relating to the Excise, ster.	14
1 Colored Map of New Netherland.	12
2 Common (plain) Maps of ditto.	8

E. B. O'C.

INDIAN NAME OF THE UPPER DELAWARE.—In Land Papers XL. 144, 146, Gerardus Van Inwegen, born in 1700, who always lived at Peenpack (Port Jervis, Orange Co.,) testifies in 1785 that the Delaware river above that place and its west branch, in Delaware co., N. Y., was called *Lama Sepos*, which William Cuddeback of the same place says is the name given it by the Delaware Indians, and means "Fish Kill"—(*Namaas* meaning Fish, and *Sepos*, river), "because they caught the Shad there and dried them at the cook-house," says Johannes Westbrook. E. B. O'C.

VERMILION SEA.—This name applied on some old maps to the Gulf of California, is a mistranslation of the Spanish *Mar Bermejo*—Red Sea, an appellation given by the Spaniards to the Gulf from its resemblance in shape to the celebrated gulf between Arabia and Egypt.

THE CELEBRATED LATIN LINE ON FRANKLIN.—In the last number of the *Atlantic Monthly* Mr. Sumner settles the authorship of the celebrated Latin verse written under the picture of Franklin, pronounced by Lord Brougham as probably the most felicitous adaptation of classical language that had ever been made:

"Eripuit cælo fulmen, sceptrumque tyrannis."

Lord Brougham errs in ascribing this line to Claudian—his error probably arising from a dim reminiscence of the following verse in the *Gigantomachia* of that poet:

Rapiat fulmen sceptrumque Typhæus.

Senator Sumner shows, in a most scholarly review of the literary, social, and political history contemporary with the publication of the motto as first applied to Franklin while he was in France, that the verse was written by M. Turgot after his retirement from the French Ministry, and finds its model in a verse of the Anti-Lucretius of Cardinal Melchior de Polignac:

"Eripuit fulmenque Jovi, Phœboque sagittas."

A PROPHECY IN JEST.—The following extract from a burlesque article in the *New Monthly Magazine* for 1821, (Vol. II.,) en-

titled "Specimen of a Prospective Newspaper, A. D. 4796," is curious:

"The army of the Northern States (of America) will take the field against that of the Southern provinces early next spring. The principal Northern force will consist of 1,490,000 picked troops. General Congreve's new mechanical cannon was tried last week at the siege of Georgia. It discharged in one hour 1120 balls, each weighing 500 weight. The distance of the objects fired at was eleven miles, and so perfect was the engine, that the whole of these balls were lodged in the space of twenty feet square."

A subsequent article in this specimen, states that "by means of a new invention, Dr. Clark crossed the Atlantic in seven days." How little did the writer anticipate that in forty years these, to him wild fancies, would be almost realized.

CHICAMAUGA.—A newspaper correspondent asserted that "in the *Indian* language" Chicamauga meant River of Death, and the statement has been very extensively copied. Such rash declarations have caused very many inveterate errors. The word will bear that meaning in no language known: and to give the meaning we must first ascertain to what language it belongs, and then endeavor to interpret it.

QUERIES.

UNDERGROUND RAILROAD—OLD PUB. FUNCT.—SAM.—At what time and with whom did the expression *Underground Railroad* originate? What was the date of the letter in which Ex-President Buchanan styled himself an *Old Public Functionary*, and to whom was it addressed?

Was there any meaning in the question, "Have you seen *Sam*?" so common in the days of Know-Nothing ascendancy. Can any reader of the *Magazine* refer me to a number of the *New York Tribune* published a year or two ago, in which an account was given of the origin and naming of *Tammany Hall*? RECTATOR.

HIAWATHA.—Was there ever such a personage in Iroquois legends? I have heard it stated that the story and name of Hiawatha were invented by the author of the *History of Onondaga county*, and copied into authoritative works as genuine.

THOMAS VERNON, JOHN BOWATER, &c.—On page 218, vol. i., Proud's *Hist. of Pennsylvania*, mention is made of Thomas Vernon, the person who was described in a late No. of your *Magazine*, as the purchaser of part of site of the present city of Philadelphia.

"Among the most eminent persons of this Society who settled in and near this place in these early times, were Thomas Vernon, John Bowater, John Minshall, Bart. Coppock, John Edge, and David Jones at Goshen. John Gibbons, Thos. Stanfield, John Cadwalader, James Thomas, Will Woodmanson, at Harold, John Simcocke, at Ridley, Nicholas Newlin, &c." Can any of your readers give any account of the persons therein named, and wherein consisted their "eminence?"

PHILADELPHIA.

BUNDLING.—Somewhere about the close of the last century, or the beginning of the present one, a comic poem on this subject was published in one of the Almanacs printed in the New England States. It was a very sarcastic production, and is supposed, in connection with other causes, to have had a very decided influence in breaking up that time-honored custom. The time of its publication must have been somewhere from 1780—1805. Can any one refer me to the Almanac in question, its name, date, and the whereabouts of a copy, which I can consult? H. R. S.

FUNK.—This name was originally Dutch, I believe. Capt. Martin Vonck was attached to Everken and Beneke's fleet at New Orange in 1674. In 1702, Bartolomeus Vonck was an applicant in New York for Naturalization, and I find the name of Peter Funk inserted in a Naturalization Bill which passed the Assembly in 1712. This reminding me of the modern applica-

tion of the last name to what are called "Mock Auctions," I am curious to know how it came to be identified with this modern system of swindling. Ω

BRAWLS.—Dr. Mathew Taylor, a physician of New York, died in 1688. Here are a few items from the inventory of his personal property, which will show the relative value of things in that day:

1 Common prayer book and 3 old Bibles.	£0 12 0
1 Parrot	2 00 00
1 Mulatto girl 21 months old.	5 00 00
1 pr. of Brawls.	0 4 6
What are "Brawls?"	E. B. O'C.

THE HOSACK MEDAL.—I should be obliged to any reader of the *Magazine* for a history of the "Dr. Hosack medal," of which I possess a copy, and observe it to be among the U. S. Mint list, though not as a National medal. W.

New York, October 17, 1863.

BUTLER POETRY?—In the Speech of General Butler, in answer to the address presented to him last Summer at the Academy of Music, occur the following:

"The mower mowes on tho' the adder may writhe,
And the Copperhead turn on the blade of the Seythe."

In the report in the *N. Y. Herald*, the lines were printed as prose. Were they original on that occasion? If not, where did they appear originally? Ω

EBENEZER BUSHNELL.—Can any of the readers of the *Historical Magazine* give any account of *Ebenezer Bushnell*, a printer of Norwich, Connecticut, who printed in the year 1791, an edition in 2 vols. of Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield*? C. I. B.

ALDEN FAMILY.—Can any reader of the *Historical Magazine* tell me where was the seat of the Alden Family, previous to the year 1620, and also, if there are those of the name now resident in England?

CAROLINE ALDEN.

Roxbury, Mass.

ANONYMOUS.—Who were the authors of these tracts?

1. Discourse concerning the currencies of the British Plantations in America, especially with regard to their paper currency. Boston, 1740. Reformed in London, 1751, and perhaps in 1750.

2. Liberty, a poem, lately found in a bundle of papers said to be written by a Hermit in New Jersey, * *

Philadelphia, 1769. 4°.

3. Money the sinews of trade. The state of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, considered with respect to its trade for want of a medium of Exchange, &c., &c. By a lover of his country.

Boston, N. E. 1731, 12°.

REPLIES.

POTOMAC (vol. viii., p. 247).—In Strachey's "Historie of Travaiill into Virginia" (p. 38, 98), this name is written "Patawomeck." This orthography lets us into its meaning. In the "Dictionnaire" appended to the work, "Potawaugh" is translated, *a porpus* (p. 192). The last syllable *eck*, with the euphonic *m* prefixed, is a frequent termination of locality; without the *k* it is the same. Thus the meaning of "Pat-a-wom-eck," or "Pot-a-waugh-meck," shortened into "Po-to-mac" by English usage, is "Porpoise River." The porpoise is enumerated among "the no mean commoditie of fish" in that region (p. 127.) C. B.

Brunswick, Me.

GOTHAM AND THE GOTHAMITES (vol. v., p. 252).—This satirical poem was written by S. H. Helbert Judah, Esq., a lawyer of New York, and involved him in a prosecution for libel, on General Mapes, Dr. Francis, J. S. Gardner, Esq., and Professor Moore, for which he was fined \$500, and a report of which will be found in Wheeler's Criminal Cases (vol. ii., p. 26.)

THE HOLLAND CLUB (vol. vii., p. 262).—This club is a private association in New York, which has not, however, yet issued any work.

WOOD'S N. E. PROSPECT (vol. 257; vii., 255, 290).—To the testimony as to the editorship of the edition of 1764 of Wood's New England Prospect, I would add that I have a copy with the familiar autograph of Dr. E. "A Eliot from the editor, N. Rogers, Esquire." L.

Boston, September, 1863.

Notes on Books.

The Barbarity of the Rebels as Shown in their Cruelty to Federal Wounded and Prisoners; in their Outrages upon Union Men; in the Murder of Negroes, and in their unmanly conduct during the Rebellion. By Colonel Percy Howard, late of the Royal Horse Guards. Providence, R. I. 1863. 8vo. 40 pp.

It is pleasant to find an English officer doing something to relieve his country and countrymen of the deep disgrace which their complicity in the brutality of the rebellion has brought upon them. Colonel Howard not only protests against them in the name of humanity, but even endeavors to awaken the English mind to the real facts.

Collections of the New Hampshire Historical Society, Vol. VII., containing, 1. Records of the New Hampshire Committee of Safety. 2. History of the Town of Chester. 3. The Valley of the Merrimack. 4. Change in the Merrimack River. Edited by Nathaniel Bouton, Corresponding Secretary of the N. H. Hist. Society. Concord: C. N. Lyon. 1863. 8vo. 442 pp.

This volume gives on its title-page a succinct contents well worthy of imitation, and the editor deserves credit *in limine* for the plan. The records are well worthy of preservation. Mr. Bell's Facts relative to the early history of Chester from 1720 to 1784, are unpretending and very interesting. Mr. Walker's address on the Valley of the Merrimack, and the other articles, are also valuable.

Western Missions and Missionaries, a Series of Letters by Rev. P. J. De Smet, S. J. New York: James B. Kirker, 1863. 12mo. 532 pp.

THIS is an interesting series of letters of a well known Catholic Missionary, relative chiefly to the missions in the Rocky Mountains, of which he may be considered the founder. A part of the work is, however, devoted to biographical sketches of some of his early companions, who have died amid their labors. It is a book containing much material for the ecclesiastical history of the West as well as entertaining reading.

Annals of the Army of the Cumberland, comprising Biographies, Descriptions of Departments, Accounts of Expeditions, Skirmishes, and Battles, also its Police Record of Spies, Smugglers, and prominent Rebel Emissaries. Together with Anecdotes, Incidents, Poetry, Reminiscences, etc., and Official Reports of the Battle of Stone River. By an Officer. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1863. 8vo. 671 pp.

THIS elegant volume, enriched with 73 elegant portraits on steel of Rosecrans and his generals with their staffs, appears just as the Government, in its inexplicable way, has brought the campaigns of the able leader to an end. The work before us is, with the exception of Chicamauga, the history of the whole campaign of Rosecrans with the Army of the Cumberland, and will be read with interest by those who desire to know more of that able general. To all it will be acceptable as the most instructive, cheering, and elegant book on the war.

The biographies of officers are complete, and their portraits are given from photographs taken in the field, and are accurate and lifelike.

The sketches of the several Army Departments will show to the uninitiated their practical operations.

The work accomplished by our army—its prominent battles, skirmishes, and expeditions—is given in full.

The spy and smuggling chapters are true in fact, and are not overdrawn, and illus-

trate some of the most remarkable and interesting phases of the Southern Rebellion.

The anecdotes and incidents are authentic, and, with three or four exceptions, are now first published.

The Appendix contains the official reports of General Rosecrans and General Bragg, of the Battle of Stone River.

As the profits of the work are to be devoted to the erection of a monument on the battle field of Stone River we commend the volume to our readers.

France, Mexico, and the Confederate States, by M. Chevalier; translated by Wm. Henry Hurlbut. New York: C. B. Richardson, 1863. 8vo. 16 pp.

French Intervention in America; or, a Review of La France, La Mexique, et les Etats Confédérés. By Vine Wright Kingsley. New York: C. B. Richardson, 1863. 8vo. 22 pp.

THE false, flippant pamphlet of Chevalier, or Napoleon, was evidently read in France, and deserves consideration here by all as an avowal of the intentions of Napoleon in regard to Mexico and the rebels. He is bent on making Mexico a French colony in fact, if not in name. To do this the United States must be broken in power, and therefore the rebellion is to be encouraged until it is strong enough to defy the North, and then weakened till it is unable to interfere in Mexico. Mr. Kingsley has ably refuted Chevalier.

Memoirs of Tarleton Brown, a Captain in the Revolutionary Army, written by himself; with a Preface and Notes by Charles J. Bushnell. New York: Privately printed, 1862. 8vo. 65 pp.

As the editor justly remarks, "the South has had few chroniclers," and hence the material for its revolutionary history is quite limited, and he has done a service in giving Capt. Brown's narrative in the elegant dress with which he is pleased to invest his privately printed volumes. Brown's services as a scout and in action under Marion, of whom a portrait by Anderson is given, were important; and he took the trail of a Tory with all the zeal of an amateur.

Journal of Solomon Nash, a Soldier of the Revolution, 1776, 1777. Now first printed from the original manuscript, with an Introduction and Notes by Charles J. Bushnell. New York: Privately printed, 1861. 8vo. 65 pp.

THE journals of private soldiers of the Revolution, of which, considering all things, many exist, are a matter of curiosity, not only, but often of real value. They are characteristic of the country. These soldiers were not ignorant, doltish men, nor on the other hand refined scholars, but they had generally a common-school education, and if they erred in orthography and violated rules of grammar, eschewed rhetoric, and gave information in a very blunt plain way, they have contributed not a little to the material for the history of the war. Nash's Journal is particularly interesting to New Yorkers, especially with Mr. Bushnell's elaborate notes and illustrations. His efforts to trace the personal history of Nash were fruitless, and we regret that he has not given to the public the story of his exertions, which deserved if they did not win success.

The Marching and Fighting of the Tenth Maine Regiment, also Departed Heroes and the Soldier's Dream. By Benjamin Russell, Jr., of Co. G. Boston: Morrell, 1863.

A DIVERTING metrical account of the services of the Tenth Maine, which shows that the mantle of Surgeon Waldo, whose verses on Valley Forge we lately gave, has descended to the brave soldiers of our day.

Constitutions et Règlements de l'Université Laval. Publié par ordre du Conseil Universitaire. Quebec: Coté, 1863. 8vo. 90 pp.

THE University Laval is one of the best ordered efforts to elevate the standard of collegiate education in America, and though it has not yet had the full measure of success which it deserves and will yet attain, affords matter for the consideration of all engaged in the cause of education.

A Narrative of the Life and Adventures of Levi Hanford, a Soldier of the Revolution. By Charles J. Bushnell. New York: Privately printed, 1863. 8vo. 80 pp.

MR. BUSHNELL, in his laudable antiquarian zeal, has here preserved the memory of a Revolutionary soldier, who claims our respect as one of the prisoners confined in the old Sugar House. Mr. Bushnell has worked up the reminiscences of Mr. Hanford into a graceful, interesting, and often eloquent narrative, instinct with true patriotic feeling.

The volume has portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Hanford, engraved by the first of American wood engravers, the venerable Anderson, and notes illustrating the narrative.

Retrospective,

LITERARY AND ANTIQUARIAN.

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.—Nothing perhaps has astonished the readers of English history more than the meagre account therein contained, of one of England's most remarkable sons. It is known to many on this side of the Atlantic, that an American has for many years been gathering everything relating to that remarkable man. He had long looked upon his neglect by Englishmen with no little surprise, and determined to remedy it as far as was in his power. He accordingly spent more than a year in searching the British archives for original materials which might aid him in his design. When Mr. Barrow's work was announced he hoped to see justice done to the career of Drake. And while this author did not lack a disposition to do ample justice to his subject, yet he failed to enlighten the historical student in many important particulars, although he brought to light many new facts and some unpublished letters of Drake. Up to the time Mr. Barrow published, nothing of importance had been issued since Dr. John

Campbell gave his elaborate biography in the *Biographia Britannica*. It is therefore gratifying to learn, as we do by a late number of the English *Notes and Queries*, that an English gentleman is now engaged upon a new memoir of Drake; and from the brief jottings from him in that work we are led to expect that we are in due time to have something more thorough than anything that has hitherto appeared.

That Sir Francis Drake was twice married, that the date of his first marriage, and that of the death of his first wife, have long been known, are facts not new here. Respecting reconciling the old Somersetshire legends with the true history of Drake, it would be about as absurd as to undertake to reconcile those of the lake at Blarney castle with the true history of Ireland. Those legends about Drake's "shooting the gulf" in his voyage round the world, and that of his appearing to his wife as a beggar, might be related in a book of Fairy Tales, but should hardly be introduced in authentic biography. As to the birth of Drake, the exact date has not been ascertained. That it was as early as 1541, has been pretty well established by an article in the *N. A. Review* for February, 1844. That it happened before parish registers came into use is quite likely. The time of his marriage with the Sydenham lady does not appear among our memoranda of Drake. It might be well for a writer in *Notes and Queries* to ascertain the date of this latter marriage before indulging in a reference to a disreputable story, as a possible parallel.

Respecting the parentage of the Admiral, it is hoped that his present biographer will be able to throw some new light upon it. That what Camden has told us, from Drake's own mouth, is substantially true there cannot be any doubt; that his father was driven by persecution to inhabit in an old ship, we have his own word—which is rather poetically, to say the least, represented by Mr. Motley in his history of the Netherlands. It is well established that his father's name was Robert, and that Robert was the third son of John Drake of Otterton, and that the Otterton family was a branch of the Ashe family. A copy of

the will of Sir Francis now before us establishes his connection with the Exmouth and Ashe families, to say nothing of his first patent of Arms to be seen in the Herald's College. The fact may yet be established that the Robert Drake, burnt at Smithfield in the reign of Mary, was the father of the Admiral. It is shown by Newcourt that he was deprived of the Rectory of Thundersley in Essex, 7 June, 1554, and by Fox, that he was burnt after lying near two years in prison in London.

As before intimated, we have much about Sir Francis Drake in all parts of his career; especially after his first passage with Capt. John Hawkins, from whose brother, William Hawkins, we know that Drake was related to them. But what the actual relationship was we have not been able to learn. Perhaps Drake's mother may have been a sister of Capt. Hawkins. We have seen in the little church at Saltash, inscriptions to many of the name of Hawkins; and at Saltash it is said Drake was married. It will be remembered that Plymouth is but a few miles from Saltash.

Perhaps, Mr. Editor, this is all I need trouble you with respecting reminiscences of Sir Francis Drake. Should you desire their continuance I will give you another paper for your next *Magazine*. ct.

Miscellany.

MR. MUNSELL announces a History of Duryée's Brigade; an octavo volume of 200 pages, printed in the most elegant style, on new type, and fine tinted paper of the best quality. It will contain a steel Portrait of Gen. Duryée, and will embrace a carefully prepared account of the organization and services of the Brigade commanded by Brigadier-General Abram Duryée, in the Army of Virginia and the Army of the Potomac, in 1862, from its formation till the reorganization at Bealton Station, Va., in November.

It will embrace Biographical Notices, Official Orders, and other documents of permanent historical interest.

The work will be issued whenever one hundred copies are subscribed for, at \$4 00 per copy.

A SOCIETY for the publication of manuscripts and rare books relative to American History, formed in Boston in 1858, under the name of the *Prince Society for Mutual Publication*, has decided to issue a reprint of Hutchinson's "Collection of Original Papers relative to the History of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay," 1768, with an Index and Notes. Very few copies of any book will be printed in excess of the number of members, and they will be sold for the benefit of the printing fund.

ANCIENT WINDSOR.—A Supplement to "THE HISTORY AND GENEALOGIES OF ANCIENT WINDSOR, CONN.," containing many important corrections and additions which have accrued since its publication in 1859, has been published by Dr. Stiles.

HENRY B. DAWSON has nearly ready an edition of the *Fœderalist*, on which he has been long engaged.

The text of this edition is that which the Authors printed to influence the action of the people in the ratification of the Constitution by the State of New York. The Introduction embraces a review of the political condition of New York in 1787; the causes which led to the preparation of this work; the persons who wrote it; and the effect of its publication, together with a bibliographical description of the several editions, as far as they have been found. The notes will contain the various unauthorized changes which have been introduced from time to time, in different editions of the work, together with MS. notes which have been found in the copies formerly owned by General Hamilton, Mr. Madison, Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Fisher Ames, and Chancellor Kent, and other Historical, Political, and Legal information collected from the writings of General Hamilton, Chief-Justice Jay, Mr. Madison, and others,

much of which will appear for the first time in this work.

MR. WM. A. WHEELER, of Dorchester, has in an advanced state of preparation, and will soon publish, a novel work, on which he has been for some years engaged; viz., "An Explanatory and Pronouncing Dictionary of the names of noted fictitious persons and places, including celebrated Pseudonyms, surnames bestowed upon eminent men, and such analogous popular appellations as are often alluded to in literature and conversation."

THE PAPERS OF HON. SAMUEL W. EAGER.—The many valuable Revolutionary papers and incidents of the Revolution, collected and written by the late HON. SAMUEL W. EAGER OF NEWBURGH, NEW YORK, have fallen into the possession of his son, John M. Eager, of this city. The possessor has, at our request, promised us a regular monthly contribution from them. The late Mr. Eager (who was the author of the History of Orange County) was one of the best Revolutionary and local historians of the State.

NEW NETHERLAND REGISTER.—Dr. O'Callahan has nearly ready for the press, a Register containing the names of all those persons who held office in New Netherland, under the Dutch West India Company or its governors. It will embrace the periods between 1638 and 1674, and the territory from the Delaware to the Connecticut Rivers. In order to preserve the character of the work, it will be accompanied by a Dutch title-page, and have other antique features in harmony with the men and their times. Munsell will print it.

ERRATA

To Mr. Brodhead's Paper; Hist. Mag. for Nov. 1863.

Page 329, 1st col. line 24 from top, for "139" read 359.

" " 2d col. line 17 from top, for "7" read 6.

" 330 2d col. line 9 from top, for "claim" read clause.

" 331 1st col. line 2 from top, for "Truman" read Freeman.

" " " line 7 from bottom, for "certainly" read clearly.

THE
HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

VOL. VII.]

DECEMBER, 1863.

[No. 12.

General Department.

EXTRACTS FROM REV. MICHAEL WIG-
GLESWORTH'S DIARY.

BY JOHN WARD DEAN OF BOSTON.

I lately prepared a brief memoir of Wigglesworth, which was printed in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, for April, 1863. Among the materials used in compiling it, were three of his manuscript commonplace books belonging to the Historic Genealogical Society. These volumes were formerly the property of Mr. Charles Ewer, first President of that Society, who had long been collecting materials relative to the author of the *Day of Doom*. Two other volumes of this series have lately been found among Mr. Ewer's effects, and have been presented by his sister to the Society. From one of them, which has something of the character of a diary, and gives curious information concerning his literary and personal history, I make a few extracts for the *Historical Magazine*. To copy the whole that is interesting would make too long an article. I shall therefore give selections only. The account of his visit to Bermuda, especially, is worth printing entire. Rev. Dr. McClure evidently had the loan of this volume, and probably of the whole series, when he compiled the memoir of Wigglesworth for the *Bi-Centennial Book of Malden*.

There are many contractions in the manuscript, some of which it would be difficult to represent with the ordinary type; and so, to prevent mistakes, I have written them all in full.

"*July 30, 1659.* I have thoughts of a journey to Rowley. My ends are these; 1. To comfort my distressed friends. 2. To advise about my own health and laying down my work. 3. To advise and help about ordering the goods, to receive our part, and prevent my father's from scattering by parcels. 4. To right our accounts about monys *lent and sent** from me by Brother Hobson." This was William Hobson, of Rowley, who married Anne Reynier, sister of Wigglesworth's first wife.

December 21—no year, but probably 1659. A record of the death of his wife this day, with the particulars.

January 29—no year, but probably 1661-2. "I desire with all my heart and might to serve my Lord Christ (who is my best and only friend and supporter) in finishing this work which I am preparing for the press, acknowledging that the Lord hath dealt abundantly better with me than I deserve, if he shall please to accept such a poor piece of service at my hands, and give me leisure to finish it. * * * And who can tell but this work may be my last; for the world now seem to account me a burden (I mean divers of our chief ones) whatever their words pretend to the contrary." The work referred to in this entry was the *Day of Doom*. On the next page, without date, I find; "It pleased the Lord to carry me through the difficulty of the forementioned work, both in respect of bodily strength and estate, and to give vent for my books, and greater acceptance than I could have expected; so that of 1800 there were scarce any unsold (or but few) at the year's end; so that I was a gainer by them and not a loser. More-

* First written "used," which is erased, and the words in italics interlined.

over, I have since heard of some success of these my poor labours. For all which mercies I am bound to bless the Lord. Who am I, &c.? About 4 years after they were reprinted with my consent, and I gave them the proofs and marginal notes to affix."

On the next page, without date: "After the first impression of my books was sold, I had a great mind to go to Bermuda and found many incouragers and incouragements thereto. Providence made way for it wonderfully, by providing John Younglove to go with me, by sending over Mr. Barr from thence, who both informed me of the place, incouraged me by the healthfulness of it, moderate and temperate weather, cheapness of diet, &c., and also he hiring a vessel for his return, accommodated me. The Lord also ordered it so that I got a pretty competent estate to take with me. Physicians also incouraged me (except Mr. Winthrop, whose counsel came too late, nor did his reasons seem sufficient) so we set sayl about the 23rd of Sept. 1663. Our voyage was long, and the later part of it very tedious by stormy weather and cross winds, so that it was a full month ere we got thither, by which long and tedious voyage, no doubt, I received much hurt, and got so much cold as took away much of the benefit of that sweet and temperate air, and so hindered my recovery, and lost me much of that little time that I stayed there. Yet I did accustom myself to the air more than I could here, or can do to this day, the calmness and gentle warmth of the winter there, giving me much advantage that way which I want here in New England."

Being oppressed by the heat of May, he feared that of the summer; and, accordingly, after about seven and a half months' stay, he prepared to return. He had, he writes, "a short and comfortable return, the Lord sending us moderate weather, and bringing us into Charles river in 12 days. * * * I have found more love from the people generally (both church and town) since my return than I did before, and they have done more for me of their own accord when left to their liberty, than

they had done for some years before I went away. * * * What shall I render to the Lord for all his benefits? How mysterious are his dealings, and his ways unsearchable! He brings meat out of the Eater, O blessed be thy gracious and holy name most dear Father."

Sept. 17, 1669. "I have long been employed in a great work, composing Poems about the Cross. I have already found exceeding much help and assistance from Heaven, even to admiration, so that in 3 weeks time I have transcribed 3 sheets fair, and made between whiles above 100 staves of verses beside. Some dayes the Lord hath so assisted me that I have made near or above 20 staves. For which great mercy I bless his name from my soul." The work on which he was now engaged was *Meat out of the Eater*. Perhaps the reflections recorded in the preceding extract may have suggested the subject and title.

Sept. 29. "The Lord did assist me much this day, so that I wrote 5 sides fair, and made 11 or 12 staves more, though the day was cold, and I wrought with some difficulty. *Laus deo*."

Oct. 15. "I am now upon the last Head (Heavenly Crowns &c)."

Oct. 28. "My Birth day, and it was the birth day of this book, it being finished (*i. e.* fully composed) this morning." It was no doubt from this entry that Rev. Dr. McClure obtained the birth-day of Wigglesworth.

This book furnishes the authorities for most of the statements relating to Wigglesworth that I quoted, in my article, from the *Bi-Centennial Book of Malden*. The authority for the following, however, I have not yet found:—

"When about twenty-two years of age, he was invited to preach at Malden. It was some five months before he concluded to accept the invitation. He supplied the pulpit a year and a half, being much troubled to decide what his duty might be, before he was fully inducted into the pastoral office."

Possibly Rev. Dr. McClure may have obtained these facts from another volume of

the series of commonplace books, which I am informed Mr. Ewer had, and which was loaned to a friend, but was never returned.

The volume from which I have made the foregoing extracts, contains considerable writing in the autograph of the poet's son, Prof. Edward Wigglesworth, D.D., of Harvard College. This writing consists of an autobiography of the professor in two parts—the first dated Jan. 21, 1711, and the second, Sept. 13, 1718; "a Confession of Faith offered at my admission into Rev. Mr. Sewall's church in Boston, Sept. 19, 1718;" and some memoranda relative to his family and other matters. He does not give the date of his own birth, which has not yet been discovered. The charge which his father, whose death occurred "on the Lord's day, June the 10th, 1705," gave to him, with his blessing, on his death-bed, is recorded here. His mother is described as "an affectionate, charitable, praying saint."

I will here repeat the request, which I made in the *Historical and Genealogical Register*, to persons having copies of Wigglesworth's works, whether perfect or imperfect, that they will send me collations of their copies, so that I may identify the different editions.

HISTORICAL NOTES ON SLAVERY IN THE NORTHERN COLONIES AND STATES.

Continued from page 345.

NO. II.—MASSACHUSETTS.

WE come now to the era of positive legislation on the subject of human bondage in America. Mr. Hurd, the ablest writer on this subject, says:

"The slavery of Indians and negroes in the several colonies originated under a law not promulgated by legislation, and rested upon prevalent views of universal jurisprudence, or the law of nations, supported by the express or implied authority of the home government." *Law of Freedom and Bondage*, § 216, vol. I. 225.

Under this sanction slavery may very properly be said to have originated in all

the colonies, but it was not long before it made its appearance on the colonial statute book in Massachusetts. The first colonial statute establishing slavery by law is to be found in the famous CODE OF FUNDAMENTALS, OR BODY OF LIBERTIES OF THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONY IN NEW ENGLAND, established in 1641. These liberties had been, after a long struggle between the magistrates and the people, extracted from the reluctant grasp of the former. "The people had long desired a body of laws, and thought their condition very unsafe, while so much power rested in the discretion of the magistrates." *Winthrop*, I. 322. Never were the demands of a free people eluded by their public servants with more of the contortions as well as wisdom of the serpent. *Compare Gray in M. H. S.*, III. viii. 208.

The scantiness of the materials for the particular history of this renowned code is such as to forbid the attempt to trace with certainty to its origin the law in question. It is, however, obvious that it was made to provide for slavery as an existing, substantial fact, if not to restrain the application of those higher law doctrines, which the magistrates must have sometimes found inconvenient in administration. The preamble to the Body of Liberties itself might have been construed into some vague recognition of rights in individual members of society superior to legislative power—although it was promulgated by the possessors of the most arbitrary authority in the then actual holders of legislative and executive power. *Compare Hurd's Law of Freedom and Bondage*, I. 198. Had they only learned to reason, as some of the modern writers of Massachusetts history have done on this subject, the poor Indians and Negroes of that day might have compelled additional legislation if they could not vindicate their rights to freedom in the general court. For the first article of the Declaration of Rights in 1780, is only a new edition of "the glittering and sounding generalities" which prefaced the Body of Liberties in 1641. Under the latter human slavery existed for nearly a century and a half without serious challenge, while under the former it was abolished by inference by a

public opinion which still continued to tolerate the slave trade.

But to the law and the testimony. The ninety-first article of the Body of Liberties appears as follows under the head of

*"Liberties of Forreiners and Strangers.—*91. There shall never be any bond slaverie, villinage, or Captivitie amongst us unless it be lawfull Captives taken in just warres and such strangers as willingly selle themselves or are sold to us. And these shall have all the liberties and Christian usages which the law of god established in Israell concerning such persons doeth morally require. This exempts none from servitude who shall be Judged thereto by Authoritie."*M. H. S. Coll., III. viii. 231.*

There is no reason to doubt the authenticity of the ancient MS. which was the foundation of the very able and instructive paper of the late Mr. Francis C. Gray on the Early Laws of Massachusetts, as a part of which the Body of Liberties was printed in 1843.

Of the first printed edition of the laws no copy is known to be extant. This is much to be regretted, as the comparison might possibly throw some light on the change in the law which appears in all the printed editions now known to exist. Although hitherto unnoticed we regard it as highly important—for it takes away the foundation of the grievous charge against that God-fearing and law-abiding people, that "if no person was ever born into legal slavery in Massachusetts, there was a most shocking chronic violation of law in that Colony and Province for more than a century, hardly to be reconciled with their historical reputation."

In the second and earliest printed edition now believed to be extant, that of 1660, the law appears as follows, under the title—

*"Bond-slavery.—*It is Ordered by this Court and Authority thereof; That there shall never be any bond-slavery villinage or captivity amongst us, unless it be Lawfull captives, taken in just warrs, *or such as shall* willingly sell themselves, or are sold to us, and such shall have the liberties, and christian usage, which the Law of God established in Israel, concerning such persons,

doth morally require, provided this exempts none from servitude, who shall be judged thereto by Authority. [1641]" *Mass. Book of the General Lawes and Libertyes.* Folio. Cambridge, 1660, p. 5.

The words in italics appear only in the corrected copy, which (formerly the property of Secretary Rawson, who was himself the Editor of the volume) is now preserved in the Library of the American Antiquarian Society at Worcester.

It is plain, however, that the printed text required correction, and although no better authority can possibly be demanded than that of the editor himself—it is confirmed by the subsequent edition of 1672, in which the same error, having been repeated in the text, is made the occasion of a correction in the printed table of errata. There is a want of accuracy even in this correction itself, but the intention is so obvious that it cannot be mistaken.

Under the original law the children of enslaved captives and strangers might possibly have claimed exemption from that servitude to which the recognized law of nations assigned them from their birth; but this amendment, by striking out the word "strangers," removed the necessity for alienage or foreign birth as a necessary qualification for slavery, and took off the prohibition against the children of slaves being "born into legal slavery in Massachusetts."

It is true there is little probability that in those days the rights of these little heathen, born in a Christian land, would have been much regarded, or that the owners of slave parents would have had much difficulty in quieting the title by having the increase of their chattels duly "adjudged" to servitude "by authoritie"—still there might have been color for the claim to freedom, which this amendment effectually barred.

Thus stood the statute through the whole colonial period, and it was never expressly repealed. Based on the Mosaic code, it is an absolute recognition of slavery as a legitimate status, and of the right of one man to sell himself as well as that of another man to buy him. It sanctions the slave trade, and the perpetual bondage of Indians

and negroes, and entitles Massachusetts to precedence over any and all the other colonies in similar legislation. It anticipates by many years anything of the sort to be found in the statutes of Virginia or Maryland, and nothing like it is to be found in the contemporary codes of her sister colonies in New England. *Compare Hildreth*, I. 278.

Yet this very law has been gravely cited in a paper communicated to the Massachusetts Historical Society, as an evidence that "so far as it felt free to follow its own inclinations, uncontrolled by the action of the mother country, Massachusetts was hostile to slavery as an institution." *Proc. M. H. S.*, 1855-58, p. 189.

And with the statute before them, it has been persistently asserted and repeated by all sorts of authorities, historical and legal, up to that of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth, that "slavery to a certain extent seems to have crept in; not probably by force of any law, for none such is found or known to exist." *Commonwealth v. Aves*, 18 *Pickering*, 208. *Shaw, C. J.*

The leading case in Massachusetts is that of *Winchendon vs. Hatfield in error*. IV. Mass. Reports, 123. It relates to the settlement of a negro pauper who had been a slave as early as 1757, and passed through the hands of nine separate owners before 1775. From the ninth he absconded and enlisted in the Massachusetts Army among the eight months' men at Cambridge in the beginning of the Revolutionary War. His term of service had not expired when he was again sold, in July, 1776, to another citizen of Massachusetts, with whom he lived about five weeks, when he enlisted into the three years' service, and his last owner received the whole of his bounty and part of his wages.

EDOM LONDON, for such was the name of this revolutionary patriot, in 1806 was "poor," and "had become chargeable" to the town in which he resided. That town magnanimously struggled through all the Courts, from the Justices Court up to the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth, to shift the responsibility for the maintenance

and support of the old soldier from itself to one of the numerous other towns in which he had sojourned from time to time as the slave of his eleven masters. The attempt was unsuccessful—but it is worthy of notice—as Chief Justice Parsons in the decision on the appeal stated several very important points concerning the laws of slavery in Massachusetts. He said—

"Slavery was introduced into this country [Massachusetts] soon after its first settlement, and was tolerated until the ratification of the present Constitution [the Constitution of 1780.] . . . The issue of the female slave, according to the maxim of the Civil law, was the property of her master."

With regard to this latter point Chief Justice Dana, in directing a jury, in 1796, had stated as the unanimous opinion of the court, that a negro born in the State before the Constitution of 1780, was born free, although born of a female slave.

Chief Justice Parsons, however, very justly said of this statement, that "it is very certain that the general practice and common usage had been opposed to this opinion."

Chief Justice Parker, in 1816, confirmed this view of the subject by his predecessor. *Andover vs. Canton*, 13 Mass. Reports, 551-552.

"The practice was . . . to consider such issue as slaves, and the property of the master of the parents, liable to be sold and transferred like other chattels, and as assets in the hands of executors and administrators." He adds "we think there is no doubt that, at any period of our history, the issue of a slave husband and a free wife would have been declared free."

"His children, if the issue of a marriage with a slave, would, immediately on their birth, become the property of his master, or of the master of the female slave."

The Articles of Confederation of the United Colonies of New England, 19th May, 1643, which commence with the famous recital of their object in coming into those parts of America, viz: "to advance the kingdome of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to enjoy the liberties of the

Gospell in puritie with peace," practically recognize the lawful existence of slavery.

The fourth Article, which provides for the due adjustment of the expense or "charge of all just warrs whether offensive or defensive," concludes as follows:—

"And that according to their different charge of eich Jurisdiction and plantacon, the whole advantage of the warr (if it please God to bless their Endeavours) whether it be in lands, goods, or PERSONS, shall be proportionably divided among the said Confederats." *Hazard II. 3. Plymouth Records: IX. 4.* The same feature seems to have remained in the Constitution of the Confederacy to the end of its existence. See *Ratification of 1672. Plymouth Records, X. 349.*

The original of the Fugitive Slave Law provision in the Federal Constitution is to be traced to this Confederacy, in which Massachusetts was the ruling colony. The Commissioners of the United Colonies found occasion to complain to the Dutch Governor in New Netherlands, in 1646, of the fact that the Dutch agent at Hartford had harbored a fugitive Indian woman slave, of whom they say in their letter: "Such a servant is parte of her master's estate, and a more considerable parte than a beast." A provision for the rendition of fugitives, etc., was afterwards made by treaty between the Dutch and English. *Plymouth Colony Records: IX. 6, 64, 190.*

Historians have generally supposed that the transactions in 1645, in which Thomas Keyser and one James Smith, the latter a member of the church of Boston, were implicated, first brought upon the colonies the guilt of participating in the traffic in African slaves.

The history which we have given of the voyage of the first colonial slave-ship, the *Desire*, shows this to have been an error, and that which we shall give of these transactions will expose another of quite as much importance.

Hildreth, in whose history the curious and instructive story of New England theocracy is narrated with scrupulous fidelity, gives so clear an account of this business as to require little alteration, and we

quote him with slight additions, and references to the authorities, which he does not give in detail.

"This affair has been magnified by too precipitate an admiration into a protest on the part of Massachusetts against the African Slave trade. So far, however, from any such protest being made, at the very birth of the foreign commerce of New England the African Slave trade became a regular business. The ships which took cargoes of staves and fish to Madeira and the Canaries were accustomed to touch on the coast of Guinea to trade for negroes, who were carried generally to Barbadoes or the other English Islands in the West Indies, the demand for them at home being small. In the case referred to, instead of buying negroes in the regular course of traffic, which, under the fundamental law of Massachusetts already quoted, would have been perfectly legal, the crew of a Boston ship joined with some London vessels on the coast, and on pretence of some quarrel with the natives, landed a 'murderer'—the expressive name of a small piece of cannon—attacked a negro village on Sunday, killed many of the inhabitants, and made a few prisoners, two of whom fell to the share of the Boston ship. In the course of a lawsuit between the master, mate and owners, all this story came out, and one of the magistrates presented a petition to the General Court, in which he charged the master and mate with a threefold offence, murder, man-stealing, and Sabbath-breaking; the two first capital by the fundamental laws of Massachusetts, and all of them 'capital by the law of God.' The magistrates doubted their authority to punish crimes committed on the coast of Africa; but they ordered the negroes to be sent back, as having been procured not honestly by purchase, but unlawfully by kidnapping." *Hildreth: I. 282. Mass. Records: II. 129, 136, 168, 176, 196. III. 46, 49, 58, 84. Winthrop's Journal: II. 243, 379.*

In all the proceedings of the General Court on this occasion, there is not a trace of anti-slavery opinion or sentiment, still less of anti-slavery legislation—though

both have been repeatedly claimed for the honor of the colony.

E. Y. E.

JOURNAL OF A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER IN 1776.

WE are indebted to a friend for the following curious diary of a private soldier during the stirring events around New York in the beginning of the Revolution :

JOURNAL OF THE CAMPAIGN.

JULY THE 21ST, 1776.

We left home and marcht Down as far as John Rankin's tavn. on the Great road twoard York Town Where we Stayd waiting for more men to joyn us till Thursday the 23 when we marcht as far as rawl's tavn where we stay'd Till Sunday the 26 then we marcht into Yorktown where We Staid Till Tuesday the 28 and then marcht on towards Lankester Where we Ariv'd the next Day in the Evening and Stayd all night and marcht Next Day about twelve a Clock nothing material hapen'd.

friday on the Evening the first of august We arivd in the City of Philadelpa and Staid thare Untill thursday the 7 of August and then marcht Down to the river Dalaware and Went on board of a Shallop We Sayd up the river untill We came to trenton Where we ariv'd on the 9 Instant Nothing Strange happenning on the Water

We Lodged in trenton all night in a Meeting house and next morning We marcht on about Six miles and came to princeton a fine Little Town where we lodged in a meeting house and next morning we pursued on our Journey a bought Six miles where We haldd a bought Two hours and then marchd on untill We came to bruns Wig a Smart town Situated on the River of Rarriton Where we Lodged in the barn and next Morning we pursued on our Gorney a bought four miles untill We Came untill a Small Village Called Kingston and from thence untill we came to piscataway a small Village and from thence untill we came to a small Village Cal'd bonum's town and From thence we marcht on About Seven miles untill We came to Wood-

bridge a Small Town Where We Lodged In a prespeterian meeting house for four Days.

while We Stayd at woodbridge we frequently went Down to the Sound which was a bought one mile when We Could See the English and Talk to them a cross the Sound Where they Ware inCamp in Stratan Iland

While we Stay'd At Woodbridge orders came to us To See who Would turn ought and who Whould not, to march to Newyork, and upon the orders Being red to us, Capt. Aston's and Capt. Nelson's and Capt Quiggle's Companey's all turn'd ought to march, and Capt. farrow and his Company would not.

on our march Nothing Strange hapen'd from trent town untill We came to Woodbridge we marcht on a bought four miles To wards New York When an Express came ryding after us and told that the Enemy was Alanding ought of Stratain Iland on our Shore between The blazing Star and woodbridge and the order was for us all to turn back Which Done upon our Comming to Woodbridge it was a false a Larm. We marcht Right back a Bought ten miles untill we came to Elizabeth town a Smart town Where We lodged in a Scoolhouse And next morning We marcht on till about six miles till We came to Newark a Smart Town Where we arivd the 18 of august and lodged in a prespeterian meeting house untill the 20 Instant And then marcht on a bought four miles untill We came to two Midling Large Rivers the one Cal'd pesink and the other hackandsack.

We Was fery'd over these Rivers and marcht a bought two miles And came to a Small town Cald bergin about two miles This side of York City Where We got orders to stay where We Lodged in a barn.

While We Stayd there orders Was Given for Sum Ryfelmenn to go Down to Bergin point it was about Seven miles from bergin accordingly There was Eighteen men turn'd ought to Go Down We arivd there About Sum half a hour high Where they English Was a parading. our orders

Was to take to Fences and fire upon them Which We did and made them Go from their parade. We fired severall Rounds at them and then Got Orders to march of When We marched a bought one Quarter of a mile they the Enemy fired Six twelve pounders at us but Did us no harm and We Returned to bergin that night and In a few Days after We had an acount that the Enemy Intended to Land and Attack us Which We had heard of by two Deserters we lay on our arms all night but they did Not Land and upon the 23 Day of August they Enemy Landed upon Long Iland and they kept Fighting till the 27 Day and then our people retreated of by night and Got of all there Cannon and Goods and they 22 Day Joined they flying Camp and on the 6 of September we had orders to march to forth Constitution a bought ten miles above bergin Which accordingly we Did Where We ariv'd on the 7 Day and Encampnt there

this forth lies on a very high hill on the bank of the north river And is a Strong place and on the Sixteenth Instant there Was a battle between the English and our people in York Iland Which we had a full View of, it being a bought one mile and a half Distance the Enemy Was Defeated and Lost three brass field pieces And two Wagon Load of Guns but What Was killd of they Enemy Was unnown to us and our people had twenty kil'd and fifty Wounded and in a few Days after there was an a Larm Came to our Camp That the Enemy Was a Landing between our forth and Newyork upon hearing this news there Was one hundred men order'd ought of our battallion as an advance Gard in order to hinder they Enemy of Landing we marcht Down They river a bought five miles untill We seen that it Was a false report and then We returned to our Camp the Same night.

Nothing Strange hapening in the Camp only What is usuall to all Camps untill the Ninth of October when three of The English Ships attempted to pass our forth then there Was a terrible Cannoneading but the Ships past the foarth and Got by but sefer'd Greately in time of the Cannoneading

our Encampment ware all ordered up under arms the amount of a bought three thousand and on the 12 Instant the Enemy Sent their Shipping up the East River and they attempted to Land their men above Kings Bridge but Was repulst twice And the Same Day our Encampnt Was all under arms In order to Asist our army if Occasion In York Island and on Sunday The 27 Day of October thare Was Two Engliss Ships Came up The North River to our forth—to Cover their men or Land and the fired very smartly at our men in their Lines and Our men fired very smartly at them from our forth and We hold Down two Eighteen pounders right for ninst their Ships and they Ware forst to Cut their Caples and towe their Ships of they Ware so Damagd and the had a Smart Engagement on York Iland they Same time there Was nothing Strange hapen'd In our Camp only What is Usal in Such places till The 6 Day of november then There Was 3 Ships Came up They North river and past Our forths With ought fireing only one Gun but they Ware Greatly Damaged for there was A Great Cannoning Eading and there was one of the Trayn Cild with his own cannon in our forth there Flying reports Daylee in our Encampment about the Enemy Alanding up or Down the North River but all false And on the 12 Day there Came an a Larm for all our brigade to Get under arms And march Down to the ferry Then there Was 3 Companey's ought of Each Battallion To March over the River When hearring thiss news they hole brigade Was Willing To Go Over but they Would Not bee alow'd of by the Genl.

on the 14 of November I went over to York Island Where we Culd See they Regellers Quite playn and talk to them across the river that runs by kings bridge And the Senterryes Ceeps A fireing at one another and on November the 15 they Engliss Surrounded our man upon York Iland and Drove them ought of our Lines and fort them to forth Wasenton Where there Was a Great number of both partyes Slain but there Was two for one kil'd of they Engliss for one of ours and There was 2 thousand and one half of our men taken prisoners

that Same Day. In our forth they had it to Give up for want of more men for they reg^s. they ware 10 to one and that Same Night our men ware all taken to Yorktown and in our Camp there was an Express that they Enemy was alanding Just by our ferry our orders was to parade With ought beating they Drumes to atack them in the night but when We went there it wass a false a larm and We ware forst to ly under our arms all night for fear of their Landing and on November The 20 Day they Enemy Landed their men at Dobes's ferry and at bulls ferry and fornenst our forth to the amount of about 10 thousand and next morning they Generall's orders Was Make they best Way We Cud of and Severalls left their Goods in they Camp and made of and there was a Great many Was taken that Got Drunk With they Sutlers Ligure and nocked they heads ought of the hogsheads and the 21 Day we went over hakensac and was drawn up to Line of battle but the Englass made of and on the 23 Day We had orders to march and We marcht as far as Rhaysink bridge And Lodged there all night and Next Day We marcht as far as New York and there We Stopt till farther orders but to bee ready at a minits Warning for the Enemy was a marching after us and they Suppost that they ware 4 to one in number and here We ware rayn forst to the mount of a bout 3 thousand men and the 26 Day there wass an alarm in the town that the Regulars wass a bought 4 miles from us then Generall orders Was for to Get our Guns and a Coutermenents where we ware reddy in one Quarter of an our and marcht to meet them Wee marcht about 2 miles When our brigade halded and two more marcht on then we ware ordered to our Quarters again but to be reddy at they firing of 2 field peeces and on the 27 Day we ware alarmd a Gayn Just in the Evening where we ware all Drawn up in one line then there Wass Orders for two brigades to stand Guard all night and Sentrys through the town our wass to ly on our arms and to bee reddy in one minutes warning then in morng. Before Day we ware all under arms and our orders wass to march to

brunswick and the 29 Day We marcht a bought 7 miles out of brunswick and Lodged in a barn.

December the 1 Day orders Wass to march to brunswick and our brigade marcht in Good Spirits within a mile of the town then orders wass for us to retreat back there as a Great firing with their field peeces that for some time then Wee marcht to Trent Town and there remaynd till the December the 6 then we ware ordered over the river of Daluaware where We ware forst to ly ought in the woods night and Day for the regulars wass at the other side and they ware firing feild peeces at one another till the 26 Day then that our men went over—

Societies and their Proceedings.

MASSACHUSETTS.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Boston, Nov. 1863.*—At a stated meeting of this Society, held in their hall in Tremont street, in addition to interesting communications on various subjects of historical interest made by several members, tributes were paid to the late Lord Lyndhurst, an honorary member, and Mr. William Sturgis, a resident member, recently deceased. The President, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, in referring to the first named, said:

We may not forget, gentlemen, that since our last monthly meeting two names of more than ordinary significance have been stricken from our rolls; one of them the name of an honorary, and the other of a resident member. You would hardly pardon me for omitting some brief notice of them before passing to the regular business of the day. The Rt. Hon. Sir John Singleton Copley, Lord Lyndhurst, died in London on the 11th of October last. He was elected an honorary member of this Society in February, 1858, and his letter of acceptance was reported by our Corresponding Secretary at the ensuing May

meeting. He was a native of this city, having been born in Boston on the 21st day of May, 1772. His father, who was also a native Bostonian, left America in 1774, with a primary view to the more favorable pursuit of that career as an artist, in which he afterwards acquired such eminent distinction. For this purpose, he went first to Italy; but in the following year he sent for his family, who had remained in Boston, to join him in London. The young Copley was thus taken, at only three years of age, to the land which was chosen for him by his parents, and which was destined to be the scene of his long and brilliant life. He is said to have been a passenger, with his mother and sisters, in the very last ship which left our shores under British colors before the battle of Bunker Hill, sailing on the 27th of May, 1775.

* * * * *

In the year 1817, or as some accounts have it, in 1818, he entered the House of Commons, and from that time became conspicuous in public life. His energy and self-reliance, his industry, ability, and eloquence, soon secured for him the highest legal and political honors of the British Empire. The details of his public career belong to more extended notices, and to other occasions. It is enough to say here, that he became successively Solicitor-General, Attorney-General, Master of the Rolls, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and three times Lord Chancellor. Since his retirement from all official duties, except those which devolved on him as a member of the House of Lords, by virtue of the peerage conferred on him in 1827, he has been hardly less prominent in the public eye than when he held the great seal. He was one of the few parliamentary orators, of late years, who commanded attention beyond the limits of his own land, and whose speeches, on foreign and domestic questions alike, were read with interest and eagerness in all parts of the world.

* * * * *

Lord Lyndhurst revisited his native land in 1796, when he was only 24 years of age, and while he was still connected with the

University at Cambridge as a travelling Fellow. Two letters written by him in Latin, agreeably to the requisitions of his fellowship, during this visit, are still extant, and our honored associate, Mr. Everett, promises to send us copies of them at some future day. I know not whether his presentation to Washington is mentioned in either of them, but he seemed always proud of recalling that fact. He ever evinced a deep interest in the condition and welfare of our country, keeping up a constant correspondence with relatives and friends in Boston, and always giving a cordial welcome to such Americans as were commended to his acquaintance. No one who has enjoyed his hospitality will soon forget his genial and charming manners, and the almost boyish gaiety and glee with which he entered into the amusements of the hour.

The last time I saw him, less than four years ago, he rose from his own dinner table, and placing one arm on the shoulder of our accomplished associate, Mr. Motley, and the other on my own, he proceeded towards the drawing-room,—remarking playfully, as he went, that he believed he could always rely safely on the support of his fellow Bostonians. Living to the great age of nearly ninety-two years with almost unimpaired faculties, taking a lively and personal interest to the end both in public affairs and in social enjoyments, and dying at last the Senior Peer of England, his name and fame will not soon be forgotten. It may safely be said that Boston has given birth to but few men—perhaps only to one other, Franklin—who will have secured a more permanent place in the world's history. A portrait of him might well be included, at some future day, in the Historical Gallery of illustrious Americans which we are gradually accumulating, and would form an appropriate companion-piece to that of our venerable senior member (Mr. Quincy), of whom he was a contemporary, correspondent, and friend. Meantime the Society may not think it unfit to place upon their records the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the death of our late

distinguished Honorary Member, Lord Lyndhurst,—a native Bostonian, and whose life covers the whole period of our existence as a nation—this Society cannot fail to recognise the close of a great historical career, which has reflected honor at once on the land of his birth and the land of his adoption.

The resolution was seconded by Dr. Sparks, and after remarks by him, by Hon. James Savage, and by the venerable Josiah Quincy, was unanimously adopted.

The President (Mr. Winthrop) then proceeded as follows:

The Hon. William Sturgis died in this city on the evening of the 21st of October, at the age of eighty-one years. Born on Cape Cod, and taking naturally to the sea as the field of his early enterprise, he soon rose to the highest rank as a navigator. His voyages to the Northwest coast, and China, and the East Indies, at a time when our commerce with those regions was in its infancy, were frequently attended with adventures and perils of an almost romantic character. They served at once to display and to develop the extraordinary energy and bravery of his nature. Quitting the sea with a large fund of commercial experience, and establishing himself in a mercantile house in Boston, he became one of our most successful, enterprising, and eminent merchants, as well as one of our most esteemed and valuable citizens.

Wherever he was, on sea or on shore, he exhibited a sagacity and an intellectual vigor of the highest order. Few men of any profession have surpassed him in clearness of comprehension, in quickness of perception, or in practical common sense. And no man surpassed him in the courage to declare and defend his own opinions, whatever they were. Frequently a member of both branches of our State Legislature, he was distinguished for his readiness and ability as a debater. It was a rare thing for any of them to get the advantage of him in off-hand, or even in more deliberate discussion. Nor was his pen less ready than his tongue. His frequent contributions to the public journals in former years,

and his written reports in the Legislature and elsewhere, would compare well with those of our most trained scholars. During the controversy between Great Britain and the United States on the subject of the Oregon boundary, his personal acquaintance with that Territory, and his familiarity with the whole history of its discovery, were of the highest importance to our Government.

The lecture which he delivered on this subject before the Mercantile Library Association of our city, and which was printed at the time, was one of the most interesting and valuable discussions of the question; while his private correspondence with distinguished statesmen, both at home and abroad, was well understood to have had no small influence in bringing the controversy to an amicable and satisfactory issue. It was only a few months since that our departed associate and friend promised me that he would put this correspondence into a shape to be preserved in the archives of our society, and I trust it may still find its appropriate place here.

I need not say that he had given other evidences of his interest in our welfare. You have not forgotten the announcement at our last annual meeting, that he had made a donation to our treasury of the whole amount needed to complete the discharge of the mortgage on this building. Finding, as one of the committee to examine our accounts, that \$1200 would accomplish that result, he volunteered to send me his check for the same, on the simple condition that his name should not be published in the newspapers.

Mr. Sturgis has thus entitled himself to be gratefully remembered among our benefactors, as well as among our most respected and distinguished associates, and I am sure you will all concur in the adoption of the customary resolution, which I am instructed by the Standing Committee to report as follows:

Resolved, That this Society has heard, with deep regret, of the death of their valued associate, the Hon. William Sturgis, and that the President be directed to name

one of our number to prepare a Memoir of him for our Transactions.

The motion submitted by the President was seconded in a feeling eulogy by Hon. C. G. Loring, who was followed by Josiah Quincy in interesting reminiscences on his old friend; and then the motion was unanimously adopted.

Josiah Quincy now presented to the Society manuscripts of great value, among which was a journal kept by a Bostonian from May, 1775, to August, 1776, which elicited remarks from several members; and Charles Deane, Esq., read and commented on several original letters of Phillis Wheatley, the negress poet of the Revolutionary period.

After a most interesting meeting, the Society adjourned.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—*Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 4.*—A stated meeting was held this afternoon, Vice-President Moore in the chair.

Rev. Mr. Bradlee, the Corresponding Secretary, reported that since the last meeting letters, accepting the membership, had been received from the following gentlemen, namely: *Honorary*—Rev. E. A. Dalrymple, D.D., of Baltimore, Md., in place of the late Hon. Noah Martin. *Resident*—Jonathan Tenney, of Boscawen, N. H.; James Reed, M. Field Fowler, Elbridge Torrey, and Frank F. Fowler, of Boston.

Mr. Sheppard, the Librarian, reported the donations during the past month, viz. nineteen volumes, sixty pamphlets, and a large number of manuscripts and newspapers. Among the most valuable donations were some ancient manuscripts, including two volumes of personal and literary memoranda of Rev. Michael Wigglesworth, from the estate of the late Charles Ewer, first President of the Society, presented by his sister, Miss Charlotte Ewer; and a large native map of Kanazawa, once a large commercial city in Japan, and several newspapers published in the English language at Yokohama, in 1862, namely, the *Japan Herald* and the *Japan Express*,

presented by Captain Charles A. Ranlet. The newspapers are fac-similes of the editor's copy, the blocks being cut and the papers printed by natives.

Amos Otis, of Yarmouthport, exhibited a drawing of the old vessel of which he gave an account to the Society in July last (*ante*, p. 256), which vessel has again been covered by the sand. The drawing was made from measurements obtained while the vessel remained uncovered.

Rev. George H. Hepworth, of Boston, gave some account of the history of the lower portion of the Mississippi river, with a description of the historic localities he had visited while serving in the army in those regions. His remarks were listened to with deep interest.

Mr. Sheppard appealed to the members to support by a more liberal subscription the Society's organ—the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, now about to commence its eighteenth volume. Mr. Sheppard spoke in high terms of the advantages derived by the Society and the public from the publication of the *Register*.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—*Boston, November 5.*—The monthly meeting was held on Thursday, at the usual time and place. Mr. Colburn, Vice-President, presided in the absence of the President. After the regular business of elections and donations, the Secretary exhibited several medals, which are of considerable interest, and were much admired. Among them was a remarkably fine specimen of the rare medal of Washington, known as the "Fame" medal; also a curious medal in tin of size thirty, prepared for the Society of the Alumni of Dummer Academy, with the head of Gov. Dummer, wearing a flowing wig. It is probably the work of Jacob Perkins.

The other medals were foreign, among which one of size forty-four, commemorating the battle of Leipsic, represents a field covered with thousands of soldiers, and the angel of the Lord in the heavens interfering, with the inscription: "Auxiliante Deo Pressis Victoria Venit: An. MDCXXXI, VII Sept." The reverse ex-

hibits Justice, Piety, and Valor, joining hands, with the inscription: "Justitia et Pietas Constans Animusque Triumphant." The workmanship is very beautiful, and the medal is in perfect condition. Another celebrates the peace of Westphalia in 1648, and a third was struck at the Centennial Anniversary of the Founding of the Moravian Establishment Herrnhut, in Saxony. One side represents the wilderness in 1722, and the other the settlement which had grown up in 1822. This also is in proof condition, and of very exquisite design. The meeting dissolved at a quarter before 5 P.M.

NEW YORK.

BUFFALO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Buffalo, October, 1863.*—At the meeting for October, M. Fillmore, President, in the Chair, and Guy H. Salisbury, Secretary, Mr. Salisbury, as Corresponding Secretary, made a written report, in which mention is made of sundry matters, as follows:

O. H. Marshall has procured for this Society, from the State Library at Albany, a copy of the autograph manuscript journal of Rev. Samuel Kirkland, Missionary to the Senecas. Under instructions from Gov. George Clinton, Mr. Kirkland, in 1786, set out from Fort Stanwix, for the Seneca country, to confer with the principal chiefs, and remove the dissatisfaction felt by many of the Indians with the "Governor's Treaty," made at Fort Stanwix in January of that year. In this mission he encountered much hostility from the well-known chief Jack Berry, who was violently opposed to the treaty. Mr. Kirkland mentions a private conference he had with a young "Buffalo Chief," called Red Jacket, who earnestly requested him to go to Buffalo Creek, and "inform the chiefs there of the real state of things, and put their minds right." The complaint was, that the Governor's treaty was partial, and that he took advantage, by holding it in the absence of many of the chiefs of the Congressional (or U. S.) treaty at Muskingum. Mr. Kirkland had a council with the Sene-

cas, Onondagas, and Cayugas, at the "capital village on the Buffalo," where the Chief Sachem, Farmer's Brother, made a conciliatory speech, expressing confidence in Gov. Clinton, and that their affairs would be adjusted and settled in due time, at a subsequent treaty.

Thomas D. Phillips, Secretary of the Historical Society at St. Catharines, C. W., has sent a notice of a meeting of that Society, held on Sept. 21st, at which an address was delivered by the President, Jediah P. Merritt, Esq., relating chiefly to the early settlers of Western Canada, with incidents of the Revolutionary and Indian Wars occurring on the frontier.

L. K. Haddock has furnished the photograph of Mrs. Jane Hardison, who is undoubtedly the "oldest inhabitant" in this neighborhood. She is the daughter of John Warren, for many years Quartermaster at Fort Erie, and was born in 1782, in a building adjoining the barracks, which formerly stood on the lake shore, nearly in front of Fort Erie. She has been for *eighty-one years* a resident of that locality, and has consequently watched the growth of this city from its very infancy. She visited Buffalo Creek, in a canoe, in 1796, when there were but four huts on the site of our city. In 1800 she married Benjamin Hardison, a native of Boston, Mass., and a soldier of the Revolution, who died at Fort Erie, in 1823. In the latter part of last month, Mrs. Hardison visited Buffalo, when her photograph was taken.

As the weekly meetings held last winter at the residences of members proved so agreeable and interesting, L. F. Allen, Vice-President of the Society, offered a resolution that they be resumed in the month of November, with some suggestions as to the detail of their exercises, etc. On motion of Dr. James P. White, the subject was referred to a committee of three to report.

LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Brooklyn.*—The new and elegantly furnished rooms of the Society, in the Hamilton Buildings, corner of Court and Joralemon streets, were formally opened to the

membership and the public, on the evening of the 4th of June, on which occasion a large and highly intelligent audience was agreeably entertained by eloquent addresses from distinguished citizens of Brooklyn. Reports were presented from the various committees, showing the Society to be in a most flourishing state, financially, as well as in regard to its literary treasures, and the members were congratulated on the fact that over 1800 works, one-half of which were bound volumes, had already been donated to the library.

On the evening of the 11th of June, an oration was delivered before the Society, in the Chapel of the Parker Institute, by the Rev. Francis Vinton, D.D., on "The Annals of Rhode Island, and Providence Plantations," accompanied by a brilliant poem by George W. Curtis, Esq.

It being deemed appropriate that the Society should take the initiative in the celebration of the Anniversary of National Independence, in this year, measures were accordingly taken, and on the 4th of July an eloquent patriotic oration was delivered before the Society, in the Academy of Music, by Granville T. Jenks, Esq., which, with the accompanying exercises, formed the principal event in the celebration of the day in the city of Brooklyn.

On the 4th of September was held the first of a proposed series of country-meetings under the auspices of the Society. In compliance with an invitation from several of the leading citizens of the town of Hempstead, Queens county, and under the direction of a committee appointed by the Society, a meeting was held at that place, on which occasion a highly interesting and valuable paper was read by Capt. Samuel Whiting, entitled: "Experiences in Charleston in the earlier part of the Rebellion, and as U. S. Consul at the Bahamas during the first two years of the War." A brief but able "Memoir of Timothy Clowes, LL.D., of Hempstead," was read by Alden J. Spooner, Esq., and an address, explanatory of the objects and wants of the Society, was delivered by the Librarian, after which a large number of valuable donations were made by residents of the village. The occasion

was one of marked interest, and added largely to the material antiquarian and literary treasures of the Society. A most important feature of this meeting was the appointment of a committee consisting of Messrs. John Harold, Jesse S. Pettit, and Seaman N. Snedeker, to prepare a history of the town of Hempstead.

At a special meeting of the Society, held at its rooms on the 24th of September, an exceedingly interesting paper was read by Hon. John Greenwood, entitled, "Personal Recollections of Aaron Burr, and some of his Contemporaries of the New York Bar." The librarian reported the number of distinct works in the library to be 5,887, of which 2,942 were bound volumes—and all of which were donations. Among these was especially noticed a collection of nearly 1200 rare and costly historical volumes of English and American history, from the Trustees of the former city library.

On the evening of the 9th of October, the Society held the first of its series of *conversational meetings*. The subject of "The Indian History of Long Island" gave rise to an exceedingly animated and instructive discussion, the interest of which was greatly enhanced by the presentation, by Rev. Francis Vinton, D.D., of several valuable portraits and relics of the late Eleazar Williams, together with new and interesting documents in corroboration of his claim to be "The Dauphin of France."

At the regular meeting of the Society, held in their rooms, on the 29th of November, an interesting paper on "Long Island" was presented, from the pen of Mr. William A. Jones, Librarian of Columbia College, New York.

Feeling the necessity of furnishing the public with a course of lectures on historical themes, the Society engaged the Rev. John C. Lord to deliver, under their auspices, his admirable and brilliant lectures on "The Fall of Rome," and the first of the series (of six) was delivered on the 10th of Nov. before a large and appreciative audience, in the Chapel of the Packer Institute.

It will thus be seen, that the progress of the Society, during the few months of its existence, has been rapid and brilliant to a

degree hitherto unequalled in the history of similar institutions. With a large and rapidly increasing membership—which is also united and liberal in the highest degree—with a library numbering already nearly 8000 distinct works, both rare and valuable—and, in some departments, far superior to any other collection in the State—it cannot fail to realize the most sanguine expectations of its friends.

The influx of books, curiosities, etc., donated by the members and friends of the Society, has already been so considerable as to exceed the accommodation afforded by the present library room; and the executive committee has secured three large adjoining apartments, which will be furnished in the same elegant style, thus forming a suite of five commodious halls for the use of the Society.

During the month of November—in addition to the regular daily donations at the library—there have been received the following handsome gifts for special departments and purposes, viz.: \$500 for the purchase of U. S. governmental documents, \$600 for the purchase of English county histories and topographies, \$500 for the purchase of historical paintings and portraits; also a splendid portrait of Gen. N. P. Banks, by Bolling, valued at \$300, and an original portrait of Rev. Samuel Buell, D.D., third pastor of Easthampton, L. I.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*New York, Nov. 3.*—The regular monthly meeting was held on the first Tuesday, and a full attendance of members was present.—Rev. Dr. Dewitt presided.

The minutes of the last meeting were read, and reports made from different officers. The paper of the evening by Judge McDonald on the Scouts of Westchester, was read by Mr. George H. Moore. It was a very eloquent and interesting paper, and was attentively heard.

A special meeting for the celebration of the fifty-ninth anniversary of this Society was held Nov. 17 in its spacious building on the Second avenue. Proceedings were opened by a prayer from the Rev. Dr. Osgood, and a number of new members were

proposed and accepted, when Mr. Erastus G. Benedict was introduced to the audience to deliver the anniversary address. Mr. Benedict offered, as an introduction, Daniel Webster's remark that "History is God's providence in human affairs," and observed that time is a great winnower of events, enabling us to separate philosophically the golden grains of truth from the chaff of multifarious misstatements. The speaker considered that the eight years of the American Revolution were simply an intermediate event between the antecedent convulsion and the peace of 1783, and that the memorable conflict really began in the oppression of James I. rather than of George III. With the Pilgrim settlement at Plymouth, during the reign of the former, was the real foundation of the American nation; the liberal Constitution it created for itself engendered the spirit of freedom which spurned oppression, and finally asserted its rights on bloody battle-fields. The original Pilgrims were neither allowed to remain at home and worship according to their conscience by James, nor yet accorded permission to depart from England. It was necessary, accordingly, to escape. This many of them effected, and fled to Holland, inhabited by a nation which had recently passed through severe political sufferings, and from whom they imbibed ideas which suggested their subsequent governmental action in a far-off land. Hendrick Hudson having discovered, in 1609, the noble river which bears his name, spread in Europe glowing reports of the circumjacent regions, and engendered a desire among the refugees to settle there, and found an exclusive community, where the rigid observance of the Sabbath, newly inculcated by the Puritans, should not be desecrated by the games and pleasure-seeking then practised after church hours by the Dutch, as also by all European nations. Mr. Benedict then presented a summary of the early New England history, giving as a reason for his particularization, a desire to refute recent assertions that the prosperity of the colony was first due to the enterprise of Gorges and Popham, who fitted out a trading, fishing, and mine-seek-

ing expedition from England to the American coast.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Philadelphia, November, 1863.*—The monthly meeting of the Historical Society was held at the Athenæum Building, Dr. P. H. Coates, Vice-President, presiding.

A communication was read from A. Huidekoper, of Crawford county, in reference to the Indian Sepulchre Mound, on the farm of Mr. L. L. Barton, stating that the mound had been opened by the farmer in grading the field. In doing this four Indian graves were uncovered, and the structure of the mound revealed. In the first place, the mound had a floor loosely paved with flat stones, then a coating of sand, in which the bodies were placed, with a covering of hemlock bark. Bone beads, arrow heads, copper ornaments, agate instruments, and instruments made of coal, and finely finished, for the purpose of dressing deer-skins, were also discovered within the mound. These are the first instruments formed of coal the writer ever saw.

The report of the Librarian, stating the donations received, was then read.

The report of the Committee appointed to visit the battle-ground of Gettysburg reported that they had examined the battle-field, and that the principal parts of the plain, where the redoubts and intrenchments were constructed, can be purchased at a small cost, probably not over six thousand dollars. The Committee urged the appointment of a suitable number of persons, who would visit the business-men of the community, and obtain subscriptions to procure the grounds.

The death of the Rev. Jehu Curtis Clay was announced by the Rev. David Washburne. On motion, he was appointed to prepare commemorative resolutions in reference to his decease.

Mr. Horatio G. Jones offered a resolution that the Society appoint a suitable person to write a history of the battle of

Gettysburg, with its scenes and incidents. The battle was referred to as the only one fought upon Pennsylvania soil, and one that would be remembered for ever as Pennsylvania's battle of the war, and the battle which decided the destinies of the American Republic. The resolution passed.

Mr. Jones also stated that the cemetery grounds at Gettysburg are to be opened during the coming week with an oration by Everett, and a poem by Longfellow. He advocated the notice of the inauguration exercises by the Society.

Dr. G. H. Bergen offered a resolution, that as many of the members of the Society as could do so, attend the ceremonies in their character as members of the Society.

An Order Book of General Wayne was exhibited. It was used by him when he was in command of the Northern Army. It was in manuscript, and was read to the Society.

After the reading the Society adjourned.

VERMONT.

VERMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Montpelier, Oct. 20, 1863.*—The annual meeting of this Society was held at the State House.—Ex-Gov. Hall, President of the Society.

The President announced that he had received from Gen. J. W. DePeyster, of New York, Mr. Winslow C. Watson, Rev. W. H. Lord, and others, donations of books.

The Treasurer, Geo. B. Reed, Esq., made a report, showing a balance in the treasury of \$328.92.

The Librarian, Chas. Reed, Esq., stated that the library had been enriched during the past year by the donation of many valuable books; and he exhibited to the Society some ancient and interesting papers which had come into his hands during the year. He recommended that the Society secure for its library at least one copy of every publication ever made in Vermont, and what may, from time to time, hereafter be published.

Hiram Atkins of Montpelier, Hon. Myron Clark of Manchester, and Dr. G. N. Brigham of Montpelier, were elected resident members of the Society.

Joel Munsell, of Albany, N. Y., and Luther G. Emerson, of Ontonogan, Michigan, were elected corresponding members of the Society.

The following list of officers for the year ensuing were reported and elected :

President.—Hon. Hiland Hall.

Vice President.—Hon. Daniel Kellogg, Rev. W. H. Lord, Prof. G. W. Benedict.

Recording Secretary.—Geo. F. Houghton.

Corresponding Secretary.—Albert D. Hagar, John S. Adams.

Librarian and Cabinet Keeper.—Chas. Reed.

Treasurer.—Geo. B. Reed.

Curators.—Rev. John A. Hicks, D.D., Burlington; Rev. F. W. Shelton, Montpelier; Henry Clark, Esq., Poultney; Rev. Pliny H. White, Coventry; Dugald Stewart, Middlebury; Henry Hall, Rutland.

Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, of New York, was chosen orator, and Rev. Benjamin Labaree, D.D., and John A. Hicks, D.D., substitutes.

The following resolution was adopted on motion of Mr. Geo. B. Reed :

Resolved, That the Publishing Committee be requested to take such steps as may be necessary to raise funds sufficient, with what they now have, to publish a volume of such papers in the Library of the Society as they may deem best.

Dr. Holton presented for the consideration of the Society, suggestions respecting some legislation for preserving statistics, and interesting information respecting our soldiers in the field, biographical sketches, &c.

Henry Clark, Esq., Geo. B. Reed, Esq., and Charles Reed, Esq., were appointed a Committee to take the subject into consideration, and act as they deem advisable.

Albert D. Hagar read an interesting and valuable paper on the copper mines of the United States and Canada.

In the evening the Society held a public meeting in the Representative Hall.

Ex-Gov. Hiland Hall, President of the Society, acted as presiding officer.

The annual address was delivered by Gen. J. W. DePeyster, of Tivoli, N. Y. He presented as his subject, "The Secession of Switzerland."

The orator drew a parallel between portions of the history of the Swiss Republic and recent events in our own history. The secession of seven of the twenty-two Swiss cantons, in 1847, affords many very striking analogies to the secession of the rebel States. As *that* was promptly subdued and tended eventually to consolidate the central government, so it was concluded by analogy it would be with *this* in our own country. The address was characterized by breadth of view, and clearness, and discrimination in the historic parallels presented.

Hon. Winslow C. Watson, of Port Kent, N. Y., formerly of Manchester, Vt., read a paper on the life and services of the Hon. Richard Skinner, Governor of Vermont in 1820-21-22. This paper was a just tribute to the memory of its subject.

Mr. White, of Coventry, offered a resolution tendering the thanks of the Society to Gen. DePeyster and Mr. Watson, for the highly interesting and valuable papers they read.

The following persons were requested to prepare and read before the Society at some future day, the papers as follows :

Hon. Loyal C. Kellogg, a biographical sketch of the late Hon. Isaac T. Wright of Castleton.

Henry Clark, Esq., a biographical sketch of Hon. Zimri Howe of Castleton.

Moses Cheney, Esq., of Barnard, a paper on the Singing and Singing Masters in this State.

A. D. Hagar, Esq., a paper on American mining in the Lake Superior Region.

The thanks of the Society were tendered to A. D. Hagar, for the interesting and valuable paper read by him, and a copy was requested to deposit in the archives of the Society.

Notes and Queries.

HOBSON'S CHOICE—As the term, "Hobson's choice," will last to the end of time, it is well to learn the circumstance on which it is founded. The statement appears in Addison's *Spectator* No 509. Mr. Tobias Hobson was a carrier, and the first man in this island [England] who let out hackney horses. He lived in Cambridge, and observing that the scholars rid hard, his manner was, to keep a large stable of horses, with boots, bridles, and whips, to furnish the gentlemen at once without going from college to college to borrow, as they have done since the death of this worthy man. I say Mr. Hobson kept a stable of forty good horses ready and fit for travelling; but when a man came for a horse, he was led into the stable, where there was great choice: but he obliged him to take the horse which stood next to the stable door, so that every customer was alike well served according to his chance, and every horse ridden with the same justice. From whence it became a proverb, when what ought to be your election was forced upon you, to say Hobson's *Choice*. This memorable man stands drawn in fresco at an inn (which he used) in Bishopsgate street, with a hundred pound bag under his arm with this inscription upon the said bag:

The faithful mother of a hundred more.

In Milton's Poems we find two epitaphs to his memory, one of which commences thus: On the university carrier, who sickened in the time of his vacancy; being forbid to go to London, by reason of the plague.

Here lies old Hobson; Death hath broke his girt;
And here alas! hath lain him in the dirt;
Or else the ways being foul, twenty to one
He's here stuck in a slough and overthrown.

SHAWMUT.

RECOVERY OF THE JOURNALS OF THE RHODE ISLAND CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1790—For many years, says the Providence Journal, it has been known to

all persons interested in the history of Rhode Island, that the journals of the Convention to adopt the Constitution of the United States in May, 1790, as well as the journals of the General Assembly of the same year, were not to be found among the public archives of the State, nor indeed was it known that they were in existence. Frequent search was made for them without avail. Now, however, they have come to light. Mr. Bartlett, the Secretary of State, received a note from Hon. Wilkins Updyke, accompanied by a large bundle containing the missing journals, together with other papers of value connected with the adoption of the Federal Constitution by Rhode Island.

LORD LYNTHURST AND THE GAME OF WHIST.—The origin of whist does not go further back than eighty years. Lord Lyndhurst, born in 1772, was one of the most devoted adepts of the game. It is to him that is owing that manner of playing, namely, when a person holds a single card of a suit that he at once plays it out, and which is known by the name of a "Single-ton." This name it derived from its inventor, Sir John Copley Singleton. His public services will be forgotten, but his name will survive at the whist table.—*French paper.*

CHARLESTOWN, Va., was established in 1786. Colonel Charles Washington, the only brother of the illustrious Gen. George Washington that settled west of the Blue Ridge, owned nearly all the property hereabouts at that time, and gave the land on which is the present site of the town. In honor of him it was named.

The chronicles of the past represent him as a Christian gentleman, amiable and hospitable. His residence—a substantial log house—stood adjacent to the southern suburb of Charlestown. All that remains to mark its location is a deep spring, clear and crystal as when the "first families" slaked their thirst at its waters nearly a century ago.

BUSHROD WASHINGTON's old estate lies

about two and a half miles from town. On the plantation (commonly so called) is still to be seen the well dug by Braddock's army when he passed through *en route* to the scene of his subsequent defeat.

WASHINGTON'S famed Masonic Cave is two miles southeast of Charlestown, on the farm now occupied by Mr. J. Sheldon. It has a number of large and airy apartments. In this cavern I am informed, General Washington often met the Masonic fraternity. A great masonic festival was held here in 1844.

The ruins of an ancient Episcopal church are still standing near Charlestown, on the Smithfield road. Many a story has been told and believed by the credulous and superstitious about ghostly appearances and unearthly noises within those ancient walls.

MONACHIE.—Among Americanisms now or lately used in New York, I see nowhere mentioned, Monachie—a fore rung of a cart to which the lines are tied. It will be found and explained in the case of *People v. Ward* in *Wheeler's Criminal Cases II.* 124.

EDITORS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW (vol. **f.** p. 57).—In the *Historical Magazine* for February, 1857, a list of the editors of the *North American Review* to that date is given. Rev. Andrew Preston Peabody, D.D., the editor at that time, has, after completing ten years of service, retired from the position which he has filled with so much ability. The number for January, 1864, will be edited by James Russell Lowell and Charles Eliot Norton, both well known to the literary world.

CATALOGUE OF THE GOVERNORS AND PRESIDENTS OF LIBERIA.—In 1820.—Samuel Bacon, Agent U. S. G., died 1820.

John P. Banxson, Assistant Agent U. S. G., died 1820.

Dr. Samuel A. Crozer, Agent Am. Col. Soc., died 1820.

In 1821.—Ephraim Bacon, Agent U.S.G., returned 1821.

J. B. Winn, Agent U. S. G., died 1821.

Rev. Joseph B. Andrus, Agent Am. Col. Soc., died 1821.

Christian Wiltberger, Assistant Agent Am. Col. Soc., returned 1822.

In 1822.—Dr. Eli Ayres, Agent Am. Col. Soc., returned 1822.

In 1822.—June 22d, Jehudi Ashmun sailed for Liberia on a commercial venture. Finding the colonists deserted by Ayres and Wiltberger and in danger, he volunteered to act as Governor and defended the place from destruction. In 1823 a commission was issued making him Governor, and he faithfully fulfilled his duties till 1828, when he returned and died. After Ashmun's departure, and until his successor arrived, the Colony of Liberia was under the care, first of Lot Cary, and secondly, after his unfortunate death, of Elijah Johnson—two true and trusted colonists.

In 1828.—November, Dr. Richard Randall was commissioned Governor. He died early in 1829.

In 1829.—Dr. Joseph Meehlin succeeded Dr. Randall and held the office four years, till 1833.

In 1833.—October, Rev. J. B. Pinney, Governor. Returned, October, 1835.

In 1835.—October, Rev. Ezekiel Skinner. Returned, 1836.

In 1836.—Rev. A. D. Williams, a colonist, elected Vice-Governor by the people of Liberia, acted as Governor till the fall of 1839.

In 1839.—Thomas Buchanan, Governor, died 1841.

In 1841.—J. J. Roberts, Governor six years.

In 1847 Liberia was organized as a Sovereign State.

In 1847.—J. J. Roberts elected as President for two years.

In 1849.—J. J. Roberts re-elected as President for two years.

In 1851.—J. J. Roberts re-elected as President for two years.

In 1853.—J. J. Roberts re-elected as President for two years.

- In 1855.—S. A. Benson elected as President for two years.
 In 1857.—S. A. Benson re-elected as President for two years.
 In 1859.—S. A. Benson re-elected as President for two years.
 In 1861.—S. A. Benson re-elected as President for two years.
 In 1863.—D. B. Warner elected as President for two years.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER OF AARON BURR INTRODUCING BRANT.—The following letter from Aaron Burr, introducing the Indian Chief BRANT, to his ill-fated daughter Theodosia, may interest those of your readers who read the paper on Aaron Burr in your last number. To those who were acquainted with Burr personally, or who are conversant with him through his correspondences, the letter will be found very characteristic of the man :

WM. L. STONE.

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 26, 1797.

This will be handed to you by Colonel Brant, the celebrated Indian Chief. I am sure that you and Natalie* will be very happy in the opportunity of seeing a man so much renowned. He is a man of education, speaks and writes the English perfectly, and has seen much of Europe and America—receive him with respect and hospitality. He is not one of those Indians who drink rum, but is quite a gentleman—not one who will make you fine vows, but one who understands and practises what belongs to propriety and good breeding. He has daughters. If you could think of some little present to send to one of them—a pair of ear-rings for example—it would please him. You may talk to him very freely, and offer to introduce him to your friend Mr. Witbeck, at Albany.

Vale, et Ama,
 A. B.

* Natalie Telagè, an adopted child of Colonel Burr, born in France. She subsequently married the son of Gen. Sumpter of South Carolina. Miss Burr at this date was in her fourteenth year. This letter is directed to "Miss Burr—No. 30 Partition St. New York."

W. L. S.

QUERIES.

IRISH IN AMERICA.—The *London Times* in a recent article says, "The great majority of the people of the white population of the United States are of Irish descent." Has any attempt ever been made to show what proportion of the present population is of Irish birth or descent?

KENTAIENTON.—This is given as the name of one of the towns of the Erie nation. Is there any locality in Ohio which approaches it in name, or can in any way be identified with it, and what is the meaning of the name in any Iroquois dialect?

JOHN PECK.—Is anything known of John Peck, whose *Descant on Universalism* is said to have been published at Boston in 1826?

X. Y. Z.

REPLIES.

JOSEPH CROSSWELL (Vol. vii. p. —).—In your October number, a correspondent asks for information in regard to Joseph Crosswell, the author of a play entitled "A new World planted," &c.

Crosswell was born in Plymouth, Mass., and lived there, keeping a small shop, until the marriage of his daughter to a Mr. Goodwin, who removed to Maine. Crosswell went with him and there died.

The play was never "acted" in any theatre. It was once "performed" in the Town Hall at Plymouth—the Pilgrim Fathers and "Posaconte" being represented by amateurs in the village.

H. W.

"PRESIDENT'S MARCH" (vol. vii. p. 326).—I notice, with pleasure, Mr. Colli-ger's correction of my remarks on the authorship of "Hail Columbia." It was a mere slip of the pen on my part, in writing "*Francis* Hopkinson" instead of "Joseph," as I am familiar with the writings of both father and son, and was aware that the former died several years before the song was written.

Mr. C., however, is not correct in his surmise that it was first publicly sung at a concert at Bush Hill. The author, in a letter to the Wyoming Band, August 24th, 1840, gives a particular history of its composition. He says it was written for an actor (a schoolmate of his) who called on him on a Saturday, for a song to the above march. It was completed by Sunday evening; announced Monday morning, and sung at the Theatre by the actor the evening of the same day. These small details are not important, but it is best to have them correct while we are about it.

Washington, D. C.

J. B. R.

A DELAWARE REVOLUTIONARY HERO. (Vol. vii. p. 317).—In the letter of Judge Peters, relating an event in the life of Col. Robinson, at the battle of Brandywine, he says, "He drew up his command behind the walls of a burial ground (called Birmingham), and coolly awaited the onset," &c.

The place here referred to was *Kennett Meeting House* and burial ground, and not *Birmingham*. It is about two miles west of Chad's Ford, on the route by which that portion of the British army under Knyphausen, advanced to the Brandywine. *Birmingham Meeting House* and burial ground, is about three miles north of Chad's Ford, and east of the Brandywine, and is the point where the engagement took place with the British forces under Cornwallis, which had crossed the stream several miles higher up. The points will be seen by reference to a plan of the battlefield, published by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania some years since, and which may also be found in Lossing's *Field Book of the Revolution*, vol. 2, page 171. J. S. F.
West Chester, Penn.

Notes on Books.

The Annals of the State Historical Society of Iowa, Oct. 1863.

This number, with a portrait of Antoine

Le Claire, closes the first volume of this contribution from the far West. Besides a memoir of Le Claire, and a continuation of the History of Scott County, it gives a very interesting sketch entitled "History of Wakonshutskee's Scalping Knife" by Hon. Eliphalet Price.

Southern History of the War. The Second Year of the War, by E. A. Pollard, Author of the *First Year of the War*, *Black Diamonds*, &c. New York: C. B. Richardson, 8vo., 370 pp.

The second volume of the most popular Southern History of the war begins with the Seven Days' Battles, and closes with Gettysburg. Like the *First Year of the War*, it is well written, extreme in its views, and evinces as much hostility to Davis. The account of affairs in New Orleans differs somewhat from Parton's, not so much in the facts as in its appreciation of them and of the commander. With one he is a sincere, earnest, loyal citizen, with the other "the Beast."

The Peninsular Campaign in Virginia; or, Incidents and Scenes on the Battle-fields and in Richmond. By Rev. J. J. Marks, D.D., Philadelphia: J. B. Lipincott & Co., 1863, 12mo., 444 pp.

Several works illustrative of this great campaign have already appeared, and the interest attached to it will always invest it with a charm to all Americans who read. At this moment a false pride alone apparently prevents the temporary rulers of the land from admitting their fatal error in recalling McClellan from the Peninsula. Dr. Marks gives in this volume a most interesting picture of his connexion with the great army. It is really new, and readers need not fear that they will find newspaper accounts served up anew. His descriptions are his own, and the great moral life of the army, best seen by an army chaplain, enables him to describe from a standpoint well adapted to catch and see its workings. The military operations he narrates graphically, with all the impartial justice of a high-minded and educated clergyman.

A Brief History of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register. Being the preface to the xvii. volume of the work. By John Ward Dean.

THIS is a very interesting history of a valuable periodical in which Mr. Dean speaks lightly or little of his own labors, while rendering justice to those of others, especially Mr. Drake, to whom it owes much.

Two Lectures on Newfoundland, delivered at St. Bonaventure's College, Jan. 25 and Feb. 1, 1860. By the Rt. Rev. Dr. Mullock. 8vo. 60 pp.

THESE lectures give a brief but able historical sketch of the island of Newfoundland and of its soil, climate, mineral, and commercial wealth and resources.

Les Ursulines de Québec depuis leur établissement jusqu'à nos jours.—Tome Premier. Québec: Darveau, 1863. 8vo. pp. 579.

BANCROFT has made all American readers familiar with Mother Mary of the Incarnation, and Madame Peltrie, as well as with the romantic story of the early labors of the Ursulines in Quebec. This volume is a carefully prepared and highly interesting history of the convent during the first century of its existence, and contains much matter of general interest to students of American annals.

General Butler in New Orleans.—History of the Administration of the Department of the Gulf in the year 1862; with an account of the Capture of New Orleans and a Sketch of the Previous Career of the General, Civil and Military. By James Parton, author of the "Life and Times of Aaron Burr," "Life of Andrew Jackson," etc. New York: Mason Bros., 1864. 12mo. pp. 649.

It is needless to say that this work is well written, that the matter is well digested, the parts symmetrical and coherent. We confess that we looked upon the work when announced rather doubtfully; it is not an easy task to do well, but after a pretty close examination we are inclined to think

that Mr. Parton has succeeded in giving a truthful and impartial as well as ably written account of Butler's rule in Louisiana. Gen. Butler has not figured in military operations to any considerable extent, but his administrative power is of a very high order, and suited for every emergency of a difficult and trying position. For the government of New Orleans no better choice could have been made, and the history of his rule is one well worth being clearly known and studied by the people.

Retrospective,

LITERARY AND ANTIQUARIAN.

THE REDEEMED CAPTIVE.—One of the most common books to be met with at the New England fireside, a hundred and more years ago, was the "Redeemed Captive," by the Rev. John Williams. Previous to the appearance of this work, the narrative of Mrs. Rowlandson was regarded as indispensable in nearly all families which pretended to have any books beyond the old New England Psalter, Tate & Brady, and the Bible.

The New England antiquarian scholars do not require to be told that one hundred and sixty years will have elapsed on the 29th of February, 1864, since, as Mr. Williams in a melancholy strain says, "not long before the break of day, the enemy came in like a flood upon us." He also tells us that soldiers were quartered in his house to watch and guard against surprise, but that "they were unfaithful." About one hundred and forty people,—men, women and children, were killed and taken; about forty being of the former number. This was a more terrible blow to Deerfield, than that recently struck upon Lawrence in Kansas, by the demons of secession. The snow was deep, and the weather severely cold. The captives forced from their dwellings, with nothing but their night-clothes, their sufferings were seldom paralleled. The Rev. Thomas Prince, who edited the third edition of the Redeemed

Captive, says,—“When Deerfield was destroyed it was in the first year of my living at Harvard College, and I well remember how generally and greatly affected were the good people of this province, with that terrible disaster.” The same reliable author tells us that the Rev. John Williams was a son of Mr. Samuel Williams of Roxbury, where he was born in 1664, H. C. 1683, ordained in Deerfield, 1686. His first wife was Eunice, daughter of the Rev. Eleazer Mather, of Northampton, by his only wife, Eunice, daughter of the Rev. John Warham.

Mr. Williams was two years and eight months in captivity. He arrived in Boston, by way of Quebec, Nov. 21, 1706, with fifty-seven other redeemed captives. Not long after he was resettled in his old parish at Deerfield, and died there, June 12th, 1729. A few days after his arrival in Boston, he preached a sermon at the “Boston Lecture” which was published, and republished with the first, and several other editions of his “Redeemed Captive.” When he was resettled in 1707, the Town granted him a house “as big as Ensign Sheldon’s, and a back room as big as may be thought convenient.” The same year, the town voted “to pay him twenty pounds in money, and every male head sixteen years and upwards, one day’s work apiece; those that have teams, a day with their teams for the year.”

The *first* edition of the Redeemed Captive was published in a small 12mo. at Boston, in 1707, with a Dedication to Governor Dudley. The *second* and *third* editions are not known to me. The *fourth* was edited by the Rev. Thomas Prince, and published in Boston in 1758, as I judge by the date of the Editor’s notes to a later edition, which is, “Boston, Dec. 20th, 1757.” This edition I have not seen. Mr. Prince greatly added to the value of the original work, by giving us some authentic information about the Author and his family, and obtaining from the Author’s son a complete catalogue or list of all those killed and made prisoners. The *fifth* edition was printed at Boston, in 1774, in a very handsome octavo of 70 pages, and

is no doubt an accurate reprint of the fourth. The next edition, in order of time, was printed at Greenfield, Mass., in 12mo. It is called the 4th, which is evidence that it was copied from the third. I have not seen one of this edition, which was really the *sixth*, if I have omitted none. Two years later, 1795, Samuel Hall, No. 53 Cornhill, Boston, published an edition, which he called the sixth. This embraces all of Mr. Prince’s additions, and a valuable Appendix by the Rev. John Taylor, of Deerfield, prepared, it would seem, expressly for this edition, which should have been called the *seventh*. It is in a 12mo. of 132 pages. Seven years later, 1800, another edition, also called the sixth, appeared at Greenfield, in an 18mo. of 248 pages. In this edition, besides the additions of Prince and Taylor, was reprinted the Century Sermon of the Rev. Robert Breck, delivered at Springfield in 1775. This, therefore, is really the *eighth* edition, unless there was one at Greenfield in 1793, as appears to be the case by some catalogues. This may be Hall’s edition above mentioned, with a title-page for Greenfield. In 1811, an edition was issued at Brookfield, in connection with the narrative of Mrs. Rowlandson. It was a 12mo., of 116 pages; being separately pagged. Mrs. Rowlandson was in 80 pages. This edition of Williams does not contain the sermon, but it contains copies of the newspaper obituaries published at the time of Mr. Williams’s death, which give it an enhanced value. This is the *ninth* edition as I have traced the work. I have met with no other edition until that of 1837, which was edited by my lamented friend, Stephen W. Williams, M.D. This is not a reprint of the “Redeemed Captive,” but, as the Editor informed me, an improvement upon it—I having frequently urged him to republish the original with additions. Yet it is a valuable contribution to Connecticut Valley annals, containing a biography of the “Redeemed Captive,” and a journal of another of the Captives. Being satisfied, however, that he had made a mistake in not republishing the old narrative entire, as he confessed to me, he therefore set about

doing his work over again; and the result was a very valuable edition of the "Redeemed Captive," with many additions, in 12mo., printed at Northampton, occupying 192 pages. An interesting feature of this edition is an exposition of the story respecting the Rev. Eleazer Williams being a son of Louis XVI.

It is to be hoped that, to the next edition of the "Redeemed Captive," will be appended the Century sermon of the Rev. John Taylor, preached at Deerfield, on the 29th of February, 1704, to commemorate the destruction of the town by the Indians and French. It is an excellent performance, and that it has been overlooked by the late publishers of the "Redeemed Captive" is not a little strange.

G.

Miscellany.

ANOTHER OF OUR CONTRIBUTORS GONE.—Death has deprived the country of one who took an interest in our *Magazine* and frequently contributed to it, Mr. George Sumner, who died recently at Boston of paralysis. Mr. Sumner was a gentleman whose studies and experience had given him a character and habit of life, not very common in America, but possessing qualities that might with advantage be more freely introduced into our society. A man of parts and of culture, not idle, but not in the pursuit of a profession; he had spent many years abroad, without abating his affection for his native country or his love of her free popular institutions. He was an accomplished scholar and an expert linguist. He sought no wider field for influence than that afforded by social intercourse, in which his affable manners and varied information admirably fitted him to take part, and by the occasional delivery of public addresses or lectures in different parts of the country. Of his performances of the latter kind, that which attracted the most attention was his Fourth of July oration in Boston in 1859.

Mr. Sumner had a vigorous physical con-

stitution, and was of apparently robust health, until last year, when he was attacked by the disease, assuming the form of a paralysis that first deprived him of the use of his limbs, and then gradually extending itself over his whole frame, at last caused his death. We are told that to the last he preserved the beautiful courtesies of his manner, the amiability of his disposition, the brightness and clearness of his mind.

Mr. Sumner was one of the sons of the late Sheriff Sumner of this city, a highly respected citizen, of whose numerous family there now survive we believe only the mother, the brother, Hon. Charles Sumner, and a married sister residing in California. Mr. George Sumner was not married.

THE BRADFORD CLUB of the city of New York, contemplate printing in as elegant a style as American art allows, a *Life of William Bradford*, the first printer of the Middle Colonies. A limited edition only will be issued. It is designed to illustrate the work by fac-similes of early title-pages, autographs, arms, seals, etc.

Since the Bradford Celebration much new material has come to light, and it is believed that many others remain in private collections here and in England. Persons possessing copies of his publications, or written communications of any kind by him, will confer a favor on the Club by making known the same to W. Menzies, Esq., No. 426 West 23d street, New York, or in Philadelphia to H. G. Jones, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the Penn. Hist. Society.

MR. C. B. RICHARDSON will publish, commencing in January, 1864, a new magazine devoted to the Army and Navy, to be entitled "The United States Service Magazine," to be edited by Prof. Henry Coppée, a graduate of West Point, assisted by many able writers in the army and navy.

A RELIC.—A piece of linen, in which the famous Mrs. Dustin, of Haverhill, Mass., carried home the scalps of the ten Indians she killed near Concord, N. H., was exhibited at the late Caledonia county, Vt., fair, by one of her descendants, Miss Lydia J. Varnum.

VOL. VII.

No. I.

THE
HISTORICAL MAGAZINE,
AND
NOTES AND QUERIES,

CONCERNING

The Antiquities, History and Biography
OF
A M E R I C A.

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The Proprietor of the HISTORICAL MAGAZINE had hoped to continue its publication through the present year without any advance in price; but the continued high cost of paper, and all materials employed in manufacturing books, compels him, much to his regret, to fix the price for 1868, at \$3 00, with the understanding that as soon as paper returns to its former rates, more pages shall be added.

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Authors and publishers of Pamphlets relating to the present war, are requested to send copies for sale to the Publisher of the Historical Magazine.

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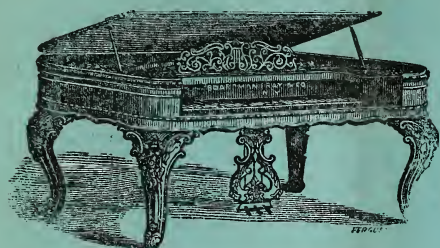
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The Antiquities, History and Biography

OF

A M E R I C A.


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VOL. VII.

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
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No. 7.

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OF

A M E R I C A.

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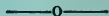
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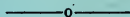
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